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LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE

Twenty-first General Assembly

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

WHICH CONVENED AT DES MOINES, JANUARY 11, 1886.

WILBIAM LARRABEE,	-	-	-	-	Governor.
J. A. T. HULL,	-	-	-	-	Lieut-Gov. and President of the Senate.
FRANK D. JACKSON,	-	-	-	-	Secretary of State.
JOHN L. BROWN,	-	-	-	-	Auditor of State.
V. P. TWOMBLY,	-	-	-	-	Treasurer of State.
JOHN W. AKERS,	-	-	-	-	Superintendent of Public Instruction.
A. J. BAKER,	-	-	-	-	Attorney-General.
ALBERT HEAD,	-	-	-	-	Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VOLUME No. V.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

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REPORT
OF
WILLIAM L. ALEXANDER,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL

AND
A. Q. M. G. OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

TO
HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN,
GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

For Biennial Period ending June 30, A. D. 1885.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, June 30, 1885.

His Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR—I have the honor to submit my report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1885, with accompanying papers.

ORGANIZATION.

The Twentieth General Assembly gave authority for the organization of the two additional companies recommended in my last report, thus making a total in the State of forty-eight companies. These are divided into two brigades of three eight-company regiments each. The Twentieth General Assembly also made it possible to disband inefficient companies and accept new ones in their stead; so that as the law now stands we have a proper limit as to the number of companies that may be enlisted and the authority to compel the proper standard of efficiency. The former policy of keeping the active strength of a company to the minimum of about forty members still prevails. Should occasion demand it any company in the State could at once be recruited to the maximum strength of sixty-four members.

ENCAMPMENTS.

In 1884 a consultation was held with brigade and regimental commanders, at which it was determined to make a trial of camping by regiments instead of as formerly by brigades. In accordance therewith camps were held as follows:

First Regiment, Colonel Byron A. Beeson, August 18th; near Jewell Junction.

Second Regiment, Colonel Henry H. Wright, August 11th; at Washington.

Third Regiment, Colonel Joseph B. Wilson, September 8th; at Newton.

Fourth Regiment, Colonel William H. Thrift, August 25th; at Manchester.

Fifth Regiment, Colonel William W. Ellis, August 26th; at Creston.

Sixth Regiment, Colonel J. H. Sweney, September 15th; at Mason City.

The success of these encampments was far greater than the strongest advocates of them had dared to hope for; and they had the hearty approval of both officers and men. They gave an opportunity for regimental officers to show their executive ability, and put regimental staffs to the test. Such marked improvement was noted everywhere that it was determined to hold the camps of 1885 in the same manner. Our experience leads me to the conclusion that the regimental camp is the elementary one and affords the best opportunity for the basis of instruction in drill, guard duty, discipline and kindred military duties. Two regimental encampments of each command will have imparted to both officers and men such familiarity with their respective duties that I am confident they can in the future be camped by brigades and be entirely free from the unmilitary features that, I regret to say, were painfully apparent at our last brigade encampments. The provision by the Twentieth General Assembly for the payment of officers and men alike of the nominal sum of \$1.50 per day for the time spent in camp, has proved to be the wisest legislation ever enacted in the interest of the Iowa National Guard, and the good results of it will become more and more apparent each year. While it cannot be considered full compensation for the lost time from business, yet it greatly relieves hard-working young men to whom the time spent in camp was formerly a total loss from the year's earnings. Very many companies, possibly the majority of them, instead of using the pay for time spent in camp for the personal benefit of the members, place it in the company treasury and use it for clothing, armory rent, and in the purchase of equipments that the State ought to furnish.

UNIFORMS.

I have to renew the suggestion of my former report on this subject and insist that the present allowance system has serious objections, and should be abandoned. For the State to furnish clothing in kind would involve quite an outlay at the start, but I feel very certain that it would be economy in the end.

ORDNANCE AND EQUIPMENTS.

The recommendation in my former report that the old Enfield muskets be donated to the Grand Army of the Republic was adopted and they were turned over to Quartermaster-General Weaver, in accordance with the law passed on this subject. For several years I have had a plan by which the State might get its arms repaired by the government at the Rock Island Arsenal, and also draw from there a supply of blankets, blanket-bags and canteens. During the entire time that I was working to accomplish this I had the cordial support and assistance of General Benet, Chief of Ordnance, and Colonel Flagler, commandant at the Rock Island Arsenal—to both of whom we are indebted. These articles have recently been issued to the command and the Iowa National Guard is now provided in these respects with United States regulation equipments.

ARMORY RENT.

The \$50.00 annual allowance for armory rent, would provide poor quarters indeed for arms and equipments, and if companies did not add to the State allowance for this purpose they would have very insufficient rooms.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The interest in target practice is increasing and it is one that should be fostered. Many companies have creditable rifle teams and devote no little attention to this important feature of the service. The Guard has now reached a position where it should have a regular system of instruction in this branch and not have it confined, as it now is, to particular commands.

BATTLE FLAGS.

One flag of the Sixteenth Iowa Infantry has been deposited in the arsenal since my last report. General Govan, of the Confederate

Service, whose command had captured the flag, attended the reunion of Crocker's Brigade, held at Cedar Rapids in 1883, and presented it to the Brigade, since which time it has been in charge of Colonel Ad. Sanders, of Davenport, who recently concluded that there was no place where it could be so well cared for as in the arsenal.

INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspections at encampments are thoroughly made and accomplish the purpose for which they are intended. But they cannot take the place of the inspection that should be made at least once a year at the company armories, a feature much desired and one that would be of material service.

POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF EX-OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS.

I desire to again urge some action on this subject. Certainly if the true friends of the soldiers knew that such real benefits could be conferred at so little cost, they would not hesitate to aid this project. I quote from my last report :

"Inquiries as the whereabouts of ex-officers of Iowa regiments during the war of the rebellion, do not seem to decrease, while the difficulties in finding these officers have each year materially increased. These inquiries come mainly from the department at Washington and from soldiers in search of evidence in various claims, and involve such extensive interests that I am persuaded the State could, in no way render such valuable service to its war veterans, as to cause to be prepared and published, a complete list of ex-officers of Iowa regiments now living ; with their present address, and an appendix containing the names of such as have died since the war. This latter is necessary for the reason that in a claim where the evidence of an officer is material, and his death is established, other testimony may be introduced that would not be admissible, providing the officer was living. This book should be placed on file in the departments at Washington, and in the office of every county auditor in the State, and should be furnished every living officer whose name it contains, on condition that he report to this office any change of his residence. I am aware that it will take much time and labor to collect the necessary data for this work, but think that through the Iowa National Guard, county officers and soldiers known to this office who will readily appreciate the value of it to the many poor veterans who are

now spending money and time in search of their officers, it can be accomplished ; and the book published with comparatively no expense to the State, except the bare cost of publication."

The above appeared in my last report and met the hearty approval of many ex-soldiers in both branches of the legislature. Captain Green introduced a bill in the house on the subject, which passed without opposition. When it reached the senate a member of that body denounced it as a measure in the interest of officers, and substituted a bill providing for the publication of the names of all ex-soldiers and marines residing in the State, a bill which will accomplish good results, but of a character different from what was intended by Captain Green, whose bill was almost wholly in the interest of the private soldier, and especially of those whose means are so limited that they cannot travel about in search of their officers. I feel sure that soldiers of Iowa regiments spend more money annually searching for the whereabouts of their officers than it would cost the State to obtain and keep the record for twenty years.

OFFICE BUSINESS.

New legislation and new decisions in regard to all classes of claims growing out of the war has increased the correspondence of the office on these subjects and during the biennial period, just passed, more difficult cases have been examined and more certificates have been furnished individuals and the Department at Washington, than at any former period since my connection with the office.

TIME OF MAKING REPORTS.

The Nineteenth General Assembly changed the time of making the report of several State officers, the report of this office being among the number. This arrangement cuts out all mention of the camps of the current year—a result which was certainly not intended. A return to the former date of October 31st instead of having it June 30th, as now, would be most desirable.

REPAIRS AT ARSENAL.

The Twentieth General Assembly decided to give to the State Agricultural Society the rooms in the new capitol which had so long been designated as the final depository for the old battle flags and the written records of the history Iowa soldiers made in the war of

the rebellion. It having been thus determined that no evidence that Iowa had taken part in the struggle should ever enter or have a place in the new building—a Senator introduced a resolution during the last hours of the session looking to the better preservation of the flags and records. In accordance therewith new cases were placed in the arsenal to which the papers have all been transferred. This re-arrangement of documents has enabled the office to furnish material evidence in pension claims that have been pending for years, and greatly facilitates the search for the varied information that is being continually demanded.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

During the biennial period several companies have been warned to be ready for duty, but none have been ordered under arms, except as follows:

Company B, Second Regiment, Davenport, Captain Cameron; Company C, Second Regiment, Captain Welker, in anticipation of mine troubles at What Cheer. Company A, Third Regiment, Des Moines, Captain Bartlett; Company H, Third Regiment, Stuart, Captain De Ford; Company A, First Regiment, Boone, Lieut. Hyatt, in anticipation of mine troubles at Angus; and a detail from Company A, Third Regiment, ordered out to enforce your orders relative to Auditor J. L. Brown. In all of the above cases the companies merit the high compliment of having turned out with great promptness and with more members present than ever before in their history; and of having conducted themselves so in accordance with strict military discipline as to lose sight of all feature of the controversy tending to their being ordered on duty, and to devote themselves solely to the execution of their orders.

CONCLUSION.

That the State now has six regiments fully armed and equipped, all of whom would respond to an order to move in a few hours, is largely due to the untiring interest you have manifested in their reaching this degree of efficiency: and in severing our official connection I know I voice the sentiment of the National Guard of Iowa in the expression of my thanks for the endless evidence of faith and confidence which you have ever exhibited. The following accompanying papers are respectfully submitted:

Roster of the Iowa National Guard.

Roster of University Battalion.

Roster of the Agricultural College Battalion.

Brigade Organization.

Ordnance return.

Inspection report.

Table showing attendance at encampments, 1884.

Table showing camp expenses, 1884.

Report of Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, Second Regiment
camp, 1884.

Disbursements.

Enrollment of militia by counties.

List of flags in the arsenal.

General orders.

Service and lineal rank of officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ALEXANDER,

Adjutant-General.

ROSTER

OF THE

IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

ROSTER OF IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

His Excellency, Buren R. Sherman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Rank, Major-General.

	Date of Commission.
WILLIAM L. ALEXANDER, Des Moines.....	Sept. 1, 1878.

Inspector-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

ALBERT W. TALLMAN, Osage.....	Jan. 8, 1883.
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Commissary-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

MILO L. SHERMAN, Fredericksburg.....	July 1, 1882
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Surgeon-General—Rank, Brigadier-General.

GEORGE P. HANAWALT, Des Moines.....	Jan. 22, 1884
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Aids-de-camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
JESSE W. CHEEK.....	Des Moines.....	June 29, 1882
JOHN H. MUNROE.....	Muscatine.....	July 8, 1882
CHARLES M. FERGUSON....	Charles City.....	July 13, 1882
A. F. MESERVEY.....	Cherokee.....	Sept. 18, 1882

Special Aids-de-camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. HARRY CALL.....	Des Moines.....	March 23, 1882
EDWARD I. SUTFIN.....	Storm Lake.....	April 4, 1882
DWIGHT T. SMITH.....	Dubuque.....	May 11, 1882
HARVEY S. SHELDON.....	West Union.....	May 18, 1882
THOMAS D. McELROY.....	Marshalltown.....	May 23, 1882
BENJAMIN W. BLANCHARD....	Dubuque.....	May 24, 1882
STEVE E. CATE.....	Des Moines.....	May 27, 1882
EDGAR PICKETT.....	Waterloo.....	July 1, 1882
J. WHIT GARNER.....	Columbus City.....	July 6, 1882
JOHN N. GADD.....	Afton.....	July 8, 1882

Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
CHARLES A. ROBERTSON.....	Mapleton.....	July 15, 1882
JOSEPH B. WHITAKER.....	Boone.....	July 31, 1882
SYLVESTER S. BEAN.....	Creston.....	Aug. 5, 1882
SAMUEL K. TRACY.....	Burlington.....	Aug. 11, 1882
JOSEPH G. PALMER.....	Rockwell City.....	Nov. 9, 1882
CHANNING F. MEEK.....	Des Moines.....	Dec. 15, 1882
MARTIN T. V. BOWMAN.....	Des Moines.....	April 6, 1883
ED. L. SWEN.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Oct. 30, 1883
CHARLES L. SUMMERS.....	Vinton.....	Dec. 1, 1883
HENRY H. BOOD.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Feb. 12, 1884
WILLIAM H. BARKER.....	Sioux City.....	Feb. 16, 1884
DENIS F. MCCARTHY.....	St. Ansgar.....	April 8, 1884
MADISON T. OWENS.....	Waterloo.....	June 24, 1884
ALTHEARIS J. ROGERS.....	Waukon.....	Sept. 8, 1884
PETER W. CHANTLAND.....	Fort Dodge.....	Oct. 11, 1884
EDWIN E. AINSWORTH.....	Des Moines.....	Nov. 26, 1884
JAMES SCOTT JENKINS.....	Maquoketa.....	Nov. 26, 1884
EUGENE C. HAYNES.....	Centerville.....	Mar. 21, 1885
HENRY P. LANE.....	New Albin.....	April 9, 1885
MORTIMER M. CURTIS.....	Sioux City.....	April 29, 1885
DAVID S. COLE.....	Columbus Junction.....	June 12, 1885

FIRST BRIGADE.

(HEADQUARTERS,)

Brigadier-General Commanding. Date of Commission.

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

GEO. W. FRENCH, Davenport. July 6, 1882

Assistant Inspector-General—Rank, Major,

.....

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

.....

Judge Advocate—Rank, Major.

A. W. JAKES, Fairfield. Aug. 16, 1881

Quartermaster—Rank, Captain.

HENRY H. CASPER, Des Moines July 23, 1883

Commissary—Rank, Captain.

MURRAY M. MARSHALL, Pacific Junction. May 30, 1882

Aide-de-Camp—Rank, First Lieutenant.

ALFRED W. LEE, Muscatine Sept. 16, 1881

SECOND BRIGADE.

(HEADQUARTERS, DUBUQUE.)

Date of Commission.

CHARLES S. BENTLEY, Brigadier-General Commanding..May 19, 1881

STAFF.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

FRANK D. JACKSON, GreeneJuly 1, 1881

Assistant Inspector-General—Rank, Major.

JOHN B. PRIME, Osage.....May 7, 1884

Surgeon—Rank, Major.

B. F. KIERULFF, Marshalltown.....July 1, 1881

Judge-Advocate—Rank, Major.

EUGENE B. DYKE, Charles City.....July 23, 1881

Quartermaster—Rank, Captain.

ANGUS JOHNSTON, Decorah.....May 11, 1882

Commissary—Rank, Captain.

.....

Aide-de-Camp—Rank, First Lieutenant.

FRED. A. SEATON, Dubuque.....June 23, 1883

FREDERICK D. SHIRAS, Dubuque....Sept. 1, 1884

FIRST REGIMENT.

(HEADQUARTERS, MARSHALLTOWN.)

		Date of Commission.
BYRON A. BEESON, Colonel Commanding	.....	May 22, 1880
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
WILLIAM L. DAVIS, Lisbon...	.....	Nov. 19, 1881
<i>Major.</i>		
.....		
<i>Adjutant.</i>		
GEO. W. WEEKS, Marshalltown	.....	July 6, 1881
<i>Quartermaster.</i>		
CHARLES S. EVANS, Boonsboro	.....	May 12, 1884
<i>Surgeon.</i>		
ARTHUR L. WRIGHT, Carroll.....	.....	July 17, 1884
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>		
PERCIVAL R. PINE, Tipton.....	.....	July 17, 1884
<i>Chaplain.</i>		
JULIEN M. STURTIVANT, Grinnell	.....	Aug. 23, 1878

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
.....	Captain...	.....	.....
Richard M. Hyatt	.....1st Lieut...	Boonsboro	.....July 24, 1884
.....	2d Lieut.....	.....	.....

COMPANY B.

William Kelly	.....Captain	Tipton	.....June 26, 1884
Robert M. Carothers	.....1st Lieut	Tipton	.....May 8, 1885
Harry L. Brotherlin	.....2d Lieut.....	Tipton	.....July 19, 1884

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Residence	Date of Commission.
George Greene.....	Captain	Cedar Rapids.....	Nov. 17, 1883
William W. Douglas.....	1st Lieut	Cedar Rapids	Feb. 4, 1884
William G. Dows.....	2d Lieut.....	Cedar Rapids	April 6, 1885

COMPANY D.

James Rush Lincoln.....	Captain	Marshalltown	May 29, 1884
William W. Woods.....	1st Lieut.....	Marshalltown.....	May 29, 1884
Darius D. Upson.....	2d Lieut.....	Marshalltown.....	May 29, 1884

COMPANY E.

John B. Cooke.....	Captain.....	Carroll.....	Dec. 12, 1884
Ira M. Gilley.....	1st Lieutenant ..	Carroll.....	July 28, 1884
Robert E. Coburn.....	2d Lieutenant ..	Carroll.....	April 4, 1884

COMPANY F.

Frank W. Pillsbury.....	Captain.	Eldora	Dec. 7, 1883
George W. Ward	1st Lieut.....	Eldora	April 30, 1885
.....	2d Lieut.....	Eldora.....	.....

COMPANY G.

John R. McCutchens	Captain.....	Nevada.....	July 2, 1884
Ole A. Lyssand.....	1st Lieut.....	Nevada.....	July 2, 1884
Ulysses S. Alderman.....	2d Lieut.....	Nevada.....	July 2, 1884

COMPANY H.

Charles D. Terry... ..	Captain.....	Tama City	Sept. 26, 1884
Fred L. Drain... ..	1st Lieut.....	Tama City	Sept. 26, 1884
William H. Smith	2d Lieut.	Tama City	Sept. 26, 1884

SECOND REGIMENT.
(HEADQUARTERS CENTERVILLE.)

	Date of Commission.
HENRY H. WRIGHT, Colonel commanding.....	July 26, 1880
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	
PARKER W. McMANUS, Davenport.....	April 12, 1883
<i>Major.</i>	
JAMES G. DOUGHERTY, Muscatine.....	April 12, 1883
<i>Adjutant.</i>	
ALBERT H. EELLS, Centerville.....	July 24, 1883
<i>Quartermaster.</i>	
GEORGE W. BEALL, Des Moines.....	Aug. 23, 1883
<i>Surgeon.</i>	
GEORGE O. MORGRIDGE, Muscatine.....	Dec. 19, 1884
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>	
JOSHUA W. HOLIDAY, Burlington.....	Dec. 19, 1884
<i>Chaplain.</i>	
ARTHUR C. STILSON, Ottumwa.....	Dec. 19, 1884

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
George W. Harrison.....	Captain.....	Fairfield.	M'ch 14, 1885
Theodore F. Higley.....	1st Lieut....	Fairfield....	June 25, 1885
Thos. J. Hysham.....	2d Lieut....	Fairfield....	June 25, 1885

COMPANY B.

Edwin I. Cameron.....	Captain....	Davenport	May 22, 1883
Henry W. Gilbert...	1st Lieut....	Davenport	M'ch 25, 1884
William J. McCullough..	2d Lieut....	Davenport	M'ch 25, 1884

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Fred Welker.....	Captain.....	Muscatine.....	Dec. 17, 1878
Henry A. Fowler.....	1st Lieut.....	Muscatine.....	Feb. 26, 1884
Casper H. Sterneman....	2d Lieut.....	Muscatine.....	Feb. 26, 1884

COMPANY D.

Alfred A. Rodman.....	Captain.....	Washington....	May 19, 1881
Samuel A. White.....	1st Lieut.....	Washington.....	May 4, 1882
Harry Bell.....	2d Lieut.....	Washington.....	May 30, 1884

COMPANY E.

Julius T. Connor.....	Captain.....	Centerville.....	Oct. 23, 1882
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
William J. Martin.....	2d Lieut.....	Centerville.....	Oct. 23, 1882

COMPANY F.

Samuel H. McCoy.....	Captain.....	Columbus City....	Aug. 20, 1881
George L. Van Anken...	1st Lieut.....	Columbus Junct'n.	Oct. 5, 1878
J. H. Wilson.....	2d Lieut.....	Columbus Junct'n.	Oct. 20, 1881

COMPANY G.

William A. McGrew.....	Captain.....	Ottumwa.....	July 31, 1884
William C. Wyman.....	1st Lieut.....	Ottumwa.....	May 1, 1884
Cyrus K. Blake.....	2d Lieut.....	Ottumwa.....	May 1, 1884

COMPANY H.

James A. Guest.....	Captain.....	Burlington.....	Sept. 15, 1884
.....	1st Lieut.....	Burlington.....	.....
.....	2d Lieut.....	Burlington.....	.....

THIRD REGIMENT.

(HEADQUARTERS, MARENGO.)

Date of Commission.

JOSEPH B. WILSON, Colonel commandingJuly 17, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel.

H. F. ROGERS, StuartOct. 29, 1880

Major.

WILLIAM H. H. HURSH, Indianola.May 14, 1881

Adjutant.

JOSEPH C. LIEB, Marengo.....June 18, 1883

Quartermaster.

EMMOT E. ALVERSON, MarengoAug. 19, 1881

Surgeon.

JAMES T. PRIESTLEY, Des MoinesSept. 19, 1881

Assistant-Surgeon.

JOHN E. HOWE, GreenfieldMay 21, 1884

Chaplain.

JOHN HERRON, AtlanticAug. 19, 1881

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Ben. W. Bartlett	Captain	Des Moines.....	July 30, 1883
William H. Cooney.....	1st Lieut.....	Des Moines.....	July 30, 1883
John T. Hume.....	2d Lieut....	Des Moines.....	July 30, 1883

COMPANY B.

William H. Romesha	Captain	Greenfield	Dec. 29, 1882
.....	1st Lieut.....	Greenfield	
Charles E. Taylor.....	2d Lieut.....	Greenfield	Mar. 29, 1884

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Edward E. Brainerd....	Captain	Iowa City.....	July 28, 1884
Charles M. Lodge.....	1st Lieut.....	Iowa City.....	July 28, 1884
Charles H. Ryerson.....	2d Lieut.....	Iowa City.....	July 28, 1884

COMPANY D.

Thomas J. Henderson...	Captain	Indianola	Aug. 4, 1881
Frank M. Sadler.....	1st Lieut.....	Indianola	Aug. 17, 1881
Albert R. Cocke.....	2d Lieut.....	Indianola	Dec. 25, 1883

COMPANY E.

Edward G. McAfee.....	Captain	Des Moines.....	Dec. 21, 1883
George Taylor.....	1st Lieut.....	Des Moines.....	July 3, 1879
Anderson Monroe	2d Lieut.....	Des Moines.....	Oct. 22, 1880

COMPANY F.

John N. Martin.....	Captain	Oskaloosa	Aug. 11, 1884
Frank S. Stone	1st Lieut.....	Oskaloosa	Aug. 11, 1884
William W. Douglas.....	2d Lieut.....	Oskaloosa	Aug. 11, 1884

COMPANY H.

Franklin De Ford ...	Captain	Stuart	June 12, 1883
George W. Hackthorn...	1st Lieut.....	Stuart	Jan. 24, 1883
William H. Sawyer.....	2d Lieut.....	Stuart	May 29, 1883

COMPANY K.

David Alverson	Captain	Marengo	Aug. 8, 1881
Elliott D. Baird	1st Lieut.....	Marengo	June 28, 1883
James J. Coats	2d Lieut.....	Ladora	July 4, 1883

FOURTH REGIMENT.

(HEADQUARTERS, DUBUQUE.)

WILLIAM H. THRIFT, Colonel commanding.....*Date of Commission.* Aug. 8, 1881

Lieutenant-Colonel.

ELIAS B. BASCOM, LansingAug. 8, 1881

Major.

JOHN W. FORD, Manchester.....Jan. 14, 1885

Adjutant.

IRVING C. PLANE, IndependenceAug. 17, 1881

Quartermaster.

WILLIAM R. TOYE, DecorahAug. 17, 1881

Surgeon.

JOEL H. GREEN, DubuqueAug. 17, 1881

Assistant-Surgeon.

ISRAEL PATTISON, OelweinAug. 17, 1881

Chaplain.

CHARLES E. SCHAIBLE, Farley.....Aug. 18, 1882

COMPANY B.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Linus D. Anthony	Captain	Waterloo	Dec. 3, 1884
Albert M. Smith	1st Lieut.....	Waterloo	Mar. 3, 1885
Andrew F. Hoenig	2d Lieut.....	Waterloo	April 1, 1885

COMPANY C.

Dwight H. Finch	Captain	Manchester ...	Feb. 28, 1885
Royal J. Van Antwerp ..	1st Lieut.....	Manchester ...	June 5, 1885
...	2d Lieut.....	Manchester ...	

COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Darius Orr.....	Captain	Postville.....	Nov. 4, 1882
Arthur F. Marston	1st Lieut.....	Postville.....	Jan. 19, 1884
Frank M. Orr.....	2d Lieut.....	Postville.....	April 25, 1884

COMPANY F.

Nelson B. Ross.....	Captain	Waverly.....	May 27, 1884
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
.....	2d Lieut.....	Waverly.....	.....

COMPANY G.

Fred D. Merritt.....	Captain	West Union... ..	May 30, 1884
Charles Ogsbury.....	1st Lieut.....	West Union.....	May 30, 1884
Dan. B. Kenahan.....	2d Lieut.....	West Union.....	May 30, 1884

COMPANY H.

Le Roy E. Cummings....	Captain	Independence.....	Dec. 1, 1884
Michael J. Curran.....	1st Lieut—.....	Independence.....	Dec. 1, 1884
.....	2d Lieut.....	Independence.....	.....

COMPANY I.

Albert G. Stewart.....	Captain.....	Waukon.....	Aug. 8, 1881
James B. Reid.....	1st Lieut.....	Waukon.....	Nov. 25, 1881
Edwin B. Gibbs.....	2d Lieut.....	Waukon.....	Nov. 25, 1881

FIFTH REGIMENT.

(HEADQUARTERS, VILLISCA.)

WILLIAM W. ELLIS, Colonel Commanding.....Date of Commission.
May 18, 1880

Lieutenant-Colonel.
GEORGE H. CASTLE, Shenandoah... May 9, 1885

Major.
ERASTUS A. HARRIS, Red Oak.....June 20, 1885

Adjutant.
E. CLAY GIBBS, Villisca.....July 12, 1880

Quartermaster.
JOHN T. FITZGERALD, Bedford.....June 5, 1883

Surgeon.
JAMES W. MARTIN, Red Oak.....Sept. 24, 1880

Assistant-Surgeon.
HAMILTON P. DUFFIELD, Shenandoah.....June 22, 1883

Chaplain.
F. W. PARSONS, Glenwood.....May 23, 1882

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
William J. Hamilton....	Captain.	Osceola.....	Aug. 23, 1884
William M. Wilson.....	1st Lieut.....	Osceola.....	Dec. 6, 1884
.....	2d Lieut.....	Osceola.....	

COMPANY B.

Frank B. West.....	Captain.	Villisca.....	April 14, 1883
Elmer E. Vaughn.....	1st Lieut.....	Villisca.....	Oct. 6, 1880
Cyrus D. Thurman.....	2d Lieut.....	Villisca.....	July 28, 1883

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Melvin H. Byers.....	Captain.	Glenwood.....	Jan. 2, 1884
Arthur C. Rogers.....	1st Lieut.....	Glenwood.. ..	Jan. 2, 1884
William M. Lamb.....	2d Lieut.....	Glenwood.	Jan. 2, 1884

COMPANY D.

James H. Crawford.....	Captain.	Afton.....	May 9, 1885
Merrill W. Keating.....	1st Lieut.....	Afton.	June 16, 1885
James W. Rowell.....	2d Lieut.....	Afton.....	Oct. 14, 1884

COMPANY E.

Charles V. Mount.....	Captain.	Shenandoah.	June 24, 1882
Charles F. Rhodes.....	1st Lieut.....	Shenandoah....	April 27, 1885
William W. Young.....	2d Lieut.....	Shenandoah.	April 27, 1885

COMPANY I.

Leonard T. McCoun.....	Captain.	Bedford... ..	Dec. 8, 1881
Martin V. Gray.....	1st Lieut.....	Bedford.....	Aug. 29, 1881
Joseph S. Faith.....	2d Lieut.....	Bedford....	Aug. 29, 1881

COMPANY K.

.....	Captain.		
Matt. Leach.....	1st Lieut.....	Red Oak.....	July 12, 1884
George B. Logan.....	2d Lieut.....	Red Oak.....	July 19, 1884

SIXTH REGIMENT.

(HEADQUARTERS, OSAGE.)

		Date of Commission.
J. HENRY SWENEY, Colonel commanding.....	July	16, 1884
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
CHARLES W. BOUTIN, Hampton	July	16, 1884
<i>Major.</i>		
JEREMIAH J. O'ROURK, Mason City.....	July	16, 1884
<i>Adjutant.</i>		
MELVIN S. SCHERMERHORN, Mason City.....	May	1, 1883
<i>Quartermaster.</i>		
WM. A. McNAUGHTON, Charles City	Aug.	6, 1881
<i>Surgeon.</i>		
WILLIAM H. H. GABLE, Osage.....	April	4, 1884
<i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>		
ARTHUR L. WHEELER, Mason City.....	July	31, 1880
<i>Chaplain.</i>		
FREDERICK H. SANDERSON, Le Mars	June	17, 1885

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
James Rule.....	Captain	Mason City	July 16, 1884
Henry A. Marsh.....	1st Lieut.....	Mason City	July 24, 1880
Josiah S. Clark	2d Lieut.....	Mason City	Sept. 4, 1884

COMPANY B.

Albion C. Libby	Captain	Osage.....	Nov. 17, 1883
James L. Sweney.....	1st Lieut.....	Osage.....	Nov. 17, 1883
Charles F. Gardner.....	2d Lieut.....	Osage.....	Nov. 17, 1883

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Frank E. Landers.....	Captain	Webster City	Dec. 1, 1884
Ilo I. Boak	1st Lieut.....	Webster City	Dec. 1, 1884
William F. Smith.....	2d Lieut	Webster City	Dec. 1, 1884

COMPANY E.

Aurelius L. Burnell.....	Captain	Pattersonville	Sept. 6, 1884
Wilson S. Tuttle... ..	1st Lieut.....	Pattersonville	Sept. 6, 1884
Willis C. Wyatt	2d Lieut.....	Pattersonville	Sept. 6, 1884

COMPANY F.

Edward A. Reiniger	Captain	Charles City	July 12, 1884
W. Arthur Stahl.....	1st Lieut.....	Charles City	Aug. 6, 1881
Joseph Clemens, jr	2d Lieut	Charles City	June 15, 1883

COMPANY G.

James M. Emery	Captain	Le Mars	May 1, 1884
John H. King	1st Lieut.....	Le Mars	May 1, 1884
Ernest H. Tracy.....	2d Lieut	Le Mars	May 1, 1884

COMPANY H.

Levi B. Raymond.....	Captain	Hampton	Aug. 11, 1881
Moses H. Harriman.. ..	1st Lieut.....	Hampton	May 6, 1882
James S. Raymond	2d Lieut	Hampton	May 6, 1882

COMPANY K.

William W. Minar.....	Captain	Nora Springs	June 2 ^d , 1883
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
John W. Hooker	2d Lieut	Nora Springs	July 12, 1884

UNIVERSITY BATTALION, IOWA CITY.

(INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, 1884-5.)

Name.	Rank.
Lieut. E. C. Knower, 3d U. S. Artillery	Commandant.

STAFF.

Charles Robertson.....	1st Lieut. and Adjutant.
Bruno O. Hostetler.....	1st Lieut. and Quartermaster.

COMPANY A.

R. F. Skiff.....	Captain.
Wm. E. Taylor.....	1st Lieut.
DeWitt C. Blashfield.....	2d Lieut.

COMPANY B.

A. C. Hobart.....	Captain.
George Schlatter.....	1st Lieut.
Thos. B. Keplinger.....	2d Lieut.

COMPANY C.

Carl H. Pomeroy.....	Captain.
Joel W. Witmer, jr.....	1st Lieut.
C. W. Wilcox.....	2d Lieut.

COMPANY D.

Hal H. Monlux.....	Captain.
C. Grant Marquardt.....	1st Lieut.

BATTERY.

Robert A. Green.....	Captain.
Frank B. Robinson.....	Senior 1st Lieut.
Lourie C. Blanding.....	Junior 1st Lieut.
R. S. Galer.....	2d Lieut.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BATTALION.

(1884-5.)

Name.	Rank.
Captain J. B. Lincoln	1st Regt. I. N. G., Commandant
J. F. Porter.....	1st Lieut. and Adjutant

COMPANY A.

W. B. Hunter	Captain
A. H. Ferguson.....	1st Lieut.

COMPANY B.

O. G. Norton.....	Captain
F. S. Schoenleber	1st Lieut.

COMPANY C.

E. N. Hill.....	Captain
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COMPANY D.

A. G. Mosier.....	Captain
D. B. Collier	1st Lieut.

BRIGADE ORGANIZATION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

COMMAND.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Field staff and band .....	.....	5	17	22
Second regiment.....	Centerville	29	407	436
Third regiment.....	Marengo.....	81	404	485
Fifth regiment.....	Villisca.	29	365	394
Total .....	.....	94	1,193	1,287

SECOND BRIGADE.

COMMAND.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Field staff and band	Dubuque	9	17	26
First regiment.....	Marshalltown	27	347	374
Fourth regiment.....	Dubuque	31	390	421
Sixth regiment.....	Osage	31	399	430
Total .....	.....	98	1,153	1,251

APPENDIX.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES

Received, issued, and remaining on hand June 30, 1885.

	Gatling gun.	Colt's navy revolvers, cal. 45.	Remington pistols, cal. 50.	Knifed rifles, cal. 57.	B. L. Springfield rifles, cal. 45.	B. L. Springfield rifles, cal. 50.	Officers' rifles.	Bayonet scabbards, leather.	Bayonet scabbards, steel.	Revolver scabbards and belts.	Gun slings.	Cartridge-boxes and plates.	Cartridge-boxes, cal. 45.	Cartridge-boxes, cal. 50.	Walst-belts and plates, old pattern.	Walst-belts and plates, new pattern.	Cap pouches.	Screw-drivers.	Spring vises.	Tumbler punches.	Headless shell extractors.	Ramrods.	Ramrod stops.	Tumblers.
On hand from last report.....	1	20	27	378	10	318	2	466	178	16	410	382	39	129	479	10	873	25	1	1	10	10	1	...
Received .....	...	...	...	231	80	329	...	357	643	...	600	900	55	246	480	1847	350	166	5	52	66	10	10	...
Total to be accounted for.....	1	20	27	629	90	647	2	823	821	16	1010	1282	94	375	959	1857	720	191	6	52	76	10	5	70
Issued .....	...	...	...	629	2	458	...	629	418	...	931	629	50	319	888	126	629	90	...	...	30	1	1	15
Sold .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	...	...	...	629	...	458	...	629	418	...	931	629	50	319	888	126	629	90	...	...	30	1	1	15
Total on hand.....	1	20	27	...	86	189	2	198	403	16	79	653	44	56	61	1732	91	101	6	22	76	9	9	55

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—CONTINUED.

DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
Aug. 10	White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores.....	\$ 3.60
Aug. 10	Mills & Co., letter heads Inspector-General.....	2.50
Aug. 20	J. H. Stewart, meals for companies en route to 1st Brig. camp.....	37.25
Aug. 20	Robert Kaestner, beef furnished 1st Brig. camp.....	179.77
Aug. 20	Capt. S. C. Farmer, labor, preparing and breaking, 1st Brig. camp, 1883.....	65.50
Aug. 20	Lenox Ash, meals for company B, 3d Regiment enroute to camp....	22.05
Aug. 20	E. Hise, meals for companies 2d and 3d Regiments en route to camp.....	44.00
Aug. 20	J. A. Crawford, supplies furnished 1st Brig. camp.....	643.56
Aug. 20	S. A. Beck, boarding officers 1st Brig. camp.....	28.12
Aug. 20	M. Kautz, bread furnished 1st Brig. camp... ..	219.40
Sept. 15	F. Olmsted, labor at arsenal	13.50
Sept. 15	Western Union Telegraph Co., charges on telegrams...	5.47
Sept. 15	J. M. Chrisinger, meals furnished company H, 3d Regiment en route to encampment, 1883.....	10.15
Sept. 15	White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores.....	40.63
Sept. 15	C. M. Hall, digging well at 2d Brig. camp.....	5.00
Sept. 15	Poole, Gilliam & Co., supplies furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	124.94
Sept. 15	Clarke Bros. & Co., ice furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	18.60
Sept. 15	E. Jesmore, hauling baggage 2d Brig. camp.....	7.95
Sept. 15	V. G. Coe, fare paid en route to 2d Brig. camp.....	2.49
Sept. 15	Mathias & Robbins, hardware supplies furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	29.87
Sept. 15	George Philpott, labor furnished for preparing and breaking camp for 2d Brig.....	200.75
Sept. 15	Lt. Joseph Ellison, expenses company C, 6th Regiment, to and from 2d Brig. camp	25.95
Sept. 15	Col. James McCarty, items of expense pertaining to 2d Brig. camp.....	32.05
Sept. 15	Genl. M. L. Sherman, items of expense to and from encampment, 1883.....	16.45
Sept. 15	C. C. Knapp, hauling water 2d Brig. camp.....	25.50
Sept. 15	Wise & Bryant, medical supplies furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	183.51
Sept. 15	A. J. Norris, wood furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	92.00
Sept. 15	Capt. C. C. Smith, for use of horse 2d Brig. camp.....	9.25
Sept. 15	L. Pennington, use of telephone at, and telegrams sent to and from 2d Brig. camp	33.15
Sept. 15	Kahler & Philpot, beef furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	675.90
Sept. 15	W. A. Bennett, supplies furnished 2d Brig. camp.....	1,027.44
Sept. 15	C. W. Hufschmidt, meals furnished members 4th Regiment en route to and from 2d Brig. camp.. ..	25.33
Sept. 15	M. Davis, drayage at 2d Brig. camp.....	181.13
Sept. 15	A. Fortner, meals for company H, 6th Regiment en route to camp....	11.90
Sept. 15	Col. W. H. Thrift, for straw furnished 2d Brig. camp .	5.50
Sept. 15	M. E. Barnard, meals furnished members 4th Regiment en route to and from camp	28.70

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
Sept. 15	W. J. Maughlin, for R. R. fares paid to and from 2d Brig. camp	\$ 9.10
Sept. 15	J. H. Lessard, bread furnished 2d Brig. camp.	105.00
Sept. 15	N. Jorgensen, bread furnished 2d Brig. camp	65.16
Sept. 15	G. H. Harlacher, use of furniture at 2d Brig. camp....	10.00
Sept. 15	T. J. & N. J. Burr, board furnished officers during 2d Brigade camp.....	80.25
Sept. 15	C. Schmidt, cartridge sacks furnished 2d Brigade camp.	7.50
Sept. 15	J. Gray, bread furnished 2d Brigade camp.	63.00
Sept. 15	Dahl & Gates, use of furniture, 2d Brigade camp.....	29.00
Sept. 15	Snyder & Hurd, printing passes, 2d Brigade camp.....	16.50
Sept. 15	Jesse Cooper, horses, livery and straw furnished 2d Brigade camp.....	344.75
Sept. 15	Col. B. A. Beeson, fares paid en route to and from 2d Brigade camp.....	1.90
Sept. 15	P. G. Ballingall, meals furnished members 3d and 5th Regiments, en route to and from 1st Brigade camp...	26.75
Sept. 15	W. A. Bryant, lumber furnished 2d Brigade camp.....	146.90
Sept. 15	U. S. Express Co., transportation of bread to 1st Brigade camp.....	26.75
Sept. 15	E. Hise, meals furnished Co. B. 1st Regiment, and 2d Brigade band en route to camp.....	28.00
Sept. 15	Chicago Lumber Co., lumber for arm chests	8.15
Sept. 15	Capt. H. P. Lane, items of expense, Co. E, 4th Regiment, to and from 2d Brigade camp.....	26.60
Sept. 15	Capt. J. B. Lincoln, items of expense, Co. A, 1st Regiment, to and from 2d Brigade camp.....	29.50
Sept. 15	A. Fortner, meals furnished Co. H, 6th Regiment, en route to 2d Brigade camp	13.80
Sept. 15	Capt. W. W. Woods, meals furnished Co. D, 1st Regiment, enroute from 2d Brigade camp.....	17.00
Sept. 15	J. H. Fryer, meals furnished Co. F, 1st Regiment, en route to 2d Brigade camp.....	33.95
Sept. 28	J. P. Taylor, meals furnished Co. A and D. 1st Regiment, en route to 2d Brigade camp.....	36.85
Sept. 28	M. G. Egolf, freight on gun, 2d Brigade camp	4.55
Sept. 28	J. T. Hume, expenses invoicing tents	12.00
Sept. 28	M. Davis, drayage on baggage, 2d Brigade camp.....	5.50
Sept. 28	C. S. Clarke & Son, medical supplies, 1st Brigade camp.	89.01
Sept. 28	Capt Darius Orr, meals furnished Co. D. 4th Regiment, en route to 2d Brigade camp.....	9.60
Sept. 28	Joseph Gibson, meals furnished patrol guard, 2d Brigade camp.....	27.25
Sept. 28	Capt. A. G. Stewart items of expense, Co. I, 4th Regiment, to and from 2d Brigade camp	22.75
Sept. 28	Gen'l A. W. Tallman, expense of inspecting five companies, 6th Regiment at their stations	26.56
Sept. 28	Capt. S. C. Farmer, horses, drayage, lumber and labor furnished 1st Brigade camp.....	167.13
Sept. 28	R. M. Waller, meals furnished members 2d Brigade, en route from camp.....	9.50
Sept. 28	C. W. Loney, meals furnished members 2d Brigade, en route from camp	8.75
Sept. 28	Shaw & Hanford, meals furnished members 2d Brigade, en route from camp.....	69.45
Sept. 28	L. H. Starks, items of expense of battery to and from 2d Brigade camp.....	77.25

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT
1888.		
Oct. 1	R. Bolander, meals for Co. F, 1st Regiment, en route to 2d Brigade camp.....	\$ 21.
Oct. 1	I. D. Kandal & Co., use of and damage to blankets, 2d Brigade camp.....	22
Oct. 1	Clarke Bros. & Co., livery, 2d Brigade camp.....	3.
Oct. 19	Capt. W. H. Milligan, clothing allowance, Co. E, 8d Reg	160
Oct. 26	General Lyman Banks, headquarters allowance, 1st	12
Oct.	2d Brigade.	12
Oct.	1st Reg ...	12
Oct.	2d Reg ...	12
Oct.	3d Regiment	12
Oct.	4th Reg ...	12
Oct.	5th Reg't...	12
Oct.	ce, 6th Reg .	12
Oct.	t Regiment.	30
Oct.	giment. ...	30
Oct.	st Reg	30
Oct.	it Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. W. S. Preston, armory rent, Co. F, 1st Regiment.	30.
Oct. 28	Capt. F. C. Merrill, armory rent, Co. 1, 1st Regiment..	30
Oct. 28	Capt. Fred Welker, armory rent, Co. C, 2d Regiment..	30.
Oct. 28	Capt. A. A. Rodman, armory rent, Co. D, 2d Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. S. H. McCoy, armory rent, Co. F, 2d Regiment..	30
Oct. 28	Capt. T. W. Stoops, armory rent, Co. G, 2d Regiment..	30
Oct. 28	Capt. B. W. Hartlett, armory rent, Co. A, 3d Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. W. H. Romesha, armory rent, Co. B, 3d Reg.....	30
Oct. 28	Capt. T. J. Henderson, armory rent, Co. D, 3d Reg....	30
Oct. 28	Lieut. Geo. Taylor, armory rent, Co. E, 3d Regiment..	30
Oct. 28	Capt. W. H. Barker, armory rent, Co. F, 3d Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. F. DeFord, armory rent, Co. H, 3d Regiment. ...	30
Oct. 28	Capt. D. Iverson, armory rent, Co. K, 3d Regiment..	30
Oct. 28	Capt. D. as Orr, armory rent, Co. D, 4th Regiment...	30
Oct. 28	Capt. B. Barnes, armory rent, Co. F, 4th Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. P. Sutkamp, armory rent, Co. H, 4th Regiment	30
Oct. 28	Capt. A. Stewart, armory rent, Co. I, 4th Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. J. Johnson, armory rent, Co. K, 4th Regiment	30
Oct. 28	Capt. G. F. Luther, armory rent, Co. A, 5th Reg.....	30
Oct. 28	Capt. F. West, armory rent, Co. B, 5th Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. J. Gadd, armory rent, Co. D, 5th Regiment...	30
Oct. 28	Capt. L. McConn, armory rent, Co. I, 5th Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. J. O'Rourke, armory rent, Co. A, 6th Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Capt. J. R. Prime, armory rent, Co. B, 6th Regiment ..	30
Oct. 28	Lieut. Joseph Ellison, armory rent, Co. C, 6th Reg.....	30
Oct. 28	Capt. C. C. White, armory rent, Co. E, 6th Regiment ..	30
Oct. 28	Capt. C. L. Dyke, armory rent, Co. F, 6th Regiment...	30
Oct. 28	Capt. E. Wentworth, armory rent, Co. G, 6th Regiment	30
Oct. 28	Lieut. J. S. Raymond, armory rent, Co. H, 6th Reg....	30
Oct. 28	Capt. W. W. Minar, armory rent, Co. K, 6th Regiment.	30
Oct. 28	Gen. Lyman Banks, items of expense, 1st Brig. camp..	14.
Oct. 28	Col. B. A. Beeson, clothing allowance, non-com. staff and band, 1st Regiment.....	78.
Oct. 28	Capt. J. R. Lincoln, clothing allowance, Co. A, 1st Reg.	168
Oct. 28	Capt. D. Patton, clothing allowance Co. B, 1st Reg....	160
Oct. 28	Lieut. W. W. Wilson, clothing allowance, Co. C, 1st	
Oct. 28	Regiment	168.

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1886.		
Oct. 26	Capt. W. W. Woods, clothing allowance, Co. D, 1st Reg't	\$ 168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. W. S. Preston, clothing allowance, Co. F, 1st Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. F. C. Merrill, clothing allowance, Co. I, 1st Reg't	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. H. H. Wright, clothing allowance, non-commissioned staff and band 2d Regiment.	76.00
Oct. 26	Capt. E. I. Cameron, clothing allowance, Co. B, 2d Reg	160.00
Oct. 26	Capt. A. A. Rodman, clothing allowance, Co. D, 2d Reg	164.00
Oct. 26	Capt. J. T. Connor, clothing allowance, Co. E, 2d Reg't	144.00
Oct. 26	Col. J. B. Wilson, clothing allowance non-commissioned staff and band, 3d Reg.	88.00
Oct. 26	Capt. B. W. Bartlett, clothing allowance, Co. A, 3d Reg	152.00
Oct. 26	Capt W H. Romesha, clothing allowance Co. B, 3d Reg.	140.00
Oct. 26	Capt. P. DeFord, clothing allowance, Co. H, 3d Reg...	148.00
Oct. 26	Capt. D. Alverson, clothing allowance, Co. K, 3d Reg..	212.00
Oct. 26	Col W. H. Thrift, clothing allowance, non-com. staff and band, 4th Regt.	68.00
Oct. 26	Capt. J. W. Ford, clothing allowance, Co. C, 4th Reg.	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. Darius Orr, clothing allowance, Co. D, 4th Reg..	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. H. P. Lane, clothing allowance, Co. E, 4th Reg..	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. B. A. Barnes, clothing allowance, Co. F, 4th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. W. E. Akers, clothing allowance, Co. G, 4th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. P. A. Sutkamp, clothing allowance, Co. H, 4th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. A. G. Stewart, clothing allowance, Co. I, 4th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. J. W. Johnson, clothing allowance Co. K, 4th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Col. W. W. Ellis, clothing allowance non-commissioned staff and band, 5th Reg't	56.00
Oct. 26	Capt. Geo. F. Luther, clothing allowance, Co. A, 5th Reg.	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. D. Jones, clothing allowance, Co. C, 5th Reg....	156.00
Oct. 26	Capt. J. N. Gadd, clothing allowance, Co. D, 5th Reg..	160.00
Oct. 26	Capt. C. V. Mount, clothing allowance, Co. E, 5th Reg	196.00
Oct. 26	Capt. R. F. Askren, clothing allowance, Co. H, 5th Reg	160.00
Oct. 26	Capt. L. T. McCoun, clothing allowance, Co. I, 5th Reg	180.00
Oct. 26	Capt. E. A. Harris, clothing allowance Co. K, 5th Reg.	160.00
Oct. 26	Gen. A. W. Tallman, clothing allowance, non-com. staff and band, 6th Reg.	76.00
Oct. 26	Capt. J. J. O'Rourke, clothing allowance, Co. A, 6th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. J. R. Prime, clothing allowance, Co. B, 6th Reg..	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. C. L. Dyke clothing allowance, Co. F, 6th Reg...	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. E. Wentworth, clothing allowance, Co. G, 6th Reg	168.00
Oct. 26	Lieut. M. H. Harriman, clothing allowance, Co. H, 6th Reg.	168.00
Oct. 26	Capt. W. W. Minar, clothing allowance, Co. K, 6th Reg	160.00
Oct. 26	Col. W. W. Ellis, expenses of inspecting 5th Reg.	11.27
Oct. 26	Gen. W. L. Alexander, cash paid drayage 2d Brigade camp.	6.60
Oct. 26	White Line Transfer Co. freight and drayage on ordnance stores.	12.95
Oct. 26	Capt E. Wentworth, meals furnished, Co. G, 6th Reg. en route from 2d Brigade camp.	18.30
Oct. 26	Capt. F. C. Merrill, use of horse 2d Brigade camp.	6.50
Oct. 31	Capt. Fred Welker, clothing allowance, Co. C, 2d Reg.	180.00
Oct. 31	Capt. S. H. McCoy, clothing allowance, Co. F, 2d Reg't	168.00
Oct. 31	Capt. T. W. Stoops, clothing allowance, Co. G, 2d Reg't	144.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
Nov. 24	Capt. H. P. Lane, armory rent, Co. E, 4th Regiment...	\$ 20.00
Nov. 24	Capt. B. C. Farmer, armory rent, Co. A, 2d Regiment...	20 00
Nov. 24	Capt. J. W. Ford, armory rent, Co. C, 4th Regiment...	20.00
Nov. 24	Capt. W. C. Powers, clothing allowance, Co. H, 2d Regiment and 1st Brigade band	220.00
Nov. 24	Capt. W. H. Barker, clothing allowance Co. F, 3d Reg.	100.00
Nov. 24	Capt. C. C. White, clothing allowance, Co. E, 6th Reg.	100.00
Nov. 24	M. C. Healion, Cent. Iowa R'y transportation to camps, 1883.....	29.62
Nov. 24	C. H. Booth, Dubuque & Dakota R'y transportation to camps, 1883.....	52.21
Nov. 24	White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores	3.50
Nov. 24	Jas. P. Whaling, C., M. & St. P. R'y, transportation to camps, 1883.....	178.50
Nov. 24	Lt. W. A. McNaughton, items of expense, 2d Brigade camp	9.25
Nov. 24	Lt. E. R. Baker, balance clothing allowance, Co. G, 4th Regiment	68.00
Nov. 24	T. B. McAuley, clothing allowance, 2d Brigade band..	68.00
Nov. 24	Capt. J. R. Lincoln, balance clothing allowance, Co. A, 1st Regiment	44.00
Dec. 1	Capt. R. F. Askren, armory rent, Co. H, 5th Regiment	20.00
Dec. 1	Capt. D. Jones, armory rent, Co. C, 5th Regiment.....	20.00
Dec. 1	Lt. Joseph Ellison, clothing allowance, Co. C, 6th Reg.	126.00
Dec. 1	Hufford, Bradshaw & Thoma, drugs furnished 1st Brigade camp	24.10
Dec. 15	Henry De Wolf, Illa. Cent. R'y transportation to camps, 1883.....	461.20
1884.		
Jan. 2	Capt. F. B. West, clothing allowance Co. B, 5th Reg..	100.00
Jan. 2	Capt. W. C. Powers, armory rent, Co. H, 2d Reg.....	20 00
Jan. 21	M. M. Kirkman, C. & N. W. R'y, transportation to camps, 1883	164.74
Jan. 21	J. C. Brocksmit, B., C. R. & N. transportation to camps, 1883	267.06
Jan. 21	Capt. B. C. Farmer, clothing allowance Co. A, 2d Reg.	100.00
Jan. 21	John Dyer, C., B. & Q. transportation to camps, 1883..	1,299.89
Jan. 21	W. G. Purdy, C., R. I. & P. R'y transportation to camps, 1883	500.43
Jan. 26	R. D. Jennings, C., M. & St. P. R'y, transportation 2d Brigade camp, 1883	1.89
Feb. 16	Mac McAdeu, labor at arsenal	8.25
Feb. 16	Russell & Patrick, use of horses, Gov. inauguration ..	6.00
March 31	Capt. J. T. Connor, armory rent, Co. E, 2d Regiment..	20.00
March 31	Lieut. I. Baker, armory rent, Co. G, 4th Regiment.	20.00
March 31	Capt. C. Mount, armory rent, Co. E, 5th Regiment.	20.00
March 31	Capt. I. Harris, armory rent, Co. K, 5th Regiment.	20.00
March 31	Capt. J. Lincoln, armory rent, Co. A, 1st Regiment	20.00
March 31	Capt. C. Greene, armory rent, Co. C, 1st Reg	20 00
March 31	Capt. I. Wood, armory rent, Co. D, 1st Regiment.	20 00
March 31	Capt. I. Walker, armory rent, Co. C, 2d Regiment..	20.00
March 31	Capt. A. A. Rodman, armory rent, Co. D, 2d Regiment	20.00
March 31	Capt. J. T. Connor, armory rent, Co. E, 2d Regiment.	20.00
March 31	Capt. B. W. Bartlett, armory rent, Co. A, 3d Regiment	6.49
March 31	Capt. D. Alverson, armory rent Co. K, 3d Regiment..	20.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884		
July	3 James Perkins, work at arsenal	\$ 3.00
July	3 White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores	8.85
Aug.	1 Ed. Harrison, work at arsenal.	18.75
Aug.	2 White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores	14.15
Aug.	2 Capt. F. D. Merritt, freight and drayage on arms, uniforms, etc.	6.29
Aug.	2 Gen. A. W. Tallman, expense of inspection 5th Regt..	93.45
Aug.	2 Col. W. H. Thrift, packing and shipping arms.....	5.50
Aug.	2 Capt. N. B. Ross, collecting, packing and shipping arms	19.11
Aug.	2 White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores	3.85
Sept.	6 J. M. Christy, crackers furnished 1st Regt. camp.....	21.00
Sept.	6 W. T. Garton, bread furnished 1st Regiment camp.....	68.45
Sept.	6 Alex. Bachelor, ice furnished 1st Regiment camp.....	10.75
Sept.	6 W. S. & S. A. Hoon, supplies furnished 1st Regt. camp	9.00
Sept.	6 I. H. Craine, beef furnished 1st Regiment camp.....	115.64
Sept.	6 Kaynor & Son, meals furnished companies of 1st Regiment en route to camp	18.50
Sept.	6 L. K. Gillman, wood furnished 1st Regiment camp....	35.00
Sept.	6 W. S. & S. A. Hoon, hauling tents and baggage 1st Regiment camp	52.00
Sept.	6 J. R. King, supplies furnished 1st Regiment camp.....	246.53
Sept.	6 J. M. Strong, lumber furnished 1st Regiment camp....	8.84
Sept.	6 Frank Secor, hardware furnished 1st Regiment camp .	1.65
Sept.	6 Bowler & Taylor, meals for two companies returning from 1st Regiment camp.	33.20
Sept.	6 C. C. Pelson, hauling baggage 1st Regiment camp	2.00
Sept.	6 R. H. Rodearmel, medical supplies for 1st Reg't camp.	13.68
Sept.	6 William Wells & Son, meals for Cos. A and E, returning from 1st Regiment camp.....	28.00
Sept.	6 M. E. Barnard, meals for companies of 4th Regiment to and from camp	43.60
Sept.	6 Western Union Telegraph Co, charges on telegrams, Aug 1884	9.64
Sept.	6 White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores	98.89
Sept.	16 Capt. A. A. Rodman, freight and drayage on tents and baggage, and labor and horses furnished 2d Regiment camp	111.64
Sept.	17 Lieut. G. W. Beall, items of expense 2d Reg't camp...	13.65
Sept.	17 Dr. D. Scofield, medical services 2d Regiment camp...	6.00
Sept.	17 L. O. Brindley, bread furnished 2d Regiment camp....	77.43
Sept.	17 Eck & Bereider, beef furnished 2d Regiment camp.....	106.43
Sept.	17 W. P. French, hauling water for 2d Regiment camp...	23.00
Sept.	17 E. Loughridge, wood furnished 2d Regiment camp	24.00
Sept.	17 Wm. Jugenheimer, ice furnished 2d Regiment camp...	6.75
Sept.	17 McLaughlin & McColloms, supplies furnished 3d Regiment camp	161.99
Sept.	17 Wm. Black, straw furnished 2d Regiment camp	6.00
Sept.	17 Capt. A. G. Stewart, expenses Co. I, 4th Regiment, to and from camp	14.00
Sept.	17 Col. B. A. Beeson, incidentals, 1st Regiment camp	9.00
Sept.	17 Wallace & Haskins, lumber furnished 2d Reg't camp..	44.06

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Sept. 17	L. J. Moss, collecting and shipping arms of disbanded companies.....	\$ 29.55
Sept. 17	O. S. Templar, use of grounds for 1st Regiment camp..	15.00
Sept. 17	Col. B. A. Beeson, pay and clothing allowance, staff and band, 1st Regiment.....	265.50
Sept. 17	Lieut. R. M. Hyatt, pay and clothing allowance Co. A, 1st Regiment.....	507.50
Sept. 17	Capt. Wm. Kelly, pay and clothing allowance Co. B, 1st Regiment.....	452.50
Sept. 17	Capt. Geo. Greene, pay and clothing allowance Co. C, 1st Regiment.....	347.50
Sept. 17	Capt. J. R. Lincoln, pay and clothing allowance Co. D, 1st Regiment.....	429.00
Sept. 17	Capt. Geo. R. Cloud, pay and clothing allowance Co. E, 1st Regiment.....	350.50
Sept. 17	Capt. F. W. Pillsbury, pay and clothing allowance Co. F, 1st Regiment.....	445.50
Sept. 17	Capt. J. R. McCutchens, pay and clothing allowance Co. G, 1st Regiment.....	458.00
Sept. 17	Capt. S. C. Farmer, pay and clothing allowance Co. A, 2d Regiment.....	423.00
Sept. 17	Capt. E. J. Cameron, pay and clothing allowance Co. B, 2d Regiment.....	355.00
Sept. 17	Capt. Fred Welker, pay and clothing allowance Co. C, 2d Regiment.....	459.50
Sept. 17	Capt. A. A. Rodman, pay and clothing allowance Co. D, 2d Regiment.....	445.50
Sept. 17	Capt. S. H. McCoy, pay and clothing allowance Co. F, 2d Regiment.....	385.00
Sept. 17	Capt. M. H. Byers, pay and clothing allowance Co. C, 5th Regiment.....	370.00
Sept. 17	Capt. E. A. Harris, pay and clothing allowance Co. K, 5th Regiment.....	433.00
Sept. 17	Capt. Darius Orr, expenses Co. D, 4th Regiment to and from camp.....	28.50
Sept. 17	Capt. F. W. Pillsbury, expenses Co. F, 1st Regiment to and from camp.....	7.15
Sept. 17	C. A. Roe, use of teams (hauling tents, etc.), 4th Regiment camp.....	130.00
Sept. 17	Ford Bros., commissary stores furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	702.29
Sept. 17	J. L. Luby, labor furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	99.00
Sept. 17	Robert G. Kennedy, tent pins furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	20.00
Sept. 17	C. A. Roe, wood and ice furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	88.00
Sept. 18	A. A. Morse, straw and saddle horses furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	71.00
Sept. 18	Newcomb & Cunningham, beef furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	162.47
Sept. 18	Lawrence and Lister, use of tools 4th Regiment camp.....	3.00
Sept. 18	Col. W. H. Thrift, incidentals 4th Regiment camp.....	44.50
Sept. 18	John Hull, hauling baggage 4th Regiment camp.....	2.50
Sept. 18	W. N. Hallam & Co, lumber furnished 4th Regiment camp.....	84.62

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Sept. 18	Amanda J. Rogers, meals for members 4th Reg. en route to camp.....	1
Sept. 18	Holcomb, Heinly & Bro., commissary stores furnished 5th Reg. camp.....	28
Sept. 18	White Pine Lumber Co., lumber furnished 5th Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	L. read furnished 5th Reg. camp.....	7
Sept. 18	H. n, beef furnished 5th Reg. camp.....	6
Sept. 18	Creston Ice Co., tent pole pins.....	
Sept. 18	S. J. Swanson, drugs furnished 5th Reg. camp.....	2
Sept. 18	F. W. Hadley, hauling 1st Reg. to camp.....	8
Sept. 18	Gen. M. L. Sherman, expenses to and from 1st Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	H. W. guarding armory, Co. A, 3d Reg.....	
Sept. 18	T. W. medical work, A. G. O.....	6
Sept. 18	J. T. road fares paid.....	
Sept. 18	Col. n, incidental, 3d Reg. camp.....	2
Sept. 18	Lieu person, incidental, 3d Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	J. A. ng affidavits to pay-rolls, 3d Reg.....	
Sept. 18	Phil, livery and saddle horses, 3d Reg., camp.....	4
Sept. 18	Hira, boarding officers, 3d Reg., camp.....	1
Sept. 18	Will d, meals for Co. F, 3d Reg. en route to camp.....	1
Sept. 18	E. Bennett & Son, livery, 3d Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	John Hull, use of furniture, 3d Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	W. J. Morgan, use of cots, 3d Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	J. C. Manning, labor, preparing 3d Reg. camp.....	6
Sept. 18	Miller & Son, medical supplies, 3d Reg. camp.....	2
Sept. 18	W. H. Eves, wood furnished, 3d Reg. camp.....	4
Sept. 18	D. H. Spencer, hauling water, 3d Reg. camp.....	
Sept. 18	Gage Brothers, lumber furnished, 3d Reg. camp.....	1
Sept. 18	John Clausen, beef, furnished 3d Reg. camp.....	7
Sept. 18	F. S. Harvey, bread, furnished 3d Reg. camp.....	6
Sept. 18	Corben & Alberson, supplies, furnished 2d Reg. camp.....	11
Sept. 18	J. O. Cunningham & Son, supplies furnished 2d Reg. camp.....	11
Oct. 1	Col. H. H. Wright, pay and clothing allowance staff and band, 2d Regiment.....	24
Oct. 1	Lieut. W. J. Martin, pay and clothing allowance, Co. E, 2d Regiment.....	34
Oct. 1	Col. J. B. Wilson, pay and clothing allowance, staff and band, 3d Reg.....	34
Oct. 1	Capt. B. W. Bartlett, pay and clothing allowance, Co. A, 3d Reg.....	34
Oct. 1	Capt. W. H. Romeaba, pay and clothing allowance, Co. B, 3d Reg.....	44
Oct. 1	Capt. J. N. Martin, pay and clothing allowance, Co. F, 3d Reg.....	44
Oct. 1	Capt. F. De Ford, pay and clothing allowance, Co. H, 3d Reg.....	34
Oct. 1	Capt. A. G. Dunham, pay and clothing allowance, Co. B, 4th Reg.....	44
Oct. 1	Capt. Darius Orr, pay and clothing allowance, Co. D, 4th Reg.....	64

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Oct.	1 Capt. H. P. Lane, pay and clothing allowance Co. E, 4th Regiment.....	\$ 460.50
Oct.	1 Capt. E. C. Lillie, pay and clothing allowance Co. H, 4th Regiment.....	517.50
Oct.	1 Capt. A. G. Stewart, pay and clothing allowance Co. I, 4th Regiment.....	460.50
Oct.	1 Col. W. W. Ellis, pay and clothing allowance staff and band, 5th Regiment.....	289.50
Oct.	1 Capt. C. B. Stayt, pay and clothing allowance Co. D, 5th Regiment.....	370.00
Oct.	1 Capt. C. V. Mount, pay and clothing allowance Co. E, 5th Regiment.....	425.50
Oct.	1 Capt. L. T. McConn, pay and clothing allowance Co. I, 5th Regiment.....	472.50
Oct.	1 Col. J. H. Sweney, pay and clothing allowance staff and band, 6th Regiment.....	303.50
Oct.	1 Capt. James Rule, pay and clothing allowance Co. A, 6th Regiment.....	530.00
Oct.	1 Capt. J. M. Emery, pay and clothing allowance Co. G, 6th Regiment.....	393.00
Oct.	1 Capt. L. B. Raymond, pay and clothing allowance Co. H, 6th Regiment.....	469.00
Oct.	2 John T. Hume, expense invoicing tents.....	8.60
Oct.	2 White Line Transfer Company, freight and drayage on ordnance stores.....	61.64
Oct.	2 E. M. Carr, taking affidavits to pay rolls 4th Regiment.....	2.50
Oct.	2 Gage Brothers, balance for use of lumber, 3d Regiment camp.....	8.34
Oct.	2 Capt. W. H. Romesha, meals furnished, and transportation of Co. B, 3d Regiment, Greenfield to Stuart and return.....	64.00
Oct.	2 D. H. Spencer, balance for hauling water, 3d Regiment camp.....	3.00
Oct.	2 B. Randall, for use of furniture, 6th Regiment camp ..	10.00
Oct.	2 Major J. J. O'Rourke, targets furnished 6th Regiment camp.....	1.50
Oct.	2 S. W. Keeney, use of horses and teams, 6th Regiment camp.....	35.00
Oct.	2 J. B. LeLacheur, use of team and straw, 6th Regiment camp.....	37.25
Oct.	2 L. A. Page, lumber furnished 6th Regiment camp	76.61
Oct.	2 Mrs. L. F. Caldwell, drayage, and wood furnished 6th Regiment camp.....	56.90
Oct.	2 Stewart Bros., commissary stores furnished 6th Regiment camp.....	243.90
Oct.	2 James Gibson, labor, preparing and breaking 6th Regiment camp.....	63.85
Oct.	2 F. C. Stebbins, bread furnished 6th Regiment camp....	75.28
Oct.	2 Baker & Bradley, beef furnished 6th Regiment camp ..	139.65
Oct.	2 W. A. Kaynor, meals for Cos. E and G, 6th Regiment, en route to and from camp.....	44.80
Oct.	2 D. Moran, meals for Co. B, 6th Regiment, returning from camp.....	4.50
Oct.	2 L. J. Moss, incidentals, headquarters 6th Reg't camp ..	5.35
Oct.	2 Col. J. H. Sweney, incidentals, 6th Regiment camp	7.75

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.		
Oct.	2 Sergeant C. L. Stewart, transportation paid 6th Regiment camp	\$ 3.20
Oct.	2 E. R. Roberts, guarding lumber 6th Regiment camp	4.50
Oct.	2 G. L. Herrick, nails furnished 6th Regiment camp	1.00
Oct.	2 H. A. Marsh, ice furnished 6th Regiment camp	2.45
Oct.	2 Lieut. W. A. McNaughton, items expense, 6th Regiment camp	61.90
Oct.	2 W. A. Crosby, drugs furnished 6th Regiment camp	30.55
Oct.	2 H. A. Dyer, board furnished officers 6th Regt. camp	16.50
Oct.	2 A. H. Gale, drayage 6th Regiment camp	12.00
Oct.	2 W. S. Porter, Chicago, Iowa & Dakota R'y transportation to camp, 1884	6.72
Oct.	2 Capt. Israel Pattison, drugs furnished 4th Regt. camp	4.00
Oct.	2 E. I. Congar, drugs furnished 4th Regiment camp	11.85
Oct.	2 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, Sept. 1884	14.10
Oct.	2 Capt. J. M. Emery, freight on arms	5.25
Oct.	2 E. Loughridge, balance due for rent of 2d Regiment camp ground	9.82
Oct.	2 John Dyer, C. B. & Q. R'y transportation to camps, 1884	284.55
Oct.	2 Capt. A. A. Rodman, items expense 2d Regiment camp	8.53
Oct.	2 Lieut. H. M. Hyatt, labor detachment Co. A, 1st Regiment preparing camp	18.00
Oct.	2 M. C. Healion, Central of Iowa R'y transportation 1884	69.28
Oct.	2 Capt. E. G. McAfee, pay and clothing allowance Co. E, 3d Regiment	400.00
Oct.	2 Col. W. H. Thrift, pay and clothing allowance staff and band 4th Regiment	322.50
Oct.	2 Capt. J. W. Ford, pay and clothing allowance Co. C, 4th Regiment	451.50
Oct.	2 Capt. N. B. Ross, pay and clothing allowance Co. F, 4th Regiment	468.00
Oct.	2 Capt. F. D. Merritt, pay and clothing allowance Co. G, 4th Regiment	400.50
Oct.	2 Capt. W. J. Hamilton, pay and clothing allowance Co. A, 5th Regiment	291.50
Oct.	2 Capt. F. B. West, pay and clothing allowance Co. B, 5th Regiment	402.00
Oct.	2 Capt. J. [unclear] pay and clothing allowance Co. A, 6th	530.00
Oct.	2 Capt. A [unclear] pay and clothing allowance Co. B, 6th	498.00
Oct.	2 Capt. E [unclear] r, pay and clothing allowance Co. F, 6th regiment	425.50
Oct.	2 Capt. W. W. Miner, pay and clothing allowance Co. K, 6th Regiment	400.00
Oct.	16 Capt. T. J. Henderson, pay and clothing allowance Co. D, 3d Regiment	428.50
Oct.	16 Capt. B. W. Bartlett, mess chest allowance Co. A, 3d Regiment	5.00
Oct.	16 Capt. Geo. Greene, mess chest allowance Co. C, 1st Regiment	5.00
Oct.	16 E. D. Wilson, mess chest allowance 4th Regiment band	5.00
Oct.	16 Frank S. Lohr, mess chest allowance and men's for band 6th Regiment	12.50

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Oct. 16	Lieut. Geo W. Beall, incidentals, 2d Regiment camp..	\$ 22.78
Oct. 16	Gen. C. S. Bentley, headquarters allowance, 2d Brigade	12.50
Oct. 16	Col. B. A. Beeson, headquarters allowance, 1st Reg't..	12.50
Oct. 16	Capt. Geo. Greene, armory rent Co. C, 1st Regiment...	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. Geo. R. Cloud, armory rent Co. E, 1st Regiment.	28.31
Oct. 16	Capt. F. W. Pillsbury, armory rent Co. F, 1st Reg't ...	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. J. B. McCutchens, armory rent Co. G, 1st Reg't .	15.82
Oct. 16	Col. H. H. Wright, headquarters allowance 2d Reg't...	12.50
Oct. 16	Capt. A. A. Rodman, armory rent Co. D, 2d Regiment	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. S. H. McCoy, armory rent Co. F, 2d Regiment...	30.00
Oct. 16	Col. J. B. Wilson, headquarters allowance 3d Regiment	12.50
Oct. 16	Capt. B. W. Bartlett, armory rent Co. A, 3d Regiment.	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. W. H. Romesha, armory rent Co. B, 3d Regiment	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. E. E. Brainerd, armory rent Co. C, 3d Regiment.	5.28
Oct. 16	Capt. T. J. Henderson, armory rent Co. D 3d Regiment	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt J. N. Martin, armory rent Co. F, 3d Regiment...	9.90
Oct. 16	Capt. F. DeFord, armory rent Co. H, 3d Regiment.....	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. David Alverson, armory rent Co. K, 3d Regiment	30.00
Oct. 16	Col. W. H. Thrift, headquarters allowance 4th Reg't..	12.50
Oct. 16	Capt. Darius Orr, armory rent Co. D, 4th Regiment ...	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. H. P. Lane, armory rent Co E, 4th Regiment ...	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. N. B. Ross, armory rent Co. F, 4th Regiment....	30.00
Oct. 16	Lieut. L. E. Cummings, armory rent Co. H, 4th Reg't .	30.00
Oct. 16	Col. W. W. Ellis, headquarters allowance 5th Regiment	12.50
Oct. 16	Capt. W. J. Hamilton, armory rent Co. A, 5th Reg't...	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. C. V. Mount, armory rent Co. E, 5th Regiment..	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. J. M. Emery, armory rent Co. G, 6th Regiment..	30.00
Oct. 16	Lieut. M. H. Harriman, armory rent Co. H, 6th Reg't.	30.00
Oct. 16	Capt. W. W. Minar, armory rent Co. K, 6th Regiment .	30.00
Oct. 22	Capt. A. L. Burnell, pay Co. E, 6th Regiment.....	232.50
Oct. 22	White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ord- nance stores.....	12.60
Oct. 22	J. W. Eldridge, meals furnished Co. B, 3d Regiment, en route to and from camp.....	24.85
Oct. 22	Martin Zittlosen, for use of tents and camp equipage, 1884	487.55
Oct. 22	Capt. A. L. Burnell, mess chest allowance Co. E, 6th Regiment	5.00
Oct. 22	Capt A. L. Burnell, armory rent Co. E, 6th Regiment.	4.63
Oct. 30	A. D. Joslin, Illinois Central R'y transportation 1884..	295.99
Oct. 30	G. A. Hamilton, C., St. P., M. & O. Railway transpor- tation 1884.....	20.80
Oct. 30	M. M. Kirkman, C. & N. W. R'y, transportation 1884	467.85
Oct. 30	Capt. E. I. Cameron, armory rent Co B, 2d Regiment..	30.00
Oct. 30	Capt. J. A. Guest, armory rent Co. H, 2d Regiment....	4.48
Oct. 30	Capt. A. G. Dunham, armory rent Co. B, 4th Regiment	30.00
Oct. 30	Capt. J. W. Ford, armory rent Co. C, 4th Regiment....	30.00
Oct. 30	Capt. F. D. Merritt, armory rent Co. G, 4th Regiment.	30.00
Oct. 30	Capt. C. B. Stayt, armory rent Co. D, 5th Regiment....	30.00
Nov. 13	Capt. C. B. Stayt, balance pay Co. D 5th Regiment....	7.50
Nov. 13	Gen. A. W. Tallman, expenses inspecting 1st, 3d, 5th and 6th Regiment in camp.....	82.70
Nov. 13	J. P. Whaling, C., M. & St. P. transportation 1884	484.06
Nov. 13	M. W. Sheldon, livery 4th Regiment camp.....	5.00
Nov. 13	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, October 1884	2.95

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.		
Nov. 13	M. C. Heallon, freight on tents	\$ 32.
Dec. 9	Lieut. R. M. Hyatt, armory rent, Co. A, 1st Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. Wm. Kelly, armory rent, Co. B, 1st Regt.....	17.
Dec. 9	Capt. J. R. Lincoln, armory rent, Co. D, 1st Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. Fred Welker, armory rent, Co. C, 2d Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. E. G. McAfee, armory rent, Co. E, 3d Regt....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. W. H. Barker, armory rent, Co. F, 3d Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. A. G. Stewart, armory rent, Co. I, 4th Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. James Rule, armory rent, Co. A, 6th Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. A. C. Libby, armory rent, Co. B, 6th Regt.....	30.
Dec. 9	Capt. E. A. Reiniger, armory rent, Co. F, 6th Regt..	30.
Dec. 9	J. T. Hume, extra clerical work, A. G. O., October and November.....	25.
Dec. 9	W. M. Biggart, labor at arsenal.....	1.
1885.		
Jan. 3	Capt. D. Alverson, pay and clothing allowance, Co. K, 3d Regt.....	529.
Jan. 3	Capt. F. B. West, armory rent, Co. B, 5th Regt.....	30.
Jan. 3	Capt. M. H. Byers, armory rent, Co. C, 5th Regt.....	30.
Jan. 3	Col. J. H. Sweney, headquarters allowance, 6th Regt.	12.
Jan. 3	Capt. Fred Welker, freight on cartridges.....	1.
Jan. 3	Lieut. W. C. Wyman, expenses inspecting Co. H, 2d Regt.....	6.
Jan. 3	Gen. W. L. Alexander, freight paid on tents, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.....	20.
Jan. 3	Major J. R. Prime, expenses inspecting 2d and 4th Regiments in camp.....	34.
Jan. 9	Capt. L. T. McCoun, armory rent, Co. I, 5th Regt....	30.
Jan. 9	Capt. J. R. Lincoln, armory rent, Co. D, 1st Regt.....	30.
Jan. 9	White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores.....	8.
Jan. 9	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, December, 1884.....	6.
Jan. 9	Gen. A. W. Tallman, inspecting Co. E, 6th Regt., expenses.....	13.
Jan. 9	Capt. J. A. Guest, clothing allowance, Co. H, 2d Regt.	168.
Jan. 9	Capt. A. L. Burnell, clothing allowance, Co. E, 6th Regiment.....	148.
Jan. 24	Lieut. G. W. Harrison, armory rent, Co. A, 2d Regt...	30.
Jan. 24	Capt. W. A. McGrew, clothing allowance Co. G, 2d Regiment.....	168.
Feb. 12	E. B. Smith, clothing allowance, 2d Brigade Band.....	68.
Feb. 12	E. B. Barnum, work in Adjutant General's office.....	13.
Feb. 12	E. A. Martin, labor at arsenal.....	10.
Feb. 12	J. T. Hume, extra clerical work, A. G. O., December and January.....	25.
April 1	E. B. Barnum, work in Adjutant General's office.....	63.
April 1	J. T. Hume, extra clerical work, A. G. O., February and March.....	25.
April 17	Capt. J. T. Connor, armory rent, Co. E, 2d Regt	30.
April 17	Capt. E. A. Harris, armory rent, Co. K, 5th Regt.....	30.
April 17	P. C. Kenyon, letter heads for Insp. Gen.....	8.
April 17	Gen. C. S. Bentley, headquarters allowance, 2d Brig...	12.
April 17	Col. B. A. Beeson, headquarters allowance 1st Regt...	12.
April 17	Col. H. H. Wright, headquarters allowance, 2d Regt..	12.
April 17	Col. J. B. Wilson, headquarters allowance, 3d Regt...	12.

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1886.		
April 17	Col. W. H. Thrift, headquarters allowance, 4th Regt.	\$ 12.50
April 17	Col. W. W. Ellis, headquarters allowance 5th Regt.	12.50
April 17	Lieut. R. M. Hyatt, armory rent Co. A, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. Wm. Kelly, armory rent Co. B, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. George Greene, armory rent Co. C, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. Jno. B. Cooke, armory rent Co. E, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. F. W. Pillsbury, armory rent Co. F, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. J. R. McCutchen, armory rent Co. G, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. C. D. Terry, armory rent Co. H, 1st Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. Geo. W. Harrison, armory rent Co. A, 2d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. E. I. Cameron, armory rent Co. B, 2d Regt.	30.10
April 17	Capt. Fred Welker, armory rent Co. C, 2d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. S. H. McCoy, armory rent Co. F, 2d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. W. A. McGrew, armory rent Co. G, 2d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. J. A. Guest, armory rent Co. H, 2d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. Gen. W. Bartlett, armory rent Co. A, 3d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. W. H. Romesha, armory rent Co. B, 3d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. E. E. Brainerd, armory rent Co. C, 3d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. T. J. Henderson, armory rent Co. D, 3d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. E. G. McAfee, armory rent Co. E, 3d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. J. N. Martin, armory rent Co. F, 3d Regt.	30.00
April 17	Capt. L. D. Anthony, armory rent Co. B, 4th Regt.	30.00
April	nt, armory rent Co. D, 4th Regt.	30.00
April	ie, armory rent Co. E, 4th Regt.	30.00
April	m, armory rent Co. F, 4th Regt.	30.00
April	amings, armory rent Co. H, 4th Regt.	30.00
April	wart, armory rent Co. I, 4th Regt.	30.00
April	ant, armory rent Co. E, 5th Regt.	30.00
April	oun, armory rent Co. I, 5th Regt.	30.00
April	ris, armory rent Co. K, 5th Regt.	30.00
April	le, armory rent Co. A, 6th Regt.	30.00
April	iders, armory rent Co. C, 6th Regt.	30.00
April	nell, armory rent Co. E, 6th Regt.	30.00
April	ulger, armory rent Co. F, 6th Regt.	30.00
April	inar, armory rent Co. K, 6th Regt.	30.00
April	, R. I. & P. R'y, transportation 1884.	566.39
May	d, armory rent Co. H, 3d Regt.	30.00
May	on, armory rent Co. K, 3d Regt.	30.00
May	8 Capt. M. H. Byers, armory rent Co. C, 4th Regt.	30.00
May	8 Capt. J. M. Emery, armory rent Co. G, 6th Regt.	30.00
May	8 Lieut. M. H. Harriman, armory rent Co. H, 6th Regt.	30.00
May	8 E. B. Barnum, work in Adjutant-General's office.	45.00
May	8 J. N. Martin, items of expense Co. F, 3d Regt, to and from camp, 1884.	2.70
May	8 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, April, 1884.	1.75
May	8 White Line Transfer Co., freight and drayage on ordnance stores.	140.67
May	8 Lieut. Joseph Ellison, armory rent Co. C, 6th Regiment, April and May, 1884.	10.00
June	8 D. W. Flagler, freight on arms sent to Rock Island Arsenal.	40.06
June	8 J. T. Hume, extra clerical work Adjutant-General's office, April and May.	25.00
June	4 Younker Bros, boxes furnished Adjutant-General's Department.	3.70

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID AND ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.		
June	4 E. B. Barnum, work in Adjutant General's office.....	\$ 36.00
June	4 Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams, May, 1885...	1.25
June	4 Capt W. J. Hamilton, armory rent, Co. A, 5th Regt....	30.00
June	4 Capt. J. R. Lincoln, armory rent, Co. D, 1st Regt.....	30.00
June	4 Capt. A. C. Libby, armory rent, Co. B, 6th Regiment..	30.00
June	9 Capt. W. A. McGrew, freight paid on arms, R. I. to Ottumwa	8.00
June	9 Capt. J. A. Guest, freight paid on arms, R. I. to Bur- n, shipping arms and clothing to arsenal	5.55
June	lary, ordnance sergeant April and May..	10.00
June	ich, armory rent, Co. C, 4th Regiment..	30.00
June	ork Adjutant General's office	5.00
June	freight on arms to Rock Island	11.70
June	28 Col. D. W. Flagler, freight on arms to Rock Island	8.15
June	28 Col. J. H. Sweeney, expenses attending meeting to ar- range encampments, 1885	6.75
June	80 J. T. Hume, salary, ordnance sergeant, June, 1885.	41.66
June	80 E. B. Barnum, work Adjutant General's office.....	36.00
	Total	\$ 525.28

INSPECTION REPORT.

ENCAMPMENT.

Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men on duty at the Annual Encampment, 1884.

SECOND REGIMENT.	AUG. 11.			AUG. 12.			AUG. 13.			AUG. 14.			AUG. 15.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Field, staff and band ...	5	2	7	5	19	24	5	19	24	5	18	24	5	19	24
Company A.....	3	32	35	3	33	36	3	32	35	3	32	35	3	32	35
Company B.....	3	25	27	2	25	27	2	25	27	3	26	29	2	26	28
Company C.....	3	30	33	3	31	34	3	33	36	3	33	36	3	33	36
Company D.....	3	32	35	3	32	35	3	34	37	3	32	35	3	34	37
Company E.....	1	23	24	1	23	24	1	23	24	1	22	24	2	22	25
Company F.....	3	27	30	3	27	30	3	26	31	3	26	31	3	26	30
Total	20	172	192	19	190	209	19	194	213	20	194	214	20	193	213

ENCAMPMENT—CONTINUED.

SIXTH REGIMENT.	SEPT. 15.			SEPT. 16.			SEPT. 17.			SEPT. 18.			SEPT. 19.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Field, staff and band...	7	20			14	21	27	7	21	28	7	20	27		
Company A	3	41			13	46	3	41	44	3	41	44	3	41	44
Company B	3	42			13	45	3	40	43	3	41	44	3	41	44
Company E	3	28			13	31	3	28	31	3	28	31	3	28	31
Company F	3	33			13	36	3	31	33	1	34	35			
Company G	3	27			17	20	3	27	30	3	27	30	3	27	30
Company H	3	38			17	20	3	37	40	2	36	38	3	36	39
Company K	3	35			16	19	3	36	39	3	35	38	3	35	38
Totals	27	261	2	16	2	30	285	27	261	288	27	261	287		

TABLE SHOWING CAMP EXPENSES FOR 1884.

No. of Regiment.	Place of camp.	DATE.	No. in attendance.	Cost of ration.	Total cost of ra- tions.	Cost per man for transportation.	Total cost for trans- portation.	Total cost includ- ing all expenses.	Total cost per man.
First Regiment...	Jewell Junction	August 1st to 22nd	252	.419	527.82	1.50	477.94	1,317.24	5.23
Second Regiment..	Washington	August 11th to 15th	218	.452	459.74	.89	189.55	963.35	4.52
Third Regiment...	Newton	September 8th to 12th.	279	.237	331.64	1.40	390.90	1,121.57	4.02
Fourth Regiment..	Manchester	August 25th to 29th	351	.543	953.26	1.39	484.29	2,102.98	5.99
Fifth Regiment...	Creston	August 26th to 30th	257	.284	365.07	1.11	284.56	766.92	2.98
Sixth Regiment...	Mason City	September 15th to 19th.	288	.353	513.14	1.24	356.72	1,365.23	4.74
Total			1640		\$ 3,150.67		\$ 2,183.96	\$ 7,637.29	

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF RIFLE PRACTICE

Of details of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., at Camp Rodman, Washington, Iowa, commencing August 18, 1884, and ending August 14, 1884.

COMPANY A.

COMPANY B.

Purcell, W. J., 2d Serg't.	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	0	1	Coen, C. E.	3	0	5	3	0	1	Dolan, John	3	3	3	2	12
Snell, E. L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mattison, J. H.	3	0	2	2	4	1	Purcell, W. J., 2d Serg't.	4	4	4	3	2
Messman, W. C., 1st Corp.	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	Quinn, J. T.	0	0	0	2	0	2	Coen, C. E.	3	4	0	4	2
Russell, E. B., 3d Corp.	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Purcell, W. J., 2d Serg't.	4	2	4	0	3	13	Mark, L. M.	0	0	0	3	3
Coen, O. E.	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	Messman, W. C., 1st Corp.	5	2	3	4	4	13	Mattison, J. H.	3	4	3	4	3
Total	6	6	9	6	10	10	6	0	0	Total	18	2	13	11	15	55	Total	13	14	10	14	109

COMPANY C.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF RIFLE PRACTICE—CONTINUED.

COMPANY D.

COMPANY E.

COMPANY F.

The foregoing score sheet, showing scores made by the several details at regulation target, Creedmoor rules, 200 yards distance, is respectfully submitted.

CAPT. A. A. BODMAN, CO. D, SECOND REGIMENT,
Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY,
as reported by County Auditors, 1884.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adair*	1,952	Johnson.....	2,863
Adams.....	1,466	Jones.....	2,294
Allamakee*	2,100	Keokuk*	3,069
Appanoose*	2,646	Kossuth.....	1,204
Audubon.....	1,308	Lee*	3,567
Benton.....	2,828	Linn.....	4,516
Black Hawk.....	2,918	Louisa.....	1,579
Boone.....	3,153	Lucas*	2,255
Bremer.....	1,483	Lyon*.....	221
Buchanan*	2,156	Madison*	2,847
Buena Vista.....	1,416	Mahaska*	2,668
Butler*.....	2,057	Marion.....	2,891
Calhoun*.....	1,185	Marshall*.....	2,669
Carroll.....	2,850	Mills*.....	2,128
Cass.....	2,348	Mitchell.....	1,463
Cedar.....	2,332	Monona*	1,199
Cerro Gordo.....	1,858	Monroe*	1,783
Cherokee*	1,460	Montgomery*.....	1,823
Chickasaw.....	1,949	Muscatine.....	2,993
Clarke*.....	1,721	O'Brien*.....	636
Clay.....	873	Osceola*.....	388
Clayton.....	3,621	Page.....	2,813
Clinton.....	3,886	Palo Alto.....	728
Crawford*	802	Plymouth*.....	1,243
Dallas.....	2,900	Pocahontas*.....	507
Davis*.....	2,232	Polk*.....	6,077
Decatur*.....	2,330	Pottawattamie*.....	4,384
Delaware.....	2,008	Poweshiek.....	2,474
Des Moines.....	2,864	Ringgold.....	2,000
Dickinson*	273	Sac*.....	1,595
Dubuque*.....	5,723	Scott.....	6,099
Emmett*.....	194	Shelby.....	2,444
Fayette.....	2,835	Sioux*	538
Floyd*.....	1,754	Story*.....	2,014
Franklin*	1,578	Tama.....	2,477
Fremont*.....	2,660	Taylor.....	2,069
Greene.....	2,238	Union*.....	1,662
Grundy.....	1,985	Van Buren*.....	2,422
Guthrie*.....	2,331	Wapello.....	3,775
Hamilton*.....	1,545	Warren.....	2,272
Hancock*.....	495	Washington.....	2,583
Hardin*.....	2,664	Wayne*.....	2,164
Harrison*.....	2,359	Webster*.....	1,928
Henry*.....	2,210	Winnebago*.....	678
Howard.....	1,384	Winneshiek.....	2,649
Humboldt*	828	Woodbury*.....	1,420
Ida.....	150	Worth*.....	942
Iowa.....	2,178	Wright*.....	770
Jackson.....	2,770		
Jasper*.....	3,893	Total.....	211,058
Jefferson.....	2,485		

*No report for 1885; number taken from former report.

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY

As reported by County Auditors, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adair*	1,952	Johnson	8,554
Adams	2,120	Jones	2,871
Allamakee	2,593	Keokuk	8,983
Appanoose	2,679	Koasuth	1,450
Audubon	1,621	Lee	4,651
Benton	8,133	Linn	4,959
Black Hawk	8,889	Louisa	1,995
Boone	3,718	Lucas*	2,255
Bremer	1,934	Lyon*	221
Buchanan	2,479	Madison*	2,847
Buena Vista	1,788	Mahaska	4,381
Butler*	2,057	Marion	8,404
Calhoun	1,497	Marshall*	2,689
Carroll	2,750	Mills	2,204
Cass	8,040	Mitchell	1,935
Cedar*	2,832	Monona*	1,199
Cerro Gordo	2,052	Monroe	1,977
Cherokee	1,944	Montgomery*	1,828
Chickasaw	2,065	Muscatine*	2,595
Clarke*	1,721	O'Brien*	686
Clay	1,016	Osceola	755
Clayton	3,994	Page	8,498
Clinton	5,103	Palo Alto	1,020
Crawford*	802	Plymouth*	1,258
Dallas	8,221	Pocahontas	1,059
Davis	2,202	Polk*	6,077
Decatur*	2,830	Pottawattamie*	4,384
Delaware	2,480	Poweshiek	2,995
Des Moines	2,951	Ringgold	2,005
Dickinson	278	Sac	2,084
Dubuque	8,505	Scott*	6,099
Emmett*	194	Shelby	2,584
Fayette	8,378	Sioux*	888
Floyd	2,099	Story*	2,014
Franklin*	1,578	Tama	8,651
Fremont	2,660	Taylor	2,320
Greene	2,491	Union*	1,682
Grundy	2,162	Van Buren*	2,422
Guthrie*	2,831	Wapello*	8,775
Hamilton*	1,545	W	1,069
Hancock*	495	W	2,838
Hardin	2,930	W	2,164
Harrison*	2,389	W	2,385
Henry*	2,210	W	678
Howard	1,579	W	8,038
Humboldt*	824	Woodbury*	1,420
Ida*	150	Worth*	642
Iowa	2,870	Wright*	770
Jackson	8,610		
Jasper	4,214	Total	241,124
Jefferson	2,543		

* No report for 1885. Report taken from former report.

LIST OF FLAGS

In the Arsenal carried by Iowa Regiments during the War of the Rebellion.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER AND KIND.			Total.
	National.	Banners.	Guidons.	
CAVALRY.				
First Regiment.....	1	...	...	1
Second Regiment.....	...	...	4	4
Third Regiment.....	2	...	2	4
Fourth Regiment.....	1	...	2	3
Fifth Regiment.....	...	...	2	2
Seventh Regiment.....	...	1	...	1
Eighth Regiment.....	...	...	2	2
ARTILLERY.				
First Battery.....	...	2	...	2
Second Battery.....	1	...	...	1
Fourth Battery.....	1	1	...	2
INFANTRY.				
Second Regiment.....	4	2	...	6
Third Regiment.....	4	...	...	4
Fourth Regiment.....	...	2	...	2
Fifth Regiment.....	1	2	...	3
Sixth Regiment.....	2	1	...	3
Seventh Regiment.....	2	1	...	3
Eighth Regiment.....	2	2	...	4
Ninth Regiment.....	2	1	...	3
Tenth Regiment.....	...	2	...	2
Eleventh Regiment.....	2	1	...	3
Twelfth Regiment.....	1	2	...	3
Thirteenth Regiment.....	1	...	...	1
Fourteenth Regiment.....	1	1	...	2
Fifteenth Regiment.....	2	2	...	4
Sixteenth Regiment.....	2	2	...	4
Seventeenth Regiment.....	3	2	...	5
Eighteenth Regiment.....	1	2	...	3
Nineteenth Regiment.....	1	2	...	3
Twentieth Regiment.....	1	2	...	3
Twenty-first Regiment.....	1	1	...	2
Twenty-second Regiment.....	1	1	...	2
Twenty-third Regiment.....	1	1	...	2
Twenty-fourth Regiment.....	1	...	...	1
Twenty-fifth Regiment.....	2	3	...	5
Twenty-sixth Regiment.....	2	1	...	3
Twenty-seventh Regiment.....	1	2	...	3
Twenty-eighth Regiment.....	2	2	...	4
Twenty-ninth Regiment.....	...	1	...	1

LIST OF FLAGS—CONTINUED.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER AND KIND.			Total.
	National.	Banners.	Guidons.	
Thirtieth Regiment.....	2	...	...	2
Thirty-first Regiment.....	2	2	...	4
Thirty-second Regiment.....	2	...	...	2
Thirty-third Regiment.....	...	1	...	1
Thirty-fourth Regiment.....	2	1	...	3
Thirty-fifth Regiment.....	2	2	...	4
Thirty-sixth Regiment.....	...	2	...	2
Thirty-ninth Regiment.....	1	...	...	1
Fortieth Regiment.....	1	...	...	1
Unknown.....	...	1	...	1
COLORED TROOPS.				
First Infantry (60th U. S. Vols. A. D.).....	1	...	...	1
Total.....	62	54	12	128

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 8.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, August 7, 1888.

I. The companies of the First Brigade will go to encampment at Fairfield as follows:

Second Regiment.

II. Companies B, C, D, and F, on train No. 5, S. W. Div. C., R. I. & P. R'y, August 18.

Company E, on train No. 2, S. W. Div. C., R. I. & P. R'y, August 18.

Company G, on train No. 14, B., C. R. & N. R'y, to Columbus Junction, August 18, thence to Fairfield on No. 5, C., R. I. & P. R'y.

Company H, on train No. 2, Iowa Div. C., R. I. & P. R'y, to West Liberty, August 18, thence on train No. 14, B., C. R. & N., to Columbus Junction, thence on train No. 5, C., R. I. & P. R'y, to Fairfield.

Third Regiment.

Companies A and E, on train No. 84, Des Moines Div. C., B. & Q. R'y, August 12.

Company B, on train No. 72, C., B. & Q. R'y, August 13.

Company D, on train No. 52, C., B. & Q. R'y, August 13.

Company F, on train No. 2, C., R. I. & P. R'y, August 18, to Ottumwa, thence on train No. 8, C., B. & Q. R'y, to Fairfield.

Company H, on train No. 10, to Des Moines, August 18, thence on train No. 32, C., B. & Q. R'y.

Company K, on train No. 2, C., R. I. & P. R'y, August 18, to West Liberty, thence on train No. 14, B., C. R. & N. R'y, to Columbus Junction, thence to Fairfield on train No. 5, C., R. I. & P. R'y.

Fifth Regiment.

Companies A, B, C, D. and K, on train No. 2, C., B. & Q. R'y, leaving Council Bluffs, August 12.

Company E, on trains No. 92 and 2, C., B. & Q. R'y, August 12.

Company H, on trains No. 56, 42 and 4, C., B. & Q. R'y, August 13.

Company I, on trains No. 62 and 2, C., B. & Q. R'y, August 12.

III. All bands will move on same trains with the companies at their stations.

IV. Company H, Second Regiment, and K, of the Third Regiment, will breakfast at West Liberty.

Company B, Third Regiment, will dinner at Creston and supper at Ottumwa.

Company D, Third Regiment, will dinner at Chariton and supper at Ottumwa.

Company H, Third Regiment, will dinner at Des Moines and supper at Ottumwa.

Company H, Fifth Regiment, will dinner at Chariton and supper at Ottumwa.

V. Directions for the movement of the Second Brigade will be given in subsequent orders.

VI. Governor Sherman will review the First Brigade on Thursday, August 16, and the Second Brigade on Tuesday, August 28th.

VII. Company commanders will report by letter, direct to this office, the number of men for which they will require transportation. Those of the First Brigade will report *at once*. Those of the Second will make it so that it may reach here not later than August 20.

Greater promptness and *accuracy* is enjoined in making these reports.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN.

W. L. ALEXANDER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, January 12, 1884.

I. The companies taking first prizes at the last encampments and the local companies will compose the escort on the occasion of the Inaugural ceremonies, Thursday, January 17, and are as follows:

Company C, Second Regiment, *Captain Fred Welker*, commanding.

Company A, First Regiment, *Captain James Rush Lincoln*, commanding.

Company A, Third Regiment, *Captain Ben. W. Bartlett*, commanding.

Company E, Third Regiment, *Captain Ed. G. McAfee*, commanding.

II. *Colonel Byron A. Beeson*, First Regiment, will have command of the escort, and *Lieutenant George W. Weeks*, Adjutant First Regiment, will act as Adjutant.

III. *Captains Welker and Lincoln* will, upon their arrival in the city, report with their commands to *Colonel Beeson*, at the armory of Company A, Third Regiment.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN.

W. L. ALEXANDER,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, July 30, 1884.

I. The annual encampments of the Iowa National Guard for the year 1884 will be by regiments, for five days, at places, and commencing at dates, as follows.

First Regiment—COL. BYRON A. BEESON, August 18th, near Jewell Junction.

Second Regiment—COL. HENRY H. WRIGHT, August 11th, at Washington.

Third Regiment—COL. JOSEPH B. WILSON, September 8th, at Newton.

Fourth Regiment—COL. WILLIAM H. THRIFT, August 25th. (Place to be designated in regimental orders.)

Fifth Regiment—COL. WM. W. ELLIS, August 28th, at Creston.

Sixth Regiment—COL. J. H. SWENEY, September 15th, at Mason City.

II. The annual inspection, and muster for pay and clothing allowance, will be made on the last day of each encampment. The necessary rolls will be forwarded, so that officers may prepare them before leaving home. Pay on clothing allowance will be for the number of serviceable uniforms in a company; *provided*, that in no case shall the allowance for uniforms be for a number greater than the number of arms in possession of a company.

III. Company commanders will take no enlisted men to camp who are without uniforms or arms, or who cannot remain. Transportation home, prior to close of camp, will be issued only to cover leave of absence granted upon surgeon's certificate of disability, or by reason of serious illness or death in the officer's or soldier's family.

IV. The marking or in any way injuring tents is strictly prohibited. The money value of any property injured or destroyed will be charged against the soldier disobeying this order, and deducted from his pay.

V. No substitutes will be taken to camp, and enlistments will cease fifteen days before encampment, except in companies organized in 1884. In this connection special attention is called to the requirement that to complete an enlistment, a duplicate of the enlistment paper must be filed in this office.

VI. A supply of tents and bed sacks will be provided, and the Colonel of each regiment, with his Quartermaster, will, not later than the Saturday morning previous to camp, be on the ground and take personal charge of the preparations. Except in cases where the ground is such that the tents will keep it sufficiently dry in case of rain every tent will be floored.

VII. Complete blank forms will be furnished, and regimental commanders must insist that they be used, for the purposes for which they are intended. Special attention is enjoined with regard to the use of morning reports, and ration returns. While it is the intention to issue rations in abundance, the commissary must not be regarded as a place where supplies are indiscriminately dealt out to all comers, at all times, and in quantities

limited only by the desire of the applicant. The National Guard of Iowa is old enough, and has been in camp often enough, to get rid of its unmilitary features in the quartermaster and commissary departments.

VIII. Regimental commanders will arrange for a school for officers and a school for non-commissioned officers, both of which shall meet each day. In addition to tactical instruction at these schools, sufficient time shall be spent in learning how to make out ordnance returns, reports, and other military papers.

IX. Within thirty days after encampment, regimental commanders will forward, for publication in biennial report of this office, a detailed report, setting forth each day's proceedings, and such a record of the part taken by each company as to give it and its officers their full measure of credit.

X. In lieu of, or in addition to, the penalties prescribed in section 44, Military Code, the pay, in whole or in part, of any soldier may be stopped.

XI. The time of starting to camps and returning from them will be given in a subsequent order.

XII. It is hoped that the several commands will avail themselves of the advantages that a regimental encampment affords, so that when they again camp as a brigade, carelessness in guard and police duty, indifferent attention to discipline, military courtesy, and soldierly bearing, and a lack of knowledge of their duties by officers as well as men, will not be noticeable. Officers who think to gain favor with their men by letting them get through camp in a careless, shiftless manner, are making a mistake. The men who will have the most satisfactory recollections of camp, and the highest regard for their officers, will be those who go home feeling that they have less marks of the recruit about them, and more to distinguish them as well instructed soldiers.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN:

W. L. ALEXANDER.

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 3. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, August 5, 1884.

I. The following modifications of the tactics, as promulgated by General Orders No. 54, C. S., Headquarters U. S. Army, are hereby published for the information and guidance of the Iowa National Guard:

1. The length of the direct step in common and quick time will be thirty inches, measured from heel to heel; the cadence will be at the rate of ninety steps per minute for common time, and one hundred and twenty steps per minute for quick time. A natural swinging motion of the arms will be permitted when marching.

2. The length of the short step and back step in common and in quick time will be fifteen inches.

3. The length of the double step will be thirty-five inches, and the cadence will be at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

4. When the manual of arms is executed while marching, each motion of the manual will correspond with the cadence of the step.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN :

W. L. ALEXANDER,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, August 8, 1884.

I. Companies going to and from this year's camps, will move as follows:

First Regiment.

II. Company A, on No. 32 to Ames, thence by No. 51 to camp.

Company B, on special to Stanwood, thence by No. 5 to Ames, thence by No. 53 to camp.

Company C, on No. 5 to Ames, thence by No. 53 to camp.

Company D, on No. 5 to Ames, thence by No. 53 to camp.

Company E, on No. 4, August 17, to Ames, thence by No. 51, August 18, to camp.

Company F and Regimental Band, on No. 4 to Eldora Junction, Chicago, Iowa & Dakota Railway, thence via Toledo branch Chicago & Northwestern Railway, on train No. 5, to camp.

Company G, on No. 5 to Ames, thence on No. 53 to camp.

Returning.—This regiment, except Company F and Regimental Band, will leave Friday, August 22d, on No. 53 to Ames, thence by connecting trains to their several stations.

Company F and Regimental Band will leave Friday, August 22d, on No. 6, to Eldora Junction, thence by No. 7, Chicago, Iowa & Dakota Railway, to Eldora.

Second Regiment.

III. Companies southwest of Washington will leave their stations August 11, on train No. 2, and those northeast of Washington on No. 5, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Returning.—Companies southwest will leave Washington on No. 1, those northeast, on No. 6, Friday, August 15.

Third Regiment.

IV. Companies east of Newton will leave their stations September 8, on train No. 3; those west of Newton on No. 10.

Returning.—Companies east will leave Newton on No. 4; those west on No. 9, Friday, September 12.

Fourth Regiment.

V. Companies B and H, on No. 7, Illinois Central.

Companies D and G, on No. 54, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern to Independence, thence No. 18, Illinois Central.

Companies E and I, on special to North McGregor, thence on No. 4, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, to Dubuque, thence on No. 4, Illinois Central.

Company F, No. 17, August 24, to Waterloo, thence on No. 7, August 25.

Returning.—Companies H, B, F, G, and D, on train No. 4. G and D from Independence on No. 51, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Saturday, August 30, and F on No. 16 from Waterloo.

Companies E and I on No. 1 to Dubuque, thence on No. 1, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to North McGregor, thence on No. 18 to Waukon Junction and Lansing. Company I by special from Waukon Junction to Waukon.

Fifth Regiment.

VI. Companies B, C, and K on No. 6, August 25.

Company E on No. 92 and 2, August 25.

Company I on No. 62, August 25.

Companies A and D on No. 9, August 25.

Returning.—Companies A and D on No. 4.

Companies B, C, and K, on No. 8.

Company I and Regimental Band on No. 63.

Company E on No. 8 to Red Oak, special from Red Oak to Shenandoah.

Sixth Regiment.

VII. Company B, special to Charles City, thence on No. 7.

Companies F and K on No. 7.

Company G on No. 2, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, to Sheldon, thence on No. 2, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Company H on No. 1, Central of Iowa.

Returning.—Companies F and K on No. 10.

Company B on No. 10 to Charles City, special from Charles City.

Company G on No. 1, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Sheldon, thence on No. 1, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

Company H on No. 2, Central of Iowa.

VIII. Dates of going to camp, unless otherwise stated, will be on the first day of camp.

Dates of returning, unless otherwise stated, will be on the last day of camp.

The name of the railroad is given only where there can be a doubt as to the one intended.

IX. Companies not mentioned in this order will receive instructions by letter.

□X. Company commanders will include in their requisitions for transportation, regimental bands and the staff and non-commissioned staff officers resident at their stations.

XI. Company E, First Regiment, will breakfast at Ames, August 18, and supper at Boone, August 22.

Companies B and C, First Regiment, will supper at Marshalltown, August 22.

Company B, Third Regiment, will supper at Stuart, September 12.

Companies E and I, Fourth Regiment, will breakfast at Dubuque, August 25.

Company F, Fourth Regiment, will breakfast at Waterloo, August 25.

Company G, Sixth Regiment, will breakfast September 15, and supper September 19, at the eating stations of the trains upon which they are moving.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN:

W. L. ALEXANDER,

Adjutant-General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5.**

**STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, Aug. 25, 1884.**

The Commander-in-Chief desires thus publicly to express his unqualified admiration for the soldierly and patriotic conduct of the officers and members of Companies B and C of the Second Regiment, Iowa National Guard, when recently called for active service. Although ignorant of the nature of duties required, it was sufficient for these soldiers to know that orders had issued for their muster, and Company B at Davenport immediately assembled at its armory in larger numbers than ever before in the history of the Company. The same is true of Company C at Muscatine which, although not under marching orders, was found ready for immediate service. The thanks of the Commander-in-Chief and of the State are hereby tendered the officers and men of these companies for their prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders given.

The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to say that while he hopes no occasion will ever require the presence of troops to enforce order in any part of the State, yet should such an emergency arise he has implicit confidence in the integrity of the Iowa National Guard, and believes that if called upon in the preservation of law and order the guard will be found fully and patriotically equal to its responsibility.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN:

W. L. ALEXANDER,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, Sept. 30, 1884.

The practice in some companies of dividing the annual clothing allowance among the men, is resulting in a failure to renew worn out uniforms, and in many commands the Inspector-General's report, as to the condition of their clothing, will hardly warrant the payment of this year's allowance.

Company commanders will, therefore, arrange for their commands to provide uniforms as organizations, instead of as individuals, and will hold the allowance from the State as a fund to be used exclusively for that purpose.

Instead of requiring a recruit to get a uniform, furnish him one and require him to pay a stipulated sum into the treasury of the company as a condition of his membership.

Because the clothing allowance has annually been paid soon after encampments, many have thought it was in some way compensation for that service.

This erroneous idea can now be easily corrected, since the pay for time spent at camp is definitely fixed.

The soldier's pay belongs to him, for his individual use, but the clothing allowance is to keep the company provided with uniforms, and must be so expended.

The amount of money annually received by a company is now large enough to warrant the selection of a treasurer, who should give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties. Many companies have already chosen treasurers. To those not having done so, such action is recommended.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR SHERMAN :

W. L. ALEXANDER,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TO GENERAL W. L. ALEXANDER, *Adjutant-General of Iowa* :—

Whereas Jonathan W. Cattell, Auditor of State of Iowa, is wrongfully and forcibly prevented by unauthorized persons from entering into the said office of Auditor of State and taking possession of the books, papers, letters, monies and records thereof belonging to the State of Iowa, to which he is lawfully entitled as such Auditor.

It is therefore ordered that taking under your command such military forces as shall be necessary thereto, you immediately take possession of the said office and all the property thereof and deliver the same to the said Jonathan W. Cattell, Auditor of State as aforesaid, and removing therefrom

any person or persons other than said Cattell having or claiming possession of said office.

Dated at Des Moines, this 19th day of March, A. D., 1885.

(Signed) BUREN R. SHERMAN.

[SEAL.]

By the Governor.

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

SERVICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

SHERMAN, BUREN R., Jan. 12, 1862, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

2 sergt. co. G, 13 Ia. inf. sept. 27, 61; sergt.-maj. dec. 23, 61; 2 lt. co. E, feb. 9, 62; wounded in thigh apr. 6, 62, at Shiloh, Tenn.; capt. apr. 17, 62; resigned apr. 17, 62.

ALEXANDER, WM. L., Sept. 1, 78, Adjutant-General.

1 lt. co. I, 30 Ia. inf. aug. 8, 62; a. d. c. 1 div. 15 a. c. july 10, 63; capt. sept. 16, 63; coms. of musters 1 div. 15 a. c. dec. 2, 64; must. out aug. 16, 65; severely wounded in left arm at Ark. Post, jan. 11, 63; adjt.-genl. of Ia. sept. 1, 78; reappointed jan. 23, 80; re-appointed jan. 20, 82; re-appointed jan. 24, 84.

TALLMAN, A. W., Jan. 3, 82, Inspector-General.

Pvt. 130 inf. N. Y. vol., afterward 1 N. Y. Dragoons, Sheridan's cav., aug. 2, 62; discharged june 23, 65; adjt. 6 regt. I. N. G. may 25, 80; inspect.-genl. jan. 3, 82.

SHERMAN, MILO L., July 1, 82, Commissary-General.

Pvt. co. I, 52 Ill. inf. sept. 11, 61; re-en. as vet. dec. 25, 63; discharged mar. 23, 65; corpl. oct. 30, 62; wounded right foot and left leg oct. 3, 62, Corinth, Miss.; capt. Chickasaw co. vet. S. G. may 1, 76; lt.-col. 6 regt. I. N. G. jan. 21, 77; col. 6 regt. apr. 10, 77; brig.-gen. 2 brig. apr. 30, 78; com.-gen. july 1, 82.

HANAWALT, GEO. P., Jan. 22, 84, Surgeon-General.

Hospital steward U. S. A. aug. 22, 62; asst. surg. sept. 3, 64; resgd. sept. 1, 68; surg. 3 regt. I. N. G. feb. 18, 76; surg. 1 brig. aug. 20, 81, surg.-genl. jan. 22, 84.

Aids-de-Camp.

CHEEK, JESSE W., June 20, 82.

Pvt. co. G 15 Ia. inf. dec. 4, 63; must. out july 24, 65; a. d. c. 1 brig. I. N. G. july 30, 78; a. a. g. 1 brig. jan. 19, 80; must. out may 19, 81; a. d. c. to comd.-in-chief june 20, 82.

MUNROE, JOHN H., July 3, 82.

Pvt. co. H 11 Ia. inf. sept. 10, 61; 2d lt. co. B 11 regt. june 5, 63; capt. and a. a. g. U. S. V. hdq. army of Tenn. june 23, 63; resigned jan., 65; adjt. 9 regt. I. N. G. feb. 17, 79; lt. col. and a. a. g. 1 brig. june 15, 81; a. d. c. to comd.-in-chief july 3, 82.

FERGUSON, CHARLES M., July 13, 82.

Pvt. co. L 6 regt. I. N. G. aug. 17, 77; 3 lt. apr. 27, 78; resigned apr. 24, 79; sergt.-maj. 6 regt. may 30, 79; q m 6 regt. sept. 3, 80; special a. d. c. comd.-in-chief july 13, 82.

MESERVEY, A. F., Sept. 18, 82.

Special Aids-de-Camp.

CALL, J. HARRY, March 23, 82.

SUTFIN, EDWARD I., April 4, 82.

SMITH, DWIGHT T., May 11, 82.

Pvt. co. A 1 cav. I. N. G. july, 78; 2 lt. oct. 11, 78; maj. 1 cav. mar. 15, 79; must. out aug. 26, 79; q. m. 2 brig. aug. 23, 81; special a. d. c. to comd.-in-chief may 11, 82.

SHELDON, HARVEY S., May 18, 82.

McELROY, THOMAS D., May 23, 82.

Mus. co. K 13 Ia. inf. sept. 23, 61; re-en. jan. 1, 64; mus. out july 21, 65; drum-major 1 reg. I. N. G. nov. 1, 77; capt. and a. d. c. div. staff july 19, 78; special a. d. c. to comd.-in-chief may 23, 82.

BLANCHARD, BENJAMIN W., May 24, 82.

CATE, STEVE E., May 27, 82.

In State service from 1870 as sergt. and 2 lt. of inf.; 2 lt. artillery june 8, 77; must. out apr. 25, 77; adjt. 3 reg. june 19, 78; resigned sept. 21, 80; 1 lt. co. A 3 reg. july 17, 80; special a. d. c. comd.-in-chief may 27, 82.

PICKETT, EDGAR, July 1, 82.

Capt. co. H 50 Ill. inf. aug., 61; resigned to enter cav. service; capt. co. C 8 Ia. cav. aug. 6, 63; resigned on surgeon's certificate of disability may 11, 64; special a. d. c. comd.-in-chief july 1, 82.

GARNER, J. WHITT, July 6, 82.

Coms. sergt. 26 Ia. inf. aug., 62; r. q. m. aug., 62; must. out june, 65; capt. co. F 2 reg. I. N. G. july, 80; maj. aug. 17, 81; special a. d. c. to comd.-in-chief july 6, 82.

GADD, JOHN N., July 8, 82.

Capt. co. F 1 cav. I. N. G. june 8, 78; must. out mar. 26, 80; capt. co. D. 5 reg. aug. 30, 81; special a. d. c. comd.-in-chief july 8, 82.

ROBERTSON, CHAS. A., July 15, 82.

Pvt. co. A 89 Ill. inf. july, 62; discharged for sickness dec. 1, 62; pvt. co. F 16 Ill. inf. dec. 1, 63; wounded slightly near Atlanta, Ga.; taken prisoner mar., 65; discharged aug. 8, 65; special a. d. c. comd.-in-chief july 15, 82.

WHITAKER, J. B., July 31, 82.

Pvt. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G., feb. 22, 76; 1 sergt. apr., 76; capt. apr. 22, 80; special a. d. c. comd.-in-chief july 31, 82.

BEAN, S. S., Aug. 5, 82.

TRACY, S. K., Aug. 11, 82.

PALMER, JOS. G., Nov. 9, 82.

MEEK, C. F., Dec. 15, 82.

BOWMAN, M. T. V., April 6, 83.

Corp. co. A, 1 regt. Maine vol. cav. sept. 12, 61; coms. sergt. nov. 10, 61; 1 lt. and coms. feb. 12, 64; coms. 2 div. Sheridan's cav. corps 64; must. out aug. 1, 65; special a. d. c. to comd.-in-chief jan. 27, 80; re-appointed april 6, 83.

SWEM, EDWARD L., Oct. 30, 83.

Corpl. co. C, 1 Ia. inf., april 17, 61; must. out aug. 25, 61; re-enlisted as 1 sergt. co. A, 14 Ia. inf., oct. 20, 61; tra. to 7th cav.; pro. to com. sergt.; re-enlisted jan., 64; detailed to attend military school at Philadelphia during summer 64; 2d lt. co. G, 59 U. S. col. inf. dec. 14, 64; asst. q. m. and commander Soldiers' Home, Memphis, Tenn., apr. 65; asst. provost marshal of freedmen aug. 65; must. out feb. 1, 66; 1 sergt. Baker Guards may 73; tra. Leach's; 2d lt.; 1st lt.; resigned 77; capt. co. F, 1 regt. I. N. G., feb. 2, 78; must. out july 80; lt. col. and a. d. c. oct. 30, 83.

SUMMERS, CHAS. L., Dec. 1, 83.

Pvt. co. G, 5 Ia. inf., july 15, 61; 1 sergt. sept. 1, 61; 2d lt. jan. 29, 62; resigned sept. 2, 62, on acct. of disability; lt. col. and a. d. c. dec. 1, 83.

ROOD, HENRY H., Feb. 12, 84.

Pvt. co. A, 13 Ia. inf., sept. 15, 61; 2d lt. oct. 18, 61; 1 lt. apr. 20, 62; acting adjt. from july 10, 62, to jan. 22, 63; com'd adjt. jan. 22, 63; mentioned in official reports for faithful discharge of duties at Atlanta july 22, 64; served as judge advocate 17 a. c. during win-

ter 63 and 64 ; detailed as mustering officer on Gen. Blair's staff after Atlanta campaign ; must. out nov. 1, 64 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 12, 84.

BARKER, WILLIAM H., Feb. 16, 84.

Pvt. co. K, 123 Pa. inf., aug. 3, 62 ; dischd. may 13, 63 ; re-enlisted in co. H, 116 Pa. inf., feb. 8, 64 ; corpl. march 2, 64 ; dischd. july 14, 65 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 16, 84.

MCCARTHY, DENIS F., April 3, 84.

Com. 2d lt. co. H, 10 Minn. inf. vols., sept. 18, 62 ; hon. discharged april 21, 64 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. apr. 3, 84.

OWENS, MADISON T., June 24, 84.

RODGERS, A. J., Sept. 3, 84.

Pvt. co. B, 12 Ia. inf., oct. 2, 61 ; sergt. maj. 12 Ia. inf., 64 ; must. out jan. 26, 66 ; 2 sergt. co. I, 9 regt. I. N. G., june 17, 78 ; maj. 4 regt. aug. 8, 81 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. sept. 3, 84.

OHANTLAND, PETER W., Oct. 11, 84.

Pvt. 15 Wis. inf., sept. 61 ; 1 sergt. dec. 61 ; 2d lt. apr. 63 ; detailed brigade q. m. oct. 63, with rank of capt. ; 1st lt. I. N. G. may 78 ; capt. dec. 78 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. oct. 11, 84.

AINSWORTH, ED. E., Nov. 26, 84.

Military store-keeper under chief quartermaster dept. of the Potomac 1863 and 64 ; employed in office of chief mustering and disbursing officer for dist. of Vt. latter part of 64 and 65 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. nov. 26, 84.

JENKINS, J. SCOTT, Nov. 26, 84.

HAYNES, EUGENE O., March 21, 85.

Pvt. co. G, 6 Ia. inf. vols., july 8, 61 ; transf'd to co. D ; corpl. march 1, 63 ; sergt. may 1, 63 ; 1st lt. aug. 5, 64 ; wounded in right arm aug. 22, 64 ; arm amputated ; must. out july 20, 65 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. march 21, 85.

LANE, DENBY P., April 9, 85.

2d lt. co. E, 4 regt. I. N. G., feb. 19, 79 ; 1st lt. aug. 6, 81 ; capt. june 9, 83 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. april 9, 85.

CURTIS, MORTIMER M., April 29, 85.

Pvt. co. D, 26 Ia. inf., aug. 11, 62 ; wounded at Arkansas Post and Vicksburg ; must. out july 16, 65 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. apr. 29, 85.

COLE, DAVID S., June 12, 85.

Pvt. co. K, 13 Ia. inf. vols., sept. 1, 61 ; re-enlisted as a veteran ; captured july 22, 64, Atlanta. Ga. ; released at Baldwin's Station apr. 28, 65 ; discharged at Davenport, Ia., july 7, 65 ; pvt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G. july 31, 77 ; 2 sergt. apr. 18, 78 ; sergt. maj. 2 regt. sept. 10, 80 ; re-enlisted pvt. may 19, 81 ; lt. col. and a. d. c. june 12, 85.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS AND STAFF.

First Brigade.

FRENCH, GEORGE W., Asst. Adjt. Gen., July 6, 82.

a. d. c. 1 brig. July 1, 81; lt. col. a. a. g. 1 brig. July 6, 82.

JAKUES, A. W., Judge Advocate, Aug. 16, 81.

Pvt. co. I 45 regt. May 16, 64; dischgd. Sept. 20, 64; capt. co. B 2 regt. I. N. G. July 17, 80; maj. and j. a. 1 brig. Aug. 16, 81.

CASPER, H. H., Quartermaster, July 23, 83.

Pvt. co. A 3d regt. I. N. G. June 10, 82; capt. June 15, 82; capt. and q. m. 1 brig. July 23, 83.

MARSHALL, MURRAY M., Commissary, May 30, 82.

LEE, ALFRED W., Aid-de-camp, Sept. 16, 81.

Pvt. co. O 9 regt. I. N. G. Dec. 2, 78; a. d. c. 1 brig. Sept. 16, 81.

Second Brigade.

BENTLEY, C. S., Brigadier-General, May 19, 81.

Pvt. co. D Wis. cav. 61; sergt. Nov. 15, 61; 1 lt. Jan. 62; capt. co. G 63, declined; capt. co. D Oct. 64; a. a. g. Grierson's div. cav. Oct. 64; must. out Feb. 65; capt. co. A 1 cav. I. N. G. 77; col. 4 regt. July 10, 78; brig. gen. 2 brig. May 19, 81.

JACKSON, FRANK D., Asst. Adjt.-Gen., July 1, 81.

Pvt. I. N. G. May, 71; corpl. co. E 1 bat. May 17, 75; pvt. co. H 4 regt. Dec., 76; 1 lt. May 20, 77; maj. 4 regt. July 10, 78; a. a. g. 2 brig. July 1, 81.

PRIME, JOHN R., Asst. Insp.-Gen., May 7, 84.

Pvt. co. K 27 Ia. inf. Feb. 15, 64; dischgd. from co. K 12 Ia. inf. Jan. 20, 66; pvt. co. B 6 regt. I. N. G. April 18, 78; 2 lt. May 6, 78; 1 lt. Sept. 12, 78; capt. July 27, 80; maj. and asst. insp.-gen. May 7, 84.

KIERULFF, B. F., Surgeon, July 1, 81.

Pvt. 28 Ia. vol. Aug. 14, 62; dischgd. July 9, 64; medical cadet 64; served in Turner's Lane Hospital Phil., Pa.; surg. 1 ind. bat. I. N. G. June, 78; surg. 8 regt. Sept. 23, 79; surg. 2 brig. July 1, 81.

DYKE, EUGENE B., Judge Advocate, July 23, 81.

Pvt. co. O 47 Ia. inf. May 21, 64; must. out Sept. 28, 64; pvt. co. L 6 regt. I. N. G. Sept., 77; 1 sergt. Oct., 77; capt. co. F April 27, 78; maj. 6 regt. March 22, 79; j. a. 2 brig. July 23, 81.

JOHNSTON, ANGUS, Quartermaster, May 11, 82.

A. D. C., 2 brig., Aug. 23, 81; capt. and q. m., May 11, 82.

SEATON, FRED. A., Aid-de-camp, June 23, 83.

SHIRAS, FRED D., Aid-de-camp, Sept. 1, 84.

Attended Military Academies at Peekskill and Granville, four years; 1 lt. and A. D. C. 2 brig. I. N. G. Sept. 1, 84.

SERVICE AND LINEAL RANK OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonels.

1. ELLIS, W. W., May 18, 80, 5th Regiment.

Pvt. 8 Penn. vol. apr. 16, 61; actg. q. m. may 1, 61; must. out aug. 1, 61; 1 lt. 61 Penn. vol. sept. 12, 61; capt. may. 62; trs. to vet. res. corps, jan. 1, 64; trs. to Freedman's Bureau and assigned sub. com. dist. of Vicksburg, Miss., resigned may 18, 66; severely wounded at Mary's Heights may 3, 68; capt. co. I 5 regt. I. N. G. apr. 27, 76; re-elected jan. 20, 80; col. 5 regt. may 18, 80; re-elected may 9, 85.

2. BEESON, BYRON A., May 22, 80, 1st Regiment.

Pvt. co. F 2 Ia. cav. aug. 3, 61; re-enlisted, mar 31, 64; 1 lt. co. F, nov. 27, 64; must. out oct. 65; 1 lt. and adjt. 1 ind. bat. I. N. G. july 78; capt. co. C, 1 ind. bat. aug 7, 78; lt. col. sept. 22, 79; col. may 22, 80; re-elected may 26, 85.

3. WILSON, J. B., July 17, 80, 3d Regiment.

Drummer co. G, 7 Iowa inf. vols., june 24, 61; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability mar. 17, 62; re-enlisted pvt. co. B, 28 inf. aug. 12, 62; 2d lieut. oct. 10, 62; detached on staff duty as chief of ambulance corps, 1 brig, 2 div. dist. east Ark., feb. 4, 63 to apr. 11, 63; cap. apr. 7, 63; wounded slightly in foot at Winchester, Va., sept. 19, 64; must. out july 31, 65; capt. co. K 3 regt. I. N. G., may 16, 78; lt. col. 3 regt. june 24, 78; col. july 17, 80; re-elected july 17, 85.

4. WRIGHT, H. H., July 26, 81, 2d Regiment.

Pvt. co. D, 6 Ia. inf. july 17, 61; re-enlisted jan. 1, 64; must. out july 31, 65, as 1 sergt; entered I. N. G. dec. 7, 78; 1 sergt. co. E, 5 regt.; 2 lt. co. E, 2 regt. mar. 14, 80; capt. apr. 15, 81; col. july 26, 81.

5. THRIFT, W. H., August 8, 81, 4th Regiment.

Pvt. co. D, 16 Ia. inf. dec. 2, 61.; dischgd. by reason of wound nov. 21, 62; pvt. Northern Border Brig. june, 63; must. out jan. 1, 64; pvt. co. D, 44 Ia. inf. june 1, 64; must. out sept. 15, 64; enlisted pvt. co. H, 4 regt. I. N. G. july, 77; capt. feb. 20, 78; insp. gen. I. N. G. jan. 27, 80; col. 4 regt. aug. 8, 81.

6. SWENEY, J. H., July 16, 84, 6th Regiment.

Pvt. co. K. 27 Ia. inf. aug. 12, 62; must. out as sergt. aug. 8, 65; entered I. N. G. apr. 22, 78; 1 lt. co. F, 6 regt. may 6, 78; capt. sept. 2, 78; lt. col. 6 regt. july 3, 80; col. july 16, 84.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

1. ROGERS, H. F., October 29, 80, 3d Regiment.

Pvt. co. G, 4 Ill. inf. mar. 27, 64; must. out as sergt. jan. 10, 66; capt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G. june 7, 77; maj. 3 regt. may 30, 78; lt. col. 3 regt. oct. 29, 80.

2. BASCOM, E. B., August 8, 81, 4th Regiment.

1 lt. Alamahee Guards, june 25, 61; resigned july 14, 61; pvt. co. K, 5 Ia. vol. inf. july 15, 61; sergt. maj. july 16, 61; act. lt. nov. 18, 61; post q. m. Boonville, Mo., dec. 14, 61, to jan 30, 62; capt. jan. 23, 62; must. out nov. 7, 64; capt. co. E, 4 regt. I. N. G. july 2, 77; re-elected aug. 18, 80; lt. col. aug. 8, 81.

3. DAVIS, W. L., November 19, 81, 1st Regiment.
Corp. co. B, 35 Ia. inf. aug. 7, 62; 2 lt. oct. 7, 64; must. out jan. 31, 66; pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G. July 6, 77; 2 lt. mar. 15, 79; capt. may. 1, 80; lt. col. nov. 19, 81.
4. McMANUS, P. W., April 12, 83; 2d Regiment.
1 lt. 27 Mass. inf. oct. 16, 61; capt. June 4, 64; must. out feb. 11, 65; 1 lt. co. B, 2 regt. I. N. G. may 19, 81; capt. april 11, 83; lt. col. april 12, 83.
5. BOUTIN, C. W., July 16, 84; 6th Regiment.
Pvt 1 Vt. inf. apr., 61; lt. 4 Vt. inf. sept. 61; capt. sept. 14, 62; maj. June 4, 65; must. out sept. 65; capt. co. H, 6 regt. I. N. G. aug., 77; maj. aug. 6, 81; lt. col. July 16, 84.
6. CASTLE, GEORGE H., May 9, 85; 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 9 Mo. inf. June 25, 61; trs. to 59 Ill. inf.; corpl. nov. 21, 63; sergt. dec. 16, 64; ord. sergt. may 1, 65; must. out jan. 12, 66; pvt. co. E 5 regt. I. N. G. may 21, 78; 1 lt. may 18, 80; maj. aug. 16, 84; lt. col. may 9, 85.

Majors.

1. HURSH, W. H. H., May 14, 81, 3d Regiment.
Pvt, co. G 84 Pa. vol., sept. 20, 62; 5 sergt, nov., 62; 2 lt. oct. 14, 64; 1 lt. co. H 57 regt, June 9, 65; dischgd July 8, 65; capt. co. D 3d regt, I. N. G. June 10, 78; maj. 3d regt. may 14, 81.
2. DOUGHERTY, J. G., April 12, 83, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. State University bat., sept. 25, 74; 3 corp. april 15, 75; 2 sergt. Jan. 1, 76; 2 lt. oct. 1, 76; 1 lt. sept. 23, 77; capt. co. D sept. 18, 78; pvt. co. C 9 regt. I. N. G. June 25, 79; adjt. 2 regt., sept. 22, 81; major april 12, 83.
3. O'ROURKE, J. J., July 16, 84, 6th Regiment.
Served four and one half years in Michigan State troops; pvt. co. A 6 regt. I. N. G. april 12, 77; 1 corp. may 10, 77; 1 sergt. July 15, 77; capt. oct. 12, 77; re-elected oct. 16, 80; major July 16, 84.
4. FORD, JNO. W., Jan. 14, 85, 4th Regiment.
1 lt. co. C 4 regt. I. N. G. march 16, 77; capt. may 27, 79; re-elected may 31, 84; major Jan. 14, 85.
5. HARRIS, E. A., June 20, 85, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D 128 Ind. inf. dec. 17, 63; 1 sergt. Jan. 12, 64; 2 lt. July 1, 64; 1 lt. april 10, 65; acting A. A. G., Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick's staff, 65; honorably discharged april 10, 66; pvt. co. K 5th regt. I. N. G. July 31, 78; capt. march 27, 80; re-elected march 27, 85; major June 20, 85.

Surgeons.

1. GREENE, JOEL H., December 1, 76, 4th Regiment.
2. MARTIN, J. W., September 24, 80, 5th Regiment.
3. PRIESTLY, JAMES T., September 19, 81, 3d Regiment.
4. GABLE, W. H. H., April 4, 84, 6th Regiment.
5. WRIGHT, A. L., July 17, 84, 1st Regiment.
6. MORGRIDGE, GEO. O., December 19, 84, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H 11 Iowa inf. oct. 18, 61; corpl. nov. 1, 62; re-enlisted as a veteran Jan. 1, 64; 1 sergt., 64; capt. nov. 15, 64; mustered out July 15, 65; wounded slightly July 4 and 23, 64, before Atlanta; major and surgeon 2d regt I. N. G. dec. 19, 84.

Assistant Surgeons.

1. WHEELER, A. L., July 31, 80, 6th Regiment.
2. PATTISON, ISRAEL, August 17, 81, 4th Regiment.
2 lt. co. F 4th regt. I. N. G. march 29, 78; capt. aug. 27, 79; asst. surg. 4th regt. aug. 17, 81.
3. DUFFIELD, HAMILTON P., June 22, 83, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. G 137th Ills., may, 64; corpl., must. out. oct., 64; asst. surg. 5th regt. I. N. G. June 22, 83.
4. HOWE, JOHN E., may 21, 84, 3d Regiment.
5. PINE, PERCIVAL R., July 17, 84, 1st Regiment.
6. HOLIDAY, JOSHUA W., December 19, 84, 2d Regiment.
Sergt. co. B 8th Iowa cav. July 4, 63; 1 sergt. oct. 30, 64; 2 lt. dec. 10, 64; capt. July 10, 65; must. out aug. 13, 65; capt. and asst. surg. 2d regt. I. N. G. dec. 19, 84.

Chaplains.

1. STURTEVANT, J. M. JR., August 23, 78, 1st Regiment.
Chap. 1 regt. I. N. G. aug. 23, 78; re-appointed sept. 1, 80.
2. HERRON, JOHN, August 19, 81, 3d Regiment.
Chap. 5 regt. I. N. G. sept. 23, 80; chap. 3 regt. aug. 19, 81.
3. PARSONS, F. W., May 23, 83, 5th Regiment.
4. SCHAIBLE, CHARLES E., August 18, 83, 4th Regiment.
5. STILSON, ARTHUR C., Dec. 19, 84, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 1 regt. Union brig., afterward co. G, 101 N. Y. vols., dec. 61; corpl. Jan. 16, 63; detailed for special hospital service apr. 62; discharged to re-enlist in U. S. army as hospital steward march 7, 63; discharged on his own application by s. o. no. 155 war dept. apr. 1, 65; chap. 2 regt. I. N. G. dec. 19, 84.
6. SANDERSON, F. H., June 17, 85, 6th Regiment.

Adjutants.

1. GIBBS, E. O., July 12, 80, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 192 Pa. inf. July 8, 64; must. out nov. 17, 64; pvt. co. B, 5 regt. I. N. G. July 27, 78; adjt. 5 regt. June 12, 80.
2. WEEKS, GEO. W., July 6, 81, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. 1 regt. U. S. Fusileers nov. 26, 61; must. out feb. 62; re-enlisted aug. 14, 62, as pvt. co. D, 124 Ill. inf. and detached in a. g. o. 16 a. c.; sergt. maj. 66 U. S. col. vol. inf. Jan. 22, 64; 1 lt. 51 U. S. col. inf. Jan. 9, 65; brig. q. m. feb. 7, 65; actg. a. a. g. May 18, 65; post adjt. Port Hudson, La., sept. 12, 65; must. out June 66; bvt. capt. for services at Fort Blakeley and Mobile, Ala.; 1 lt. and adjt. 1 regt. I. N. G. July 6, 81.
3. PLANE, IRVING C., August 17, 81, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 4 regt. I. N. G. June 14, 78; 2 sergt. April 22, 78; q. m. 4 regt. Oct. 4, 78; q. m. 2 brig. July 16, 81; resigned aug. 81; adjt. 4 regt. Aug. 17, 81.
4. SCHERMERHORN, M. S., May 1, 83, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 6 regt. I. N. G. May 11, 78; re-enlisted sept. 20, 81; hosp. steward 6 regt. Aug. 80; sergt. maj. June 12, 82; adjt. May 22, 83.
5. LEIB, J. C., June 18, 83, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. K, 3d regt. I. N. G. May 78; 2 lt. Aug. 10, 81; 1 lt. June 28, 81; adjt. 3d regt. June 18, 83.
6. KELLS, ALBERT H., July 24, 83, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 2 regt. I. N. G. June 27, 81; lt. and adjt. 2 regt. July 24, 83.

Quartermasters.

1. McNAUGHTON, A. W., August 6, 81, 6th Regiment.
2. TOYE, W. R., August 17, 81, 4th Regiment.
Sergt. 4 regt. I. N. G. may 76; 2 lt. dec. 29, 76; 1 lt. oct. 16, 77; resigned march 15, 79; re-elected may 18, 80; 5 sergt. april 29, 81; q. m. 4 regt. aug. 17, 81.
3. ALVERSON, E. E., August 19, 81, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. K, 8 regt. I. N. G. may 16, 78; 3 sergt. june 20, 78; 1 sergt. jan. 1 80; dischd. may 16, 81; re-enlisted pvt. co. K, 3 regt. july 30, 81; q. m. 3 regt. aug. 19, 81.
4. FITZGERALD, J. T., June 5, 83, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 5 regt. I. N. G. sept. 81; q. m. sergt. 5 regt. sept. 81; q. m. 5 regt. june 5, 83.
5. BEALL, GEO. W., August 23, 83, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. 30 Ia. inf. 64; transferred co. K, 6 Ia. inf. may 30, 65; dischd. from 6 Ia. inf. july 30, 65; bugler co. E, 2 regt. I. N. G. 79; 2 lt. april 15, 81; resigned nov. 16, 81; re-elected june 5, 82; 1 lt. oct. 23, 82; q. m. aug. 23, 83.
6. KVANS, CHAS. S., May 12, 84, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G. june 1, 76; corpl. dec. 14, 76; 2 sergt. april 1, 77; 1 sergt. april 1 78; 1 lt. co. F, 3 regt. aug. 26, 78; resigned may 19, 79; 2 lt. co. A, 1 regt. may 22, 82; 1 lt. april 11, 83; q. m. may 12, 84.

Captains.

1. WELKER, FRED., December 17, 78, co. C, 2d Regiment.
2 lt. co. G, 1 regt. Mo. vol. april 19, 61; 1 lt. june 2, 61; capt. battery H, 1 regt. Mo. light artillery vol. sept. 1, 61; major 1 regt. Mo. light artillery sept. 1, 64; lt. col. bvt., col. bvt. and chief of artillery 17 a. c., 65; capt. C, 2 regt. I. N. G. dec. 17, 78; re-elected jan. 81, 82.
2. RODMAN, A. A., May 19, 81, co. D, 2d Regiment.
2 lt. Washington Rifles, june 29, 61; 2 lt. co. O, 8 regt. Ia. inf., sept. 23, 61; resigned apr. 23, 62; 2 sergt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G., july 31, 77; lt. sept. 23, 77; capt. may 19, 81.
3. HENDERSON, T. J., August 4, 81, co. D, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 34 Ia. inf. aug. 18, 62; dischgd. aug. 15, 65; pvt. co. D, 3d regt. I. N. G. june 10, 78; 1 sergt. july 23, 78; 2 lt. jan. 1, 80; 1 lt. july 5, 80; capt. aug. 4, 81.
4. STEWART, A. G., August 8, 81, co. I, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 4th regt. I. N. G. may 14, 78; corpl. aug., 78; sergt. feb., 80; dischgd. and re-enlisted pvt. july 17, 81; capt. aug. 8, 81.
5. ALVERSON, DAVID, August 8, 81, co. K, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 7 Ia. inf. june, 61; dischgd. july, 65; pvt. co. K, 3 regt. I. N. G. aug. 5, 81; capt. aug. 8, 81.
6. RAYMOND, L. B., August 11, 81, co. H, 6th Regiment.
Sergt. 6 Wia. inf.; dischgd. for disability feb. 17, 63; 1 sergt. co. H, 6 regt. I. N. G. aug. 6, 77; 2 lt. apr. 15, 79; 1 lt. may 27, 79; capt. aug. 11, 81.
7. McCOY, S. H., August 20, 81, co. F, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 11 Ia. vet. vol. sept. 23, 61; 6 corpl. aug. 9, 62; 5 corpl. mar. 12, 63; 5 sergt. july 24, 64; 3 sergt.; dischgd. dec., 63; re-enlisted as vet. jan. 1, 64; 2 lt. july 29, 65; dischgd. july 15, 65; pvt. co. F, 2 regt. apr. 30, 78; 1 sergt., 79; 2 lt. feb. 28, 80; capt. aug. 20, 81.
8. McCOUN, L. T., December 3, 81, co. I, 5th Regiment.
Capt. Taylor Co. Guards, may 8, 61; lt. col. july 3, 61; capt. co. G, 4 Mo. cav. mar. 20, 62; resigned july 16, 62; capt. co. B. S. B. brig. oct., 63; resigned may 21, 64; capt. co. D, 43 Ia. inf. vol. may 21, 64; pvt. co. I, 5 regt. I. N. G. dec. 2, 81; capt. dec. 3, 81.

9. MOUNT, CHAS. V., June 24, 82, co. E, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 3 Ia. inf. sept. 16, 81; corpl. apr., 83; re-enlisted jan. 1, 84; sergt. nov. 3, 85; dis-
chgd. apr. 20, 86; capt. Vinton Zouaves aug. 12, 71; lt. col. 1 regt. I. S. G. feb. 28, 76; col.
1 regt. I. S. G. apr. 23, 77; maj. gen. I. N. G. may 15, 78; capt. june 24, 82.
10. CONNOR, J. T., October 23, 82, co. E, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 2 regt. I. N. G., 81; sergt. apr., 81; 1 lt. aug. 8, 81; capt. oct. 23, 82.
11. ORR, DARIUS, November 24, 82, co. D, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 4 regt. I. N. G. mar. 16, 80; corpl. apl. 4, 81; 1 sergt. aug. 20, 81; 1 lt. apr. 25, 82;
capt. nov. 24, 82.
12. ROMESHA, W. H., December 29, 82, co. B, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 15 Ia. inf. feb. 16, 62; 5 corpl. nov. 1, 63; 4 corpl. feb. 2, 64; 3 corpl. feb. 23, 64; 1
corpl. aug. 15, 64; 4 sergt. jan. 28, 65; must. out july 24, 65; sergt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G.
june, 79; 1 lt. sept. 24, 80; capt. dec. 29, 82.
13. WEST, F. B., April 14, 83, co. B, 5th Regiment.
14. CAMERON, E. L., May 22, 83, co. B, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2 regt. I. N. G. jan. 29, 79; 2 lt. may 19, 81; 1 lt. apr. 21, 82; capt. may 22, 83.
15. DEFORD, F., June 12, 83, co. H, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 7 Ia. cav. feb. 24, 63; corpl. aug. 16, 65; 1 sergt. nov. 25, 65; 1 lt. apr. 14, 66; must.
out may 17, 66; pvt. 16 U. S. inf. nov. 15, 67; dischgd. nov. 15, 70; re-enlisted 16 inf. nov.
15, 70; trs. U. S. cav. 71; dischgd. oct. 25, 75; pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G. june, 77; 1 sergt.
june, 77; capt. july 2, 78; re-elected july 3, 81; resigned may 30, 83; re-elected june 12,
83.
16. MINER, W. W., June 23, 83, co. K, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. K, 6 regt. I. N. G. dec. 5, 78; corpl. aug. 6, 81; sergt. june 10, 82; 2 lt. july 20, 82;
capt. june 23, 83.
17. BARTLETT, BEN. W., July 30, 83, co. A, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. june 12, 82; 2 lt. july 27, 82; 1 lt. mar. 27, 83; capt. july 30, 83.
18. LIBBY, ALBION C., November 17, 83, co. B, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 6 regt. I. N. G. apr. 20, 78; 1 sergt. mar. 1, 80; 2 lt. jan. 31, 79; 1 lt. july 27, 80;
capt. nov. 17, 83.
19. GREENE, GEORGE, November 17, 83, co. C, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 1 regt. I. N. G. july, 78; 1 lt. aug., 78; must. out sept. 1, 80; pvt. co. C, 1 regt. nov.
1, 83, capt. 17, 83.
20. PILLSBURY, FRANK W., December 7, 83, co. F, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 77 Ill. inf. jan. 5, 64; trs. to co. B, 130 Ill. inf. as sergt. july, 65; must. out aug. 15,
65; capt. co. F, 1 regt. I. N. G. dec. 7, 83.
21. McAFEE, EDWARD G., December 21, 83, co. E, 3d Regiment.
22. BYERS, MELVIN H., January 2, 84, co. C, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 29 Ia. inf. vol. jan. 5, 64; must. out aug. 10, 65; 2 lt. co. C, 5 regt. I. N. G. mar. 1,
80; 1 lt. aug. 1, 81; capt. jan. 2, 84.
23. EMERY, JAS. M., May 1, 84, co. G, 6th Regiment.
Enlisted in co. A, 3 Penn. art. june, 62; trs. to Gen. Graham's gunboat brig. oct., 63; cap-
tured feb. 1, 64; in prison at Richmond, Belle Isle and Andersonville; in the latter place
from mar. 17, 64, to mar. 25, 65; paroled and reached home in june, 65; lt. col. and a. d.
c. to gov. feb. 13, 84; capt. co. G, 6 regt. may 1, 84.
24. ROSS, NELSON B., May 27, 84, co. F, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 4 regt. may 14, 78; dischgd. june 4, 81; re-enlisted june 10, 81, 2 sergt.; 1 lt. june
30, 83; capt. may 27, 84.

25. LINCOLN, JAS. RUSH, May 29, 84, co. D, 1st Regiment.
Served during entire period of war of rebellion, rank, capt. ; capt. co. F, 3 regt. I. N. G. may 27, 76 ; re-elected July 19, 79 ; major 8 regt. sept. 20, 79 ; lt. col. July 1, 80 ; resigned Oct. 26, 81 ; capt. co. A, 1 regt. Oct. 7, 82 ; resigned May 29, 84 ; capt. May 29, 84.
26. MERRITT, FRED. D., May 30, 84, co. G, 4th Regiment.
27. KELLY, WILLIAM, June 26, 84, co. B 1st Regiment.
2 sergt. co. B 24 Io. Inf. vols. Aug. 2, 62 ; 1 sergt. Feb. 22, 63 ; 1 lt. Nov. 6, 63 ; must. out July 17, 65 ; organized co. B 1 regt. I. N. G. June 12, 84 : elected captain June 26, 84.
28. McCUTCHEN, JOHN R., July 2, 84, co. G 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. B 2 regt. Va. N. G. July 2, 81 ; pvt. co. G 1 regt. I. N. G. June 25, 84 ; capt. July 10, 84.
29. REINIGER, EDWARD A., July 12, 84, co. F 6th Regiment.
Enlisted in co. K 3 Ia. inf. vol. May 21, 61, corpl ; transferred to co. B 7 Ia. inf. Dec. 15, 61 ; discharged for promotion Sept. 26, 62 ; 2 lt. co. G, 27 Ia. inf. Oct. 3, 63 ; resigned Feb. 2, 65 ; capt. co. F 6 regt. I. N. G. July 12, 84.
30. RULE, JAMES, July 16, 84, co. A 6th Regiment.
Driver of ordnance train 2 div. of frontier Mo and Ark., from Nov. 63, to May, 64 ; sergt. co. A 6 regt. I. N. G. July, 78 ; 2 lt. Nov. 9, 78 ; capt. July 16, 84.
31. BRAINARD, EDWARD E., July 28, 84, co. C 3d Regiment.
32. MCGREW, WM. A., July 31, 84, co. G 2d Regiment.
1 lt. 88th Ohio inf. vol. July 20, 63 ; capt. co. F 88th inf. April 8, 65 ; mustered out July 8, 65 ; capt. co. G 2 regt. I. N. G. July 31, 84.
33. MARTIN JOHN N., August 11, 84, co. F 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. K 33 Ia. inf. vol. Dec. 11, 63 ; discharged Aug. 16, 65 ; wounded in battle at Jenkin's Ferry, Ark., April 30, 64 ; capt. co. F 3d regt. I. N. G. Aug. 11, 85.
34. HAMILTON, WM. J., August 23, 84, co. A 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. B 6 Ia. inf. July 17, 61 ; wounded three times ; dischg'd July, 65 ; pvt. co. A 5 regt. I. N. G. July, 79 ; 2 lt. May 12, 83 ; 1 lt. July 11, 83 ; capt. Aug. 23, 84.
35. BURNELL, AURELIUS L., Sept. 6, 84, co. E 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. C 2 Ills. cav ; corp'l June 6, 62 ; 5 sergt. June 7, 63 ; 1 sergt. Nov. 30, 63, for meritorious conduct ; re-en. Feb. 29, 64 ; dischg'd Jan. 3, 66 ; capt. Ind. cav. co. May 25, 82 ; capt. co. E 6th regt. I. N. G. Sept. 6, 84.
36. GUEST, JAMES A., Sept. 15, 84, co. H 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C 160 N. Y. vols. Aug. 29, 62 ; wounded severely in battle at Opequan ; promoted to corp'l, sergt and ord. sergt ; lt. June, 65 ; must. out Nov., 65 ; capt. co. H 2 regt. I. N. G. Sept. 15, 84.
37. TERRY, CHARLES D., Sept. 26, 84, co. H 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, Mass. heavy art. Nov. 18, 64 ; must. out Aug. 16, 65 ; organized co. H 1st regt. I. N. G. ; elected captain Sept. 26, 84.
38. LANDERS FRANK E., Dec. 1, 84, co. C 6th Regiment.
Pvt. 16 Ind. bat. light art. N. Y. vols. Aug. 8, 62 ; discharged for disability Feb. 19, 64 ; en-
39. CUMMINGS, LE ROY, E., Dec. 1, 84, co. H 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H 4 regt. I. N. G., 76 ; 1 lt. of battery ; 1 sergt. co. C 1 regt. cav. May 4, 78 ; must. out 80 ; re en. pvt. co. H 4 regt. Aug. 23, 81 ; 1 lt. June 7, 84 ; capt. Dec. 1, 84.
listed as pvt. co. C 6 regt. I. N. G. Nov. 22, 84 ; captain Dec. 1, 84.
40. ANTHONY LINUS D., Dec. 3, 84, co. B 4th Regiment.
Sergt. co. I 1 regt. I. N. G. July 27, 77 ; 2 sergt. Aug. 26, 78 ; 1 sergt. June 12, 80 ; 2 lt. Aug. 6 8 1 lt. Nov. 26, 83 ; capt. Dec. 3, 84.

41. COOKE, JOHN B., Dec. 12, 84, co. E 1st Regiment.

Pvt. co. K 1st Maine inf. vols. april 19, 61; elected 3d lt. april 27, 61, not mustered, 1st sergt.; discharged; re-en. co. K 7 Maine inf. vols. aug. 10, 61; 2 lt. aug. 21, 61; 1 lt. dec. 5, 61; capt co. I jan. 24, 62; wounded in right leg at Antietam; major 22d U. S. colored inf. jan. 1, 64; wounded in right side and right forearm at Fort Harrison; promoted to lieutenant-col. for gallant conduct and assigned to 5th U. S. colored inf.; col. sept. 26, 65; mustered out oct. 8, 65; capt. co. E 1st regt. I. N. G. dec. 12, 84.

42. FINCH, DWIGHT H., February 28, 85, co. C 4th Regiment.

4 corp'l co. C 4 regt. I. N. G. march 16, 77; sergt. sept., 79; 2 lt. may 25, 80; capt. feb. 28, 85.

43. HARRISON, GEORGE W., March 14, 85, co. A 2d Regiment.

Pvt. co. K 7th Iowa inf. vols. july 11, 61; corp'l sept. 1, 64; discharged by reason of expiration of term, may 28, 65; pvt. co. A 2 regt. I. N. G. march, 81; 1 sergt. july, 81; 1 lt. june 12, 84; capt. march 14, 85.

44. CRAWFORD, JAMES H., May 9, 85, co D 5th Regiment.

Corp'l co. K 67 Ill. inf. june 2, 62; hon. discharged nov. 6, 62; pvt. co. D 5 regt. I. N. G. dec., 81; 1 lt. dec. 30, 81; capt. may 9, 85.

First Lieutenants.

1. MARSH, HENRY A., Apr. 7, 77, co. A 6 Regiment.

Pvt. co. B 32 Ia. vol. inf. aug. 25, 62; dischgd. apr. 20, 65, because of wounds received may 18, 64; 1 lt. co. A 6 regt. I. N. G. apr. 7, 77; re-elected july 24, 80.

2. VAN AUKEN; GEO. L., October 5, 78, co. F 2 Regiment.

Pvt. co. F 9 Ind. apr. 20, 61; must. out july 24, 61; re-enlisted co. F 9 Ind. sept. 5, 61; must. out sept. 15, 64; re-enlisted co. A 29 Ind.; must. out dec. 2, 65; pvt. co. F 2 regt. I. N. G. mar. 10, 77; 2 lt. feb. 13, 78; 1 lt. oct. 5, 78; re-elected nov. 22, 81.

3. HACKTHORNE, GEO. W., Jan. 17, 79, co. H 3 Regiment.

Pvt. co. K 32 regt. Ia, inf. dec. 22, 63; tra. to co. E 8 Ia. v. v. july 28, 65; must. out apr. 20, 66; corpl. co. H 3 regt. I. N. G. apr., 77; re-enlisted june 24, 78; 1 sergt. july 9, 78; 1 lt. jan. 17, 79; re-elected jan. 24, 82.

4. TAYLOR, GEO., July 3, 79, co. E 3 Regiment.

Re-elected July 1, 82.

5. VAUGHN, ELMER E., October 6, 80, co. B 5 Regiment.

Pvt. Pa. N. G. from 75 to 77; pvt. co. B 5 regt. I. N. G. may 1, 80; 1 lt. oct. 6, 80.

6. STAHL, W. ARTHUR, August 6, 81, co. F 6 Regiment.

Pvt. co. F 6 regt. I. N. G. sept. 6, 77; re-enlisted apr. 17, 78; 4 corpl. apr. 20, 79; 3 sergt. jan. 24, 80; 1 sergt. mar. 18, 81; dischgd. apr. 20, 81; re-enlisted may 8, 81; 1 lt. aug. 6, 81.

7. SADLER, FRANK M., August 17, 81, co. D 3 Regiment.

7 corpl. co. D 3 regt. I. N. G. june 10, 78; 2 lt. aug. 13, 80; 1 lt. aug. 17, 81.

8. GRAY, MARTIN V., August 29, 81, co. I 5 Regiment.

1 sergt. co. I 5 regt. I. N. G. july 26, 79; 1 lt. aug. 29, 81.

9. REID, J. B., Nov. 25, 81, co. I 4 Regiment.

Pvt. 16 U. S. inf. apr. 14, 62; 4 sergt. apr. 1, 64; 1 sergt. nov. 1, 64; must. out apr. 14, 65; pvt. co. I 4 regt. I. N. G.; 3 corpl. may 25, 78; 5 sergt. june 10, 79; 2 lt. may 7, 80; 1 lt. nov. 25, 81.

10. WHITE, S. A., May 4, 82, co. D 2 Regiment.

Pvt. co. C 100 Pa. vols. oct. 18, 61; wounded may 12, 64, at Spottsylvania; discharged july 25, 65; 1 lt. co. D 2 regt. I. N. G. may 4, 82.

11. HARRIMAN, M. H., May 6, 82, co. H 6 Regiment.

Pvt. co. H 6 reg. I. N. G. apr. 26, 80; corpl. apr. 2, 81; 1 sergt. may 1, 81; 1 lt. may 6, 82.

12. GAINES, RICHARD J., Feb. 9, 83, co. B 3 Regiment.
13. BAIRD, E. D., June 28, 83, co. K 3 Regiment.
Pvt. co. K 3 regt. I. N. G. may 14, 78; corpl. may 17, 78; dischgd. may 16, 81; re-en. aug. 5, 81; 1 sergt. aug. 15, 81; 2 lt. june 28, 82; 1 lt. june 28, 83.
14. COONEY, WM. H., July 30, 83, Co. A 3 Regiment.
Pvt. co. A 3 regt. I. N. G. june 27, 82; 2 lt. mar. 27, 83; 1 lt. july 30, 83.
15. SWENEY, JAMES I., Nov. 17, 83, Co. B. 6 Regiment.
Pvt. co. B 6 regt. I. N. G. apr. 20, 78; 4 sergt. may 12, 78; 2 lt. july 27, 80; 1 lt. nov. 17, 83.
16. ROGERS, ARTHUR C., Jan. 2, 84, Co. C 5 Regiment.
17. MARSTON, ARTHUR F., Jan. 19, 84, Co. D 4 Regiment.
Pvt. co. D 4 regt. I. N. G. mar. 16, 80; 1 sergt. may 1, 82 to feb. 27, 83; ordn. sergt. 4 regt. feb. 27, 83; 1 lt. co. D 4 regt. jan. 19, 84.
18. DOUGLAS, WM. W., Feb. 4, 84, Co. C 1 Regiment.
19. FOWLER, HENRY A., Feb. 26, 84, Co. C 2 Regiment.
Musician co. G 42d regt. Mass. vol. july 9, 64; dischgd. nov. 11, 64; 2 lt. co. C 2 regt. I. N. G. aug. 20, 81; 1 lt. feb. 26, 84.
20. GILBERT, HENRY W., Mar. 25, 84, Co. B 2 Regiment.
Pvt. co. B 2 regt. I. N. G. aug. 3, 81; 4 corpl. nov. 15, 81; 2 sergt. may 9, 82; 1 sergt. oct. 31, 82; 2 lt. may 22, 83; 1 lt. mar. 25, 84.
21. WYMAN, WILLIAM C., May 1, 84, Co. G 2 Regiment.
Captain's clerk, with rank of mid-shipman U. S. navy, nov. 10, 69, afterward sec'y to admiral with full rank of lt. in navy; resigned nov., 73; 1 lt. co. G 2 regt. I. N. G. may 1, 84.
22. KING, JOHN H., May 1, 84, Co. G 6 Regiment.
Served 1 year in co. I 6 regt. Illa. N. G.; 1 lt. co. G 6 regt. may 1, 84.
23. WOODS, W. W., May 29, 84, co. D, 1st Regiment.
1 sergt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G. april 22, 78; 2 lt. july 30, 78; 1 lt. sept. sept. 78; capt. nov. 8, 79; maj. 1 reg. nov. 19, 81; resigned dec. 16, 82; capt. dec. 21, 82; resigned may 29, 84; 1 lt. may 29, 84.
24. OGSBURY, CHAS., May 30, 84, co. G, 4th Regiment.
25. LYSSAND, OLE A., July 2, 84, co. G, 1st Regiment.
26. LEACH, MATT, July 12, 84, co. K, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. L, 7 Ill. vet. cav. feb. 18, 64; discharged nov. 14, 65; pvt. co. K 5 regt. I. N. G. july 17, 78; 2 corpl. aug. 20, 78; 5 sergt. may 1, 80; re-enlisted july 2, 81; 4 sergt. oct. 3, 81; 2 sergt. aug. 13, 83; 2 lt. july 7, 84; 1 lt. july 12, 84.
27. HYATT, RICHARD M., July 24, 84, co. A, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. A 1 regt. I. N. G. may, 76; sergt. june 1, 82; 2 lt. april 11, 83; 1 lt. july 24, 84.
28. LODGE, CHAS. M., July 28, 84, co. C, 3d Regiment.
Drummer co. K 23 regt. Iowa vols. aug. 22, 62; must. out july 25, 65; 1 lt. co. C 3 regt. I. N. G. july 28, 84.
29. GILLEY, IRA M., July 28, 84, co. E, 1st Regiment.
Fourth sergt. co. E 1 regt. I. N. G. march 24, 84; 1 lt. july 28, 84.
30. STONE, FRANK S., August 11, 84, co. F, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B 5th Mass. vols. during war of rebellion; sergt. 10th regt. Mass. N. G. since war; pvt. co. F 3 regt. I. N. G. aug. 1, 84; 1 lt. aug. 11, 84.
31. TUTTLE, WILSON S., September 6, 84, co. E, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A 22d Iowa inf. aug. 22, 62; 4 sergt.; must. out july 25, 65; 1 lt. co. E 6 regt. I. N. G. sept. 6, 84.

32. DRAIN, FRED L., September 26, 84, co. H, 1st Regiment.
33. BOAK, ILO I., December 1, 84, co. C, 6th Regiment.
34. CURRAN, MICHAEL J., December 1, 84, co. H, 4th Regiment.
35. WILSON, WM. M., December 6, 84, co. A, 5th Regiment.
36. SMITH, ALBERT M., March 3, 85, co. B, 4th Regiment.
1 sergt. Ind. co., 81; pvt. co. I 1 regt. I. N. G. nov. 19, 83; 1 corpl.; transferred to co. B 4th regt.; 2 lt. may 12, 84; 1 lt. march 3, 85.
37. RHODES, CHAS. F., April 27, 85, co. E, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E 5th regt. july 19, 80; 2 sergt. aug., 84; 1 lt. april 27, 85.
38. WARD, GEO. W., April 30, 85, co. F, 1st Regiment.
Second lieut. co. F 1st regt. I. N. G. april 20, 84; 1 lt. april 30, 85.
39. CAROTHERS, ROB'T M., May 8, 85, co. B, 1st Regiment.
Second sergt. co. B 1st regt. I. N. G. june 12, 84; 1 sergt. july 19, 84; 1 lt. may 8, 85.
40. VAN ANTWERP, R. J., June 5, 85, Co. C, 4th Regiment.
41. KEATING, M. W., June 16, 85, Co. D, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 5th regt. I. N. G. feb. 11, 82; corpl. aug. 83; sergt. aug. 84; 1 lt. june 16, 85.
42. HIGLEY, T. F., June 25, 85, Co. A, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. 15 Ill. inf. vols. may 16, 61; discharged; re-enlisted in 4 Ill. cav. vols. dec. 63; must. out at close of war; 1 lt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G. june 25, 85.

Second Lieutenants.

1. MONROE, ANDERSON, October 22, 80, Co. E, 3d Regiment.
2. WILSON, J. H., August 20, 81, Co. F, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 87 Ind. vols. aug. 11, 62; dischd. june 25, 65; pvt. co. F, 2 regt. I. N. G. april 30, 78; 3 corpl. june 78; 5 sergt. sept. 79; 4 sergt. oct. 80; re-enlisted july 5, 81; 2 lt. aug. 30, 81.
3. FAITH, JOS. S., August 29, 81, Co. I, 5th Regiment.
4. GIBBS, EDWIN B., November 25, 81, Co. I, 4th Regiment.
5. RAYMOND, JAS. S., May 6, 82, Co. H, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 6 regt. I. N. G. 78; corpl. 78; sergt. 80; q. m. sergt. 6 regt. 81; 2 lt. may 6, 82.
6. MARTIN, WM. J., October 23, 82, Co. E, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 33 Ill. inf. aug. 16, 61; dischd. dec. 16, 62; pvt. co. E, 2 regt. dec. 7, 78; 1 sergt. aug. 1, 81; 2 lt. oct 23, 82.
7. SAWYER, W. H., March 29, 83, Co. H, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G. june 20, 78; corpl. aug. 20, 79; sergt. june 25, 81; 2 lt. march 29, 83.
8. CLEMENS, JOSEPH, June 15, 83, Co. F, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 6 regt. I. N. G. april 17, 78; dischd. as sergt. april 17, 81; 2 lt. june 15, 83.
9. COATS, JAMES J., July 4, 83, Co. K, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 28 Ia. inf. aug. 20, 62; sergt. apr. 19, 64; dischd. july 31, 65; pvt. co. K, 3 regt. I. N. G. may 14, 83; 2 lt. july 4, 83.
10. THURMAN, C. D., july 28, 83, Co. B, 5th Regiment.
11. HUME, JNO. T., July 30, 83, Co. A, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G. june 18, 82; corpl. nov. 15, 82; 2 lt. july 30, 83.
12. GARDNER, CHAS. F., Nov. 17, 83, Co. B, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 18 Ia. inf. vols. july 8, 62; was in all engagements, in which his regiment participated, wounded in skirmish with guerillars near Fayetteville, Ark. must. out july 20, 65; pvt. co. B, 6 regt. I. N. G. 79; 1 sergt. dec. 80; 2 lt. nov. 17, 83.

12. COOKE, ALBERT R., December 25, 83, Co. D, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. in war of Rebellion from feb. 22, 62; to dec. 64; hosp. steward from dec. 64; to close of war, pvt. co. D, 3 regt. I. N. G. june 10, 78; promoted to corpl. and 1 sergt. 2 lt. dec. 25, 84.
14. LAMB, WILLIAM M., January 2, 84, Co. C, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 5 regt. I. N. G. jan. 5, 80; 2d lt. jan. 2, 84.
15. STERNEMAN, CASPER H., February 26, 84, Co. C, 2d Regiment.
16. McCULLOUGH, WM. J., March 25, 84, Co. B, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2 regt. jan. 28, 79; hon. discharged july 30, 82; re-en. june 19, 83; 1 sergt. june 19, 83; 2 lt. mar. 25, 84.
17. TAYLOR, CHAS. E., March 29, 84, Co. B, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 36 regt. Ills. vols. aug. 8, 62; corpl. must. out june 22, 65; pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., july, 79; sergt. discharged july 26, 82; re-en. dec. 4, 82; 1 sergt. apr. 23, 83; 2 lt. mar. 29, 84.
18. COBURN, ROBT. E., April 4, 84, Co. E, 1st Regiment.
19. ORR, FRANK M., April 25, 84, Co. D, 4th Regiment.
20. TRACY, ERNEST H., May 1, 84, Co. G., 6th Regiment.
1 lt. co H, 1 regt. Dakota N. G. 83 and 84; 2 lt. co G, 6 regt. I. N. G. may 1, 84.
21. BLAKE, CYRUS K., May 1, 84, Co. G, 2d Regiment.
22. UPSON, DARIUS D., May 29, 84, Co. D., 1st Regiment.
Pvt. Bat. F, 1 art. I. N. G., oct. 76; q-m. sergt. 1 regt. art. jan. 1, 77; discharged april 7, 80; pvt. co. D, 1 regt. I. N. G., aug 24, 81; 2 lt. may 30, 82; 1 lt. dec. 12, 82; resigned may 29, 84; 2 lt. may 29, 84.
23. BELL, HARRY, May 30, 84, Co. D, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G., july 31, 77; corpl. july 31, 77; hon. discharged july 20, 80; re-en. oct. 2, 82; 2 lt. may 30, 84.
24. KENEHAN, DAN B., May 30, 84, Co. G, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 4th regt. I. N. G., may 13, 84; 2 lt. may 30, 84.
25. ALDERMAN, U. S., July 2, 84, Co. G, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 1 regt, june 25, 84; 2 lt. july 2, 84.
26. HOOKER, JNO. W., July 12, Co. K, 6th Regiment.
27. BROTHERLIN, HARRY L., July 19, 84, Co. B, 1st Regiment.
28. LOGAN, GEO. R., July 19, 84, Co. K, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 50 Ills. inf., sept. 16, 61; sergt. oct. 62; re-en. as a veteran dec. 30, 63; discharged july 13, 65; pvt. co. K, 5th regt. I. N. G., march 23, 80; 2 sergt. july 30, 80; 2 lt. july 19, 84.
29. RYERSON, CHAS. H., July 23, 84, Co. C, 3d Regiment.
30. DOUGLAS, WM. W., August 11, 84, Co. F, 3d Regiment.
31. CLARKE, JOSIAH S., Sept. 4, 84, Co. A, 6th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 70 Ind. vols. july 19, 62; corpl. sept. 62; dischd. for disability jan. 20, 63; pvt. co. A, 6 regt. I. N. G. aug. 20, 84; 2 lt. sept. 4, 84.
32. WYATT, WILLIS C., Sept. 6, 84, Co. E, 6th Regiment.
33. SMITH, WM. H., Sept. 6, 84, Co. H, 1st Regiment.
34. ROWELL, JAS. W., Oct. 14, 84, Co. D, 5th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 5 regt. I. N. G. july 13, 82; 1 sergt. aug. 83; 2 lt. oct. 14, 84.
35. SMITH, WM. F., Dec. 1, 84, Co. C, 6th Regiment.

86. HOENIG, ANDREW F., April 1, 85, Co. B, 4th Regiment.

Pvt. in 1 regt. Wis. N. G. 18 mos. ; pvt. co. B, 4 regt. I. N. G. June 10, 84 ; 1 sergt. June 22, 84 ; 2 lt. April 1, 85.

87. DOWS, WM. G., April 6, 85, Co. C, 1st Regiment.

Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G. Jan. 9, 84 ; 1 sergt. Aug. 4, 84 ; 2 lt. April 6, 85.

88. YOUNG, WM. W., April 27, 85, Co. E, 5th Regiment.

Pvt. co. E, 5 regt. I. N. G. Aug. 9, 84 ; 4 sergt. Aug. 26, 84 ; 2 lt. April 27, 85.

89. HYSHAM, THOS. J., June 25, 85, Co. A, 2d Regiment.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
AUDITOR OF STATE,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

JULY 1, 1885.

JONATHAN W. CATTELL,

AUDITOR OF STATE,

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

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REPORT OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, }
DES MOINES, Nov. 1, 1885.

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to present herewith a report of the financial affairs of the State for the biennial fiscal period beginning July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885, as provided by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. CATTELL,
Auditor of State.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The amount of funds in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal term, June 30, 1888—was \$171,504.90, and was distributed among the several funds as follows :

General revenue	\$ 71,559.52
Permanent school fund.....	8,789.66
Temporary school fund.....	120.01
Coupon fund.....	151.85
Agricultural college endowment fund.....	95,884.86
Total.....	\$ 171,504.90

The amount received from all sources, during the fiscal term just closed, was \$2,627,725.98, which was distributed to the several funds as follows :

Agricultural college endowment fund.....	\$ 98,869.56
General revenue	2,495,165.72
Swamp land indemnity fund.....	2,088.86
Permanent school fund.....	4,062.08
Temporary school fund.....	83,049.76
Total receipts.....	\$ 2,627,725.98

The receipts being added to the above balance on hand, makes the amount to be accounted for \$2,799,230.88.

The disbursements during the past fiscal term were as follows :

Agricultural college endowment fund under the provisions of chapter 198, acts of 1884.....	\$ 125,558.81
General revenue.....	2,419,578.80
Swamp land indemnity fund.....	2,088.86
Permanent school fund—apportioned to counties	7,441.74
Temporary school fund—apportioned to counties.....	83,169.77
Total disbursements	\$2,587,831.98

Leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1885, of \$211,898.90 belonging to the several funds as follows :

Agricultural college endowment fund.....	\$ 68,695.61
Coupon fund.....	151.35
General revenue.....	147,151.94
Permanent school fund.....	400.00
Total.....	<u>\$ 211,898.90</u>

STATEMENT No. I.
OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

General revenue—

From State tax, 2½ mills levy.....	\$1,904,881.98
From interest on delinquent taxes.....	44,263.68
From insane dues from counties.....	249,227.07
From orphans' home dues from counties.....	25,441.98
From deaf and dumb dues from counties.....	1,707.47
From asylum for feeble minded children dues from counties.....	7,764.25
From college for the blind dues from counties.....	1,597.65
From penitentiary at Ft. Madison by warden....	18,479.14
From peddler's licenses, from counties.....	818.91
From sales of laws, codes and revisions, from counties.....	768.15
From insurance companies, for taxes.....	125,471.71
From insurance companies, for fees, by auditor of state.....	50,882.74
From secretary of state, for fees.....	5,070.70
From clerk of supreme court, for fees.....	5,128.08
From superintendent of public instruction, for fees....	42.00
From superintendent of insane hospital at Mt. Pleasant....	1,660.57
From Western Union Telegraph Company, for taxes.....	16,811.06
From Geo. W. Bemis, case of Bemis, State Treasurer, vs. F. H. West & Sons.....	297.77
From J. L. Brown, auditor of state, for sale of blanks.....	7.40
From E. J. Ennis, for support of insane patients	83.70
From S. H. Watson, superintendent college for the blind, account of unexpended appropriation for iron fence	411.00
From sale of laws, codes, and revisions, by secretary of state	\$9.50
From sale of old furniture, ashes, stoves, paper and carpets	64.15
From sale of stationery, by secretary of state	66.46
From W. H. Shaw, part payment sale of "Dyer property"..	500.00
From attorney-general, account of Orwig defalcation.....	4,500.00
From attorney-general, case of State vs. Watson.....	125.00
From S. F. Stewart, for stamps used.....	79.00
From railroad commissioners' tax.....	29,098.77
Total.....	\$2,495,165.72

Other sources—

From agricultural college endowment fund, from sale of lands, etc.....	\$ 98,369.56
From swamp land indemnity fund, from United States.....	2,088.86
From permanent school fund, on contracts, &c.....	4,052.08
From temporary school fund, from interest on State bonds and Eads loans.....	38,049.76
	<u>\$ 2,627,725.98</u>
Add balance on hand June 30, 1883.....	171,504.90
Total.....	<u>\$2,799,230.88</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.**General revenue—**

Redemption of auditor's warrants.....	\$2,890,739.76
Interest allowed on same.....	28,833.54
	<u>\$2,419,573.30</u>

Other purposes—

Agricultural college endowment fund.....	\$ 125,558.31
Swamp land indemnity fund—paid to Humboldt county.....	2,088.86
Permanent school fund—apportioned to counties.....	7,441.74
Temporary school fund—apportioned to counties.....	38,169.77
	<u>\$2,587,831.98</u>
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1885.....	211,398.90
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,799,230.88</u>

STATEMENT No. II.

Of the amount of warrants issued, and to what account charged, during the fiscal term ended June 30, 1885.

NAME OF ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Adjutant General's salary.....\$	8,125.00
Adjutant General's Ordnance Sergeant's salary.....	874.88
Attorney General's salary and per diem.....	5,479.40
Auditor of State's salary	4,583.81
Auditor of State's deputy's salary	2,485.00
Auditor of State's clerks' fund.....	8,236.58
Clerk of the Supreme Court's salary	4,399.94
Clerk of the Supreme Court's deputy's salary.....	2,400.00
Clerk of the Supreme Court's clerks' fund	869.85
Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit, 1st District, salary.....	4,583.25
Circuit Judge, 2d Circuit, 1st District, salary.....	4,583.53
Circuit Judge, 2d District, salary.....	4,399.92
Additional Circuit Judge, 2d District, salary	916.66
Circuit Judge, 3d District, salary.....	4,399.92
Circuit Judge, 4th District, salary	3,483.27
Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit, 4th District, salary.....	549.99
Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit, 5th District, salary	4,399.98
Circuit Judge, 2d Circuit, 5th District, salary.....	4,399.92
Additional Circuit Judge, 5th District, salary.....	4,216.59
Circuit Judge, 6th District, salary	2,016.63
Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit, 6th District, salary....	2,016.63
Circuit Judge, 2d Circuit, 6th District, salary.....	2,199.96
Circuit Judge, 1st Circuit, 7th District, salary.....	4,216.63
Circuit Judge, 2d Circuit, 7th District, salary	4,216.66
Circuit Judge, 8th District, salary.....	5,499.94
Circuit Judge, 9th District, salary.....	4,216.59
Circuit Judge, 10th District, salary.....	3,666.60
Circuit Judge, 11th District, salary.....	4,399.92
Circuit Judge, 12th District, salary.....	4,399.92
Circuit Judge, 13th District, salary	4,216.87
Circuit Judge, 14th District, salary.....	3,666.61
District Judge, 1st District, salary.....	4,216.60
District Judge, 2d District, salary	4,399.99
District Judge, 3d District, salary	4,216.61
District Judge, 4th District, salary.....	4,216.61
District Judge, 5th District, salary.....	4,216.66

NAME OF ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
District Judge, 6th District, salary.....	4,399.92
District Judge, 7th District, salary	4,399.92
District Judge, 8th District, salary.....	4,583.26
District Judge, 9th District, salary.....	4,083.26
District Judge, 10th District, salary.....	4,216.59
District Judge, 11th District, salary.....	4,399.93
District Judge, 12th District, salary.....	4,216.59
District Judge, 13th District, salary.....	3,849.93
District Judge, 14th District, salary.....	4,766.58
District Attorney, 1st District, salary.....	1,250.00
District Attorney, 2d District, salary.....	1,100.00
District Attorney, 3d District, salary.....	1,300.00
District Attorney, 4th District, salary	950.00
District Attorney, 5th District, salary	1,200.00
District Attorney, 6th District, salary	1,250.00
District Attorney, 7th District, salary	1,100.00
District Attorney, 8th District, salary	1,000.00
District Attorney, 9th District, salary	1,150.00
District Attorney, 10th District, salary	1,200.00
District Attorney, 11th District, salary	1,200.00
District Attorney, 12th District, salary	1,200.00
District Attorney, 13th District, salary	1,200.00
District Attorney, 14th District, salary	1,150.00
Executive Council's allowance.....	3,416.67
Governor's salary and room rent.....	6,900.00
Governor's contingent fund to pay certain counsel.....	2,315.00
Governor's contingent fund.....	6,301.95
Governor's private secretary's salary.....	2,143.33
Janitors' and night-watches' salaries	11,715.50
Presidential Electors' mileage and per diem.....	447.60
Railroad Commissioners' salaries and expenses	33,068.13
Secretary of State's salary	4,216.61
Secretary of State's deputy's salary....	2,400.00
Secretary of State's clerks' fund.....	6,422.91
State Inspector of Coal Mines, salary and expenses.....	3,880.53
State Librarian and assistants' salaries	4,932.66
State Treasurer's salary.....	4,583.29
State Treasurer's deputy's salary.....	2,400.00
State Treasurer's clerks' fund.....	1,999.93
State superintendent of public weights and measures' salary....	100.00
State veterinary surgeon's per diem and expenses.....	4,555.41
Superintendent of public instruction's salary.....	4,399.93
State superintendent of public instruction's deputy's salary....	2,400.00
State superintendent of public instruction's clerk's fund.....	3,064.30
Supreme judges' salaries.....	39,382.95
Supreme court contingent fund	1,602.40

NAME OF ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Supreme court reporter's salary.....	4,000.00
Agricultural college, for improvements and repairs.....	40,850.22
Agricultural college, for trustees' mileage and per diem.....	8,432.75
Agricultural societies—State aid.....	37,912.75
Agricultural college, financial agent's salary and expenses.....	2,185.50
Arrest of fugitives.....	14,885.70
Asylum for feeble-minded children, for clothing.....	10,079.54
Asylum for feeble-minded children, support.....	60,466.30
Asylum for feeble-minded children, trustees' mileage and per diem.....	1,213.10
Asylum for feeble-minded children, improvements, repairs, and salaries.....	91,800.00
Blind institution, for clothing.....	1,807.24
Blind institution, for improvements.....	7,500.00
Blind institution, for support and current expenses.....	57,720.00
Bureau of labor statistics, commissioner's salary.....	1,845.88
Benedict home, enlargement and support.....	3,000.00
Deaf and dumb institution, for clothing.....	2,896.84
Deaf and dumb institution, building and improvements.....	60,100.00
Deaf and dumb institution, support and current expenses.....	124,735.00
Des Moines river lands.....	506.85
Distributing house and senate journals, 20th G. A.....	1,200.00
Fair grounds (State) purchase of land for.....	46,239.25
Hospital for insane at Independence, building and improvements	98,700.00
Hospital for insane at Independence, trustees' mileage.....	2,185.40
Hospital for insane at Independence, county dues.....	205,070.00
Hospital for insane at Mt. Pleasant, county dues.....	181,467.00
Hospital for insane at Mt. Pleasant, improvements and repairs.	140,000.00
Hospital for insane at Mt. Pleasant, trustees' mileage.....	1,420.95
Insane commission—special—as per section 1442, code of 1873...	20.00
Interest on school fund loans.....	82,892.96
Iowa soldiers' orphans' home, improvements.....	57,250.00
Iowa soldiers' orphans' home, support.....	14,710.00
Iowa orphans' home, county dues.....	37,085.34
Iowa soldiers' orphans' home, trustees' mileage.....	518.40
Iowa weather service.....	2,070.68
Madison educational exposition.....	986.06
Miscellaneous expense account.....	58,481.74
New insane hospital at Clarinda, building and land.....	81,876.08
New capitol building.....	414,950.78
New capitol building, care and management of.....	9,074.59
Penitentiary at Anamosa, building and improvements.....	64,259.11
Penitentiary at Anamosa, support.....	53,589.60
Penitentiary at Anamosa, officers' and guards' pay.....	47,828.35
Penitentiaries, visitors' expenses.....	99.60
Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, improvements and repairs.....	11,419.14

NAME OF ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, officers' and guards' pay.....	60,766.75
Propagation of fish, salaries and expenses.....	8,864.71
Providential contingencies.....	1,681.09
Relief of Joseph Metz.....	480.00
Rewards for arrest of murderers.....	500.00
School Journal, subscriptions.....	297.00
State binding.....	42,728.44
State board of educational examiners, mileage and expenses....	72.55
State board of health, per diem and mileage, and secretary and assistant-secretary's salaries.....	10,225.50
State historical society.....	2,000.00
State horticultural society	4,250.00
State library	13,240.00
State militia.....	52,954.85
State printing... ..	58,234.32
State normal school, salaries, improvements and repairs.....	23,175.00
State normal school, directors' expenses	1,514.70
State reform school, girls' department, improvements and repairs	20,275.27
State reform school, boys' department, improvements and repairs	21,940.00
State reform school, support.....	71,761.00
State reform school, trustees' expenses	1,272.00
State university, board of regents' expenses	2,291.00
State university, building and improvements	64,500.00
State university, support... ..	8,000.00
State university, endowment fund.....	40,000.00
Stationery, contracts.....	18,853.28
Teachers' institutes, State aid.....	9,700.00
Nineteenth general assembly, special appropriations, account of Kate Shelley.....	850.00
Twentieth general assembly, members and employes, salaries and pay.....	107,036.50
Twentieth general assembly, members mileage	2,230.40
Twentieth general assembly, visiting committees' expenses.....	858.70
Twentieth general assembly, special appropriations.....	54,825.07
Jefferson county, refund of insane fund	5,764.89
Van Buren county, refund of insane fund.....	944.86
Floyd county, refund of orphans' home fund... ..	120.68
Total.....	\$3,139,813.89

STATEMENT No. III.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

Audited upon the certificates of the Executive Council, in accordance with Section 180 of the Code, as amended by Chapter 148, Section 8, Acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly.

Date of issue.	Number of warrants.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.			FUEL—	
October	Sawing and piling 5½ cords wood, at \$1.00	5.50
October	by	12 tons hard coal, at \$9.50	114.00
December	company.....	Hard coal.....	848.45
December	27 cords wood, \$5.25	141.75
December	Sawing wood.....	19.25
1884.				
January	Sawing 4 1-5 cords wood, at \$1.00	4.20
January	Sawing 9 7-10 cords wood, at \$1.00	9.70
January	One cord wood.....	5.50
January	Sawing and piling wood.....	11.60
January	28 cords wood.....	165.11
February	5.00
March	11.00
March	1.00
April	855.80
October	98.68
November	18.00
November	122.25
November	4.15

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
FUEL—				
1885.				
January	3 12061	W	\$5.00.....	\$ 101.25
January	10 12216	G	.....	180.00
January	18 12245	Jc	wood at \$1.00.....	10.25
January	23 12325	J.	.....	5.50
January	23 12351	V. P. Twombly.....	by, 6½ cords wood, \$5.....	31.25
February	6 12550	Isaac Stewart.....	.....	12.00
February	21 12642	Pioneer Coal Company.....	.....	50.00
February	21 12644	Joseph Clayton.....	.00.....	12.00
March	22 12832	V. P. Twombly.....	cords wood at \$1.00.....	5.00
April	4 12953	Calvin Thornton.....	.....	25.00
				\$ 1,888.17
GAS—				
1883.				
July	2 5972	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in May, 6300 cubic feet, at 25c per 100.....	\$ 17.00
July	20 6188	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in June, 8700 cubic feet.....	9.25
August	16 6306	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in July, 3500 cubic feet.....	8.75
October	17 6761	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in Aug. and Sept., 11400 cubic feet.....	28.50
November	8 7084	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in October, 12200 cubic feet.....	30.50
December	19 7334	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in November, 17300, cubic feet.....	44.50
1884.				
January	22 7633	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in December 24900, cubic feet.....	\$ 62.00
March	22 8036	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in Jan. and Feb., 52300 cubic feet.....	132.00
April	23 9375	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in March 21800 cubic feet.....	53.25
April	28 9428	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in Jan., Feb. and Mch., 303600 cubic ft.....	2,009.00
June	11 9613	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in April, 10400 cubic feet.....	26.00
June	28 9884	Capital City Gas Light Company	Consumed in May, 8500 cubic feet.....	21.50

September	8 10761	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in June, July, and August, 16,000 cubic feet....	41.50
November	15 11514	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in Sept. and Oct., 27,300 cubic ft.....	69.50
December	18 11897	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in November, 25,000 cubic feet	63.50
1885.				
January	10 12218	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in December, 1894, 33,700 cubic feet.....	84.25
February	6 12556	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in January, 33,100 cubic feet, at \$2.25 per thousand feet.....	69.53
February	21 12626	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in	10.05
April	4 12859	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in	61.09
April	20 13164	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in	68.01
May	14 13409	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in	86.84
June	10 13659	Capital City Gas Light Company.	Consumed in	94.24
				\$ 2,983.16
BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.				
<i>Executive Office.</i>				
1884.				
February	28 8236	Redhead, Wellsliger & Co.....	300 printed letter-heads.....	3.50
April	22 9368	Mills & Co.....	4,000 letter-heads (Lieut. Governor)	32.00
				\$ 35.50
1885.				
January	26 12367	Hogin & Smith.....	bands	3.68
February	21 12336	George E. Roberts .....	.....	5.00
February	21 12957	Redhead, Wellsliger & Co....	.....	.75
April	4 12939	Baker & Baker .....	.....	7.75
April	4 12960	Carter & Hussey .....	.....	91.53
May	6 13346	Hogin & Smith .....	.....	6.00
May	14 13418	Mills & Co.....	100 mailing tubes.....	8.00
				\$ 122.78
1884.				
January	26 7747	Western Lithographing Co.....	<i>Auditor's Office.</i>	40.00
1885.			5,000 letter-heads.....	
February	21 12330	Egbert, Fidler & Chambers.....	Auditor's ledger and index	21.50
May	6 13336	Mills & Co.....	Blanks.....	24.00
				\$ 85.50

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884. November	1011434	Mills & Co.	BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY—CONTINUED. <i>Treasurer's Office.</i>	\$ 16.00
1885. February	2112831	Mills & Co.	2,000 letter-heads.	16.00
			2,000 letter-heads.	82.00
1883. July	126077	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.		44.80
October	176758	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.		278.85
November	287108	Mills & Co.		8.50
1884. January	247710	Parrott & Girtton.	ed, journals, and register of bills.	69.50
February	168167	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.		53.76
February	168169	Mills & Co.		75.00
February	238282	Mills & Co.		300.00
March	88556	L. B. Abdill.		59.40
March	228697	Western Lithographing Co.		75.00
March	225703	M. Parrott & Sons.		127.50
March	258729	Western Lithographing Co.		18.00
March	318825	Mills & Co.		8.00
April	189339	Western Lithographing Co.		60.00
April	229365	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.		22.00
April	229367	Mills & Co.		22.00
April	239436	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.		883.99
May	129633	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.	115 legal pads, print paper.	16.10
May	209678	Redhead, Wellslager & Co.	Sundry merchandise.	678.88
May	209682	Mills & Co.	Letter-heads, postals, and ink.	32.25
July	121023	Matt Parrott & Sons.	8 blank books	48.59

November	140 77
November	1 98
December	1,451.00
December	418.00
1885.	
January	186.05
January	248.25
January	182.03
January	189.00
January	594.94
January	193.13
January	1.60
January	1,722.69
February	12.30
February	1,994.57
February	143.39
February	79.70
April	1,133.95
April	669.23
April	31.00
April	170.00
April	152.76
April	2,446.09
May	6.95
May	64.31
May	8.40
May	96.20
June	8.00
June	43.00
June	18.00
June	17.46
	<u>\$ 15,245.82</u>
for blank books and stationery...	15,521.58
and six cent stamps...	220.00
rent...	4.80
	16.20
1883.	
July	
July	
July	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date	Number of warrants	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1888.			Postage--	
July	28	J. A. T. Hull.....	L. and recording.....	15.78
August	16	John Beckwith.....	July.....	2.17
August	23	John Beckwith.....	.....	6.70
September	27	J. A. T. Hull.....	.....	5.94
October	17	John Beckwith.....	letters for Aug.....	88.08
October	17	John Beckwith.....	on letters, Sept.....	117.45
November	8	John Beckwith.....	Stamps, stamped envelopes and postage due.....	709.59
December	6	John Beckwith.....	Stamps, stamped envelopes and postage due.....	695.28
1894.				
January	6	John Beckwith.....	Stamps, stamped envelopes and postage due.....	258.50
February	16	John Beckwith.....	Stamps, stamped envelopes and postage due.....	171.72
March	22	Des Moines Post-office.....	do.....	170.95
March	31	Des Moines Post-office.....	.....	351.71
May	12	Des Moines Post-office.....	.....	160.70
June	16	Des Moines Post-office.....	s, post. due.....	286.20
July	14	Des Moines Post-office.....	.....	98.95
July	24	John Beckwith.....	.....	1.00
August	23	Des Moines Post-office.....	.....	498.81
September	6	Des Moines Post-office.....	e due.....	301.00
September	22	Des Moines Post-office.....	.....	67.29
November	10	J. H. Duffus.....	.....	82.00
November	10	Des Moines Post-office.....	.....	872.87
December	18	Des Moines Post-office.....	e due.....	185.40
1895.				
January	6	J. A. T. Hull.....	Postage received as fees.....	9.95
January	10	Des Moines Post-office.....	4000 1c stamps and 2000 2c stamps, box rent, postage due.....	68.18
January	24	J. H. Duffus.....	4000 2c stamps.....	80.00
February	6	John Beckwith.....	Box rent.....	1.60

February	21	12640	Geo. E. DeLaven	.....	100.00
March	8	12740	U. S. P. O., Des Moines	.....	1,081.71
March	28	12883	Des Moines P. O.	.....	10.00
March	30	12885	Des Moines P. O.	.....	275.60
April	4	12861	E. C. Hayne, P. M.	.....	17.82
April 1885.					
April	20	13165	Des Moines P. O.	.....	115.00
May	4	13308	G. E. De Laven	.....	887.28
May	4	13309	Des Moines P. O.	.....	835.00
June	10	13863	Des Moines P. O.	.....	85.89
June	20	13707	J. H. Duffus	.....	57.20
June	22	13730	E. C. Ebersole	.....	18.35
June	23	13781	G. E. De Laven	.....	25.00
1883.					
August	23	6394	Lynch Bros	.....	\$ 7,706.90
October	17	6768	L. Harbach	.....	85.90
December	1	7212	L. Harbach	.....	10.65
December	19	7333	L. Harbach	.....	24.85
December	19	7389	L. Harbach	.....	2.20
1884.					
January	6	7582	L. Harbach	.....	8.25
March	22	8691	L. Harbach	.....	2.25
March	22	8696	L. Harbach	.....	9.50
March	25	8732	L. Harbach	.....	91.65
March	31	8822	L. Harbach	.....	45.81
April	23	9370	L. Harbach	.....	5.50
May	20	9698	L. Harbach	.....	15.15
June	19	9941	L. Harbach	.....	5.38
June	26	9993	L. Harbach	.....	108.98
July	14	10257	L. Harbach	.....	9.00
September	22	10896	L. Harbach	.....	15.00
November	29	11625	L. Harbach	.....	1.20
December	1	11655	L. Harbach	.....	9.30
December	1	11658	Gus Newlin	.....	1.00
December	13	11891	N. W. Hunter	.....	2.65
1885.					
January	26	11898	L. Harbach	.....	4.50
February	6	12542	H. B. Reynolds	.....	6.00
					2.50
FURNISHING—					
Sundries					
2 balls shade cord, repairing office chair, shelving					
1 book case, 12 yards linoleum					
Window curtains					
64 yards corselet					
1 cane back in chair, 1 duster					
Shades and fixtures, library					
Carpet, shades, fixtures, covering lounge and chairs					
Carpet and carpet paper					
Health					
Sundries					
Glass, clerk Supreme Court					
Shades and repairing chairs					
Rubber cloth and oil cover					
Rugs, Treasurer's office					
Mirror, clerk Supreme Court					

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

May	12	9834	Perkins Bros.....	Chapter 71, Acts Twentieth General Assembly.....	\$	4.35
May	20	9831	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Sundry chapters.....		3.83
May	20	9834	Iowa State Leader.....	Sundry chapters.....		241.94
June	16	9916	Davenport Gazette.....	Chapter 114, Twentieth General Assembly.....		5.00
July	12	10249	Iowa State Register.....	Sundry chapters, Twentieth General Assembly.....		231.53
1883.					\$	492.07
October	17	6753	Clarinda Weekly Herald.....	Jc.....		21.00
October	17	6776	Leo Chapman.....	Jc.....		12.60
October	17	6776	.....	Jc.....		28.00
October	17	6783	.....	Jc.....		17.50
October	17	6784	.....	Jc.....		14.00
October	17	6785	.....	Jc.....		35.00
October	20	6796	Knoxville Journal.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		20.90
October	20	6798	A. S. Bailey.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		21.00
October	20	6801	Nonpareil Printing Co.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		14.70
November	8	7037	Perkins Bros.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		14.00
November	8	7039	Ida County Pioneer.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		19.50
November	8	7040	R. A. Dague.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		21.00
November	8	7041	Howell & Clark.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		21.00
November	8	7043	Ottumwa Courier.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		14.00
December	19	7337	Times Co., Dubuque.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		52.00
December	19	7338	Atherton & Son.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		28.00
1884.						
January	22	7679	.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		32.90
January	23	7746	.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		21.00
January	31	7897	.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		28.00
February	16	8170	.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		12.00
February	23	8240	.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		21.00
February	23	8291	.....	Joint resolution number 11.....		6.00
1885.						
October	17	6781	.....	Joint resolution number 12.....		48.40
October	17	6784	Co., Montezuma	Joint resolution number 12.....		37.80
October	17	6785	.....	Joint resolution number 12.....		41.30
October	17	6786	Davenport Gazette Co.....	Joint resolution number 12.....		52.00
October	17	6771	James A. Miller.....	Joint resolution number 12.....		56.00
October	17	6772	Foster & Miller.....	Joint resolution number 12.....		49.00
October	17	6773	Audubon Times.....	Joint resolution number 12.....		44.80

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
ADVERTISING—constitutional amendments—continued—				
1883.				
October	17 6774	I.	Joint resolution number 12.	47.25
October	17 6775	I.	Joint resolution number 12.	89.90
October	17 6777	Mt. Pleasant Journal.	Joint resolution number 12.	85.75
October	17 6779	Dallas County News.	Joint resolution number 12.	49.00
October	17 6780	A. F. Hofer.	Joint resolution number 12.	43.75
October	17 6782	C. F. Lufkin.	Joint resolution number 12.	43.75
October	17 6786	W. P. Payne.	Joint resolution number 12.	49.00
October	20 6799	Journa (Co., Muscatine	Joint resolution number 12.	25.00
October	20 6800	Davis (publican.	Joint resolution number 12.	45.50
November	8 7042	Rich &	Joint resolution number 12.	63.00
December	25 7370	Elijah	Joint resolution number 12.	49.00
1884.				
January	81 7896	Parrott & Gorton.	Joint resolution number 12.	56.00
January	22 7679	Iowa State Register.	Joint resolution number 12.	79.90
February	16 8172	Wm. Toman & Son.	Joint resolution number 12.	56.00
February	18 8185	Tama Republican.	Joint resolution number 12.	56.00
				\$ 1,547.60
Miscellaneous Advertising—				
July	12 10249	Iowa State Register.	Craig claims.	9.65
July	14 10253	Ft. Madison Plaindealer.	Craig claims.	2.80
July	14 10256	Ft. Madison Plaindealer.	Craig claims.	9.00
January	23 7679	Iowa State Register.	Insurance statements.	16.80
November	29 11623	Iowa State Register.	Insurance statements.	42.60
1883.				460.00

1883.	12	6079	John M. Owen.....	For stationery bids.....	\$	16.00
1884.	22	7579	Iowa State Register.....	For stationery bids, and redemptions.....		28.00
				tising, \$2,373.27	\$	223.35
				BU		
July	19	10316	E. R. Hutchins.....	us.....		52.00
August	23	10594	E. R. Hutchins.....	atl con.....		1.05
August	27	10599	Henry Luskey.....	.....		5.75
November	10	11445	E. R. Hutchins.....	.....		15.95
November	29	11557	E. R. Hutchins.....	.....		77.55
December	31	11992	E. R. Hutchins.....	ses.....		49.90
1885.						
January	31	12447	E. R. Hutchins.....	Telegrams, expressage, and clerical work.....		7.50
February	23	12885	E. R. Hutchins.....	Telegrams, expressage, and clerical work.....		5.00
March	31	12858	E. R. Hutchins.....	Clerical help, telegrams, etc.....		19.90
April	31	13249	E. R. Hutchins.....	Clerical help, telegrams, etc.....		18.00
June	2	13572	E. R. Hutchins.....	Clerical help, telegrams, etc.....		18.70
1888.					\$	286.30
				Census—	\$	
				Census of 1880—		
August	1	6238	Mary Young.....	Clerical services for month of July.....		80.00
August	2	6303	Wm. H. Fleming.....	Services for month of July.....		100.00
August	31	6427	Mary Young.....	Clerical services for month of July.....		80.00
September	27	6574	Wm. H. Fleming.....	Services as superintendent of census.....		50.00
September	29	6613	Mary Young.....	Services for month of September.....		80.00
October	31	6956	Mary Young.....	Services for month of October.....		80.00
November	13	7060	Wm. H. Fleming.....	Balance on account of preparing and compiling census.....		250.00
1884.					\$	720.00
December	31	12002	Wm. H. Fleming.....	Census of 1885—	\$	125.00
1885.				Preparing blanks, 25 days.....		
February	3	12471	Wm. H. Fleming.....	Preparing blanks, 24 days.....		120.00
February	21	12846	Wm. H. Fleming.....	Preparing blanks, 6 days.....		80.00
April	4	12929	C. S. Byrkit.....	Preparing blanks, month of March.....		98.00
May	23	Sun-	Sundry clerks.....	Pay roll for May.....		705.00
June	9	dries	D. E. Jones.....	Clerical work, 8 days.....		20.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.			<i>Census—Census of 1885—continued—</i>	
June 16		Frank D. Jackson, Secretary....	Pay-roll, June 1-15	\$ 987.00
June 20	18692	Mrs. A. Bennett.....	Clerical work, 5 days	12.50
June 20	18708	Mrs. J. A. Mosley	Clerical work, 5 days	12.50
June 20	18710	Mrs. N. Le Bold.....	Clerical work, 5 days	12.50
June 30	18709	Frank D. Jackson, Secretary....	Pay-roll, June 16-30	1,215.00
	18788		[Aggregate for census work, \$4,002.50]	\$ 8,252.50
1884.			<i>CLERICAL SERVICES—</i>	
March			<i>Auditor of State—</i>	
March 31	8806	B. F. Rehkopf.....	Services as insurance clerk for March	125.00
March 31	8807	L. E. Ayres.....	Services as clerk for March.....	125.00
April 7	9179	Chas. D. Morgan	Services in insurance department	137.50
April 28	9429	De Coursey French.....	Copying biennial report of Auditor	150.00
1885.				
April 20	18152	Miss H. J. Bryant.....	Copying papers.....	1.25
				\$ 538.75
April 20	18157	A. E. McMurray.....	.....	10.00
April 20	18162	W. G. Moore .....	..... in official register.....	28.00
June 10	18657	Miss H. J. Bryant.....	.....	72.65
				\$ 108.65
1883.			<i>Board of State Canvassers.</i>	
December 19	7830	W. T. Hammond.....	34 days as clerk of board	10.50
1884.				
January 1	7500	G. B. Stewart	9 days as clerk of board	6.00

November 1885.	29	1186	W. T. Hammond.	5 days as clerk of board.	15.00
November	29	1184	R. L. Clarke.	5 days as clerk of board.	15.00
December	31	1193	R. L. Clarke.	64 days as clerk of board.	20.00
January 1885.	8	12040	W. T. Hammond.	64 days as clerk of board.	20.00
March 1884.	31	1881	W. T. Hammond.	<i>Executive Council.</i>	\$ 86.50
March 1883.	28	6234	R. A. Stewart.	Work on railroad assessment.	\$ 100.00
July	16	6383	S. F. Stewart.	Tabulating abstracts of assessment.	10.00
August	16	6383	S. F. Stewart.	Making apportionment of special railroad tax.	15.00
				Computing interest on penitentiary claims, State tax levy, etc.	27.00
1884.	23	10576	J. G. Berstler.	<i>Miscellaneous offices.</i>	\$ 152.00
August 1883.	17	6169	Emma Howell.	Clerk from May 5, 1883, to July 15, 1883; Supt. Pub. Inst.	287.50
July 1884.	7	8527	Emma Howell.	Recording opinions, Clerk of Supreme Court.	49.55
March	25	8725	W. T. Hammond.	Copying opinions. Clerk of Supreme Court.	62.10
March	28	9992	D. W. Smith.	Extra clerical services, year 1883, Sec'y State.	200.00
June	28	9995	D. W. Smith.	Extra clerical services, year 1883, Treasurer State.	300.00
June	24	11937	Charles Aldrich.	Extra clerical services, year 1884, Treasurer State.	300.00
December 1885.	27	12319	Park O. Wilson.	Procuring "	100.00
March	20	13161		Clerical help in "	25.00
April	31	12445	J. A. Sanford.	1 office.	
January	28	12703	J. A. Sanford.	clerical services, \$2,210.05	\$ 1,824.15
February	31	12377	J. A. Sanford.	Document clerk for executive council, 4-5 month.	80.00
March	30	13239	J. A. Sanford.	Document clerk for executive council, 1 month.	100.00
April	29	13520	J. A. Sanford.	Document clerk for executive council, 1 month.	100.00
May	30	13301	J. A. Sanford.	Document clerk for executive council, 1 month.	100.00
June				Document clerk for executive council, 1 month.	100.00
					\$ 550.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	No. of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.			FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE—	
July	11	Co.	Moving 4 boxes books.	1.00
July	81		Hauling books, papers, etc., during month of July.	15.00
August	16		Freight on 7 boxes books.	8.02
August	81		Hauling books and papers, month of August.	15.00
September	29		Hauling books and papers, month of	15.00
October	31		Hauling books and papers, month of	15.00
November	24	Co.	Moving 3 cases books from depot to	1.00
November	80		Hauling books, papers, etc., month of	15.00
December	6	White Line Transfer Co	Load of paper to capitol.	2.00
December	81	J. D. McGarraugh.	Hauling books, papers, etc., month of December	15.00
1884.				
January	24	J. D.	Hauling brick.	1.00
January	81	J. D.	Hauling books, papers, etc., month of January	15.00
February	16	M. McDonnell.	Hauling books in moving Governor's office.	.90
February	18	Cate & Graham.	Moving state library	103.50
February	22	P. t. Sullivan	Moving state library	4.00
February	23	J. D. McGarraugh.	Moving state library.	1.00
March	31	C., B. I. & P. R'y Co.		.50
April	22	P. Sullivan		4.00
May	20	Cate & Graham	Transferring for Board of Health.	26.75
June	19	James Murray.	Hauling stone and gravel	5.55
June	23	Tim. McNeerney	Hauling dirt.	21.96
November	10	White Line Transfer Co.	Drayage to capitol.	.75
November	15	White Line Transfer Co.	Drayage to capitol	.95
December	1	White Line Transfer Co.	Drayage to capitol.	8.75
1885.				
April	20	White Line Transfer Co.	Hauling from old to new capitol.	10.00

1885.]

AUDITOR OF STATE.

25

EXPRESSAGE—				\$
1883.				
July	11	6070	American Express Company	33.55
July	28	6230	American Express Company	15.49
October	31	6963	American Express Company	5.70
December	1	7211	American Express Company	161.85
December	19	7382	American Express Company	88.20
1884.				
January	9	7622	American Express Company	.50
January	22	7678	American Express Company	61.90
March	25	8735	American Express Company	15.50
May	21	9697	American Express Company	66.75
June	16	9910	American Express Company	65.40
June	16	9926	American Express Company	77.35
July	12	10239	American Express Company	15.40
July	12	10240	American Express Company	18.80
July	12	10241	American Express Company	12.75
August	23	10580	American Express Company	15.00
September	6	10758	American Express Company	19.05
November	10	11458	American Express Company	11.85
November	29	11622	American Express Company	6.60
1885.				
January	6	12102	American Express Company	50.60
January	26	12352	American Express Company	51.50
January	26	12359	American Express Company	93.70
February	6	12543	American Express Company	35.80
April	4	12965	American Express Company	151.71
April	20	13168	American Express Company	189.85
May	6	13335	American Express Company	180.65
June	11	13546	American Express Company	96.50
1883.				
July	11	6074	United States Express Company	19.25
August	16	6363	United States Express Company	24.80
August	20	6374	United States Express Company	1.00
October	17	6769	United States Express Company	2.35
November	8	7032	United States Express Company	2.35
December	6	7258	United States Express Company	148.10
1884.				
January	5	7576	United States Express Company	122.35
January	5	7577	United States Express Company	4.70

EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.			EXPRESSAGE, CONTINUED—	
February	23	United States Express Company	.....	12 05
March	22	United States Express Company	.....	3 00
March	25	United States Express Company	.....	1 30
April	28	United States Express Company	.....	5 75
May	12	United States Express Company	.....	18 07
June	16	United States Express Company	.....	117 83
July	12	United States Express Company	.....	11 95
July	24	United States Express Company	.....	14 35
August	23	United States Express Company	.....	13 15
September	22	United States Express Company	.....	6 20
September	22	United States Express Company	.....	17 60
November	10	United States Express Company	.....	1 85
November	10	United States Express Company	.....	1 85
November	11	United States Express Company	.....	1 00
December	13	United States Express Company	.....	16 10
1885.				
January	10	United States Express Company	.....	5 40
February	6	United States Express Company	.....	187 55
April	4	United States Express Company	.....	102 85
April	20	United States Express Company	.....	293 60
May	6	United States Express Company	.....	114 10
June	9	United States Express Company	.....	37 15

1883. November	8	7083	Capital City Ice Co.....	From June to October inclusive, 1883	82.00
1884. November	20	11624	Capital City Ice Co.....	From May to November inclusive, 1884.....	62.82
1885. June	1	12544	Capital City Ice Co.....	From January to April inclusive, 1885.....	7.32
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$	\$ 92.82
1884. March	31	8783	J. W. Redlinghafer.....	JANITORS—	
March	31	5770	F. W. Burch.....	Janitor of Auditor's office last half of February.....	80.00
March	31	5771	Lottie Anderson.....	Janitor of library month of March.....	62.00
March	31	8793	B. F. McCauley.....	Janitor, March.....	62.00
March	31	8794	Robert McNulty.....	Janitor, month of March.....	62.00
March	31	8796	J. D. McGarraugh.....	Janitor and night watch ^{at new building} of old building.....	77.50
May	12	9335	Philip Huggins.....	Mall carrier month of March	40.00
				Night watch at new building	
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$	\$ 395.50
1884. December	18	11917	A. C. Swan.....	LITIGATION UNDER R. R. COMMISSION ACT—	
December	13	11890	H. M. Rosecrans.....	Filing and serving papers	2.40
1885. February	7	12531-84	Dow Simmonds, et al.....	Serving notices, mileage, and copies.....	5.10
				Procuring evidence, certifying papers, witness fees, etc	104.85
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				\$	\$ 112.35
1883. December	22	7346	Mrs. McCall	MOVING AND ARRANGING BOOKS IN LIBRARY AND OTHER	7.00
December	22	7347	O. H. Smith	Articles.....	8.75
December	22	7348	H. A. Smith .....	.....	8.75
December	22	7349	Mary Berry.....	.....	12.25
December	22	7350	Lottie Anderson.....	.....	10.50
December	22	7351	Peter Fisher.....	.....	7.00
December	22	7352	Homer Nicholas.....	.....	14.00
December	31	7398	Harry Smith.....	.....	10.50
December	31	7399	Peter Fisher.....	Six days' work.....	10.50
December	31	7400	Homer Nicholas	Six days' work.....	10.50
1884. January	30	7783	O. Anderson.....	Five days' work.....	8.75

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.			MOVING AND ARRANGING BOOKS IN LIBRARY, ETC., CONT'D.	
January	80	S. P. Clark	1 day's work.	\$ 1.75
January	80	Walter Smith	2 days' work.	3.50
January	80	T. Crowder	4 days' work.	1.28
January	80	C. M. Brookover	5½ days' work.	9.18
January	80	D. B. Whipple	1 day's work.	1.75
January	80	P. H. Corcoran		18.18
January	80	Mrs. T. S. Lawson		16.68
January	80	L. W. Schoonover		10.50
January	81	Wm. L. Johnson		7.00
January	81	C. E. McCall		1.75
January	81	Silas Berry		82.50
February	4	S. Campfield		5.08
February	4	J. Robertson		17.50
February	4	Lottie Anderson		10.50
February	4	A. Jarvis		21.87
February	4	— Bolton		21.00
February	4	E. D. Whipple		28.62
February	4	M. C. Young	13 days' work.	22.75
February	4	A. Forbes	7½ days' work.	18.12
February	4	W. Shipley	12½ days' work.	21.87
February	4	C. Morgan	17 days' work.	29.75
February	18	Silas Berry	12 days' work.	80.00
1883.			MESSENGERS— 2 weeks for month of July on messenger State Affairs	\$ 424.51

October	4	6859	James O'Meara.	Services for month of September as messenger State officers.	31.25
November	1	6978	James O'Meara.	Services for month of October as messenger State officers.	33.75
December	7	7271	James O'Meara.	Services for month of November as messenger State officers.	32.50
December	31	7408	James O'Meara.	Services for month of December as messenger State officers.	39.00
1884.					
January	31	7872	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	43.50
February	29	8406	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	37.50
March	31	8805	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	39.00
May	1	9478	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	39.00
May	31	9764	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	40.50
June	30	10040	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	37.50
July	31	10878	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	40.50
September	4	10690	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	39.00
September	30	10943	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	39.00
November	6	11350	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	40.50
December	3	11867	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	37.50
December	31	11960	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	40.50
1885.					
January	31	12422	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	40.50
February	28	12653	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	42.00
March	31	12865	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	46.50
April	30	13233	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	45.00
May	29	13465	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	46.50
June	30	13799	James O'Meara.	Services for month of	45.00
				\$	942.25
1884.					
January	30	7773	Nells Hansen.	Services January, old capitol.	13.13
February	29	8392	Nells Hansen.	Services	34.50
March	31	8797	Nells Hansen.	Services	39.00
November	6	11846	Nells Hansen.	Services October, old capitol.	40.50
November	29	11617	Nells Hansen.	Services November, old capitol.	37.50
December	31	12003	Nells Hansen.	Services December, old capitol.	40.50
1885.					
January	31	12444	Nells Hansen.	Services January, old capitol.	40.50
February	28	12651	Nells Hansen.	Services February, old capitol.	36.00
			Aggregate for messengers.	\$1,923.88 1/2	231.63

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1888.			PRINTING AND BINDING—	
July	2	Capital Publishing Company	Printing address on postal cards	\$ 2.50
July	20	Capital Publishing Company	Printing envelopes	1.25
August	23	Capital Publishing Company	Printing postals	1.50
October	16	Western Lithographing Company		18.00
October	17	Capital Publishing Company		4.25
October	17	Plain Talk		18.50
October	20	Western Lithographing Company	Artifices	230.00
October	31	Capital Publishing Company		1.80
October	31	Western Lithographing Company		2.00
November	8	Western Lithographing Company		75.00
December	19	G. A. Advocate		4.00
December	19	Plain Talk	als.	27.00
1884.				
January	1	West	commissions	50.00
January	22	Iowa		8.00
January	31	Iowa Institution for Deaf and D.	nial report of Instit'n	201.24
January	31	Plain Talk		9.50
February	16	Matt Parrott	copies	88.51
April	18	Matt Parrott	sts of school officers	55.00
March	22	G. A. Advocate		14.75
March	22	Plain Talk		19.55
May	12	Central Printing & Pub. Co.	Envelopes for commissioner of labor statistics	2.25
June	16	Plain Talk	Printing envelopes, circular letters, etc	14.00
June	16	G. A. Advocate	Circulars and statistical statements	21.00
July	14	Plain Talk	Circulars, statement of condition of Iowa banks	25.75
July	6	Grand Army & Veterans	Letter-heads circular letters and postals	10.50

August	28 10579	J. H. Duffus	Circulars, insurance blanks, envelopes, postals, etc.	45.75
August	28 10590	Matt. Parrott	Sup. ct. dockets, census, school reports, and other binding	274.10
September	22 10900	Snyder & Chaffin	Printing in State cases for Attorney General	16.00
November	6 11345	J. H. Duffus	Postals, envelopes, etc.	49.00
November	8 11415	Grand Army Advocate	Postals, envelopes, etc.	6.00
November	10 11449	Matt. Parrott & Sons	laws of Iowa and other binding	188.25
November	10 11468	J. W. Chaffin	laws of Iowa and other binding	82.00
November	10 11455	Iowa State Register	laws of Iowa and other binding	11.50
November	10 11441	Plain Talk	statement, etc.	38.25
November	13 11578	Plain Talk	bank statement, etc.	45.00
December	13 11883	Matt. Parrott	binding supreme court docket, receipts, ruling blanks, etc.	307.75
December	13 11884	George E. Roberts	Printing circulars, copies of speeches, etc.	122.38
1885.				
February	6 12546	Plain Talk	id statements of Ins. comp's	23.45
April	8 12930		of Iowa vs. James C. Parker	12.00
April	4 12942			8.00
April	20 13153			4.00
May	6 13343	Western Lithographing Co.	passions	240.00
May	6 13350	Matt. Parrott	blanks	1,157.65
May	29 13511	J. H. Duffus	clops, postals, etc.	36.50
June	1 13547	Matt. Parrott	ers, etc.	71.75
June	10 13665	Grand Army Advocate		10.25
				\$ 3,629.93
1885.				
December	19 7843	Henry Bell	PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—	60.00
December	31 7411	Henry Bell	80 days tying census and other books.	18.00
1885.			9 days tying books.	
May	14 13416	C. S. Byrkit	Classifying and removing to new capitol State papers.	90.00
May	14 13417	A. S. Carper	Classifying and removing to new capitol State papers.	50.00
June	10 13670	W. H. Patrick	Classifying and removing to new capitol State papers.	77.50
June	10 13658	C. S. Byrkit	Classifying and indexing State papers.	93.00
June	10 13660	A. S. Carper	Moving books and documents.	52.50
				\$ 441.00
March	31 12871	A. J. Baker	RENT—	55.00
May	1 13259	A. J. Baker	Rent for office Att'y Gen'l, for months of March and April	80.00
June	9 13645	A. J. Baker	Rent for office Att'y Gen'l, for May	40.00
			Rent for office Att'y Gen'l, for June.	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1883.			RENT—CONTINUED—	
August	16	F. M. Mills.	Rent for office of State Board of Health, 3 months.	\$ 77.50
November	24	F. M. Mills.	Rent for office of State Board of Health, 3 months.	77.50
1884.				
March	25	F. M. Mills.	Rent for office of State Board of Health, 3 months.	77.50
April	28	F. M. Mills.	Rent for office of State Board of Health, 2 months.	51.67
				\$ 409.17
1883.			REPAIRS—	
October	31	Comparet & Stark.	Hinges, hasps, nails, and screws.	5.10
November	8	Bolton Bros.	Sundry articles of hardware.	28.90
November	24	Iowa School Furniture Company	Sash, transom, and window stops.	4.15
December	19	Garfield Plumbing Company	Sundry gas fixtures.	18.80
1884.				
February	16	L. Harbach.	Glass and wire.	1.00
February	23	J. D. Seeberrer.	Yale lock and match safe.	1.00
February	23	Company	Gas tubing and stopping gas leak.	6.00
February	23			17.50
February	23	D. W. Johnson.		1.10
March	25	Bolton Bros.		58.80
April	22	C. Youngerman.	Fencing and fence posts.	5.50
May	12	J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest.	Sundry items of lumber.	2.40
May	20	H. F. Getchell & Son.	Material and construction of sidewalk around Gov. Square	16.08
June	16	City of Des Moines.	87 feet 8-inch "B" moulding	73.90
June	19	Chicago Lumber Company.	Sundry articles of hardware.	.60
August	23	Bolton Bros.	Sundry articles of hardware.	39.95
September	6	Comparet & Stark.	Sundry articles of hardware.	3.80
November	10	Entwistle & O'Dea.	Sundry articles of hardware.	1.25

November	10 1144	Cooper & Laing	Gas fixtures.....	4.35
November	29 1163	John H. Queal & Co	150 feet finish.....	4.90
November	29 1162	John H. Queal & Co	Lumber.....	6.30
December	1 1165	Chicago Lumber Co.	Lumber, repairs for State land office.....	23.91
December	13 1182	Weaver & Malah	Glass.....	3.32
December	13 1184	J. K. & W. H. Gilcrest	Fencing for Governor's square.....	1.26
1885.				
February	6 1251	Entwistle & O'Dea	Bolts.....	.10
February	21 1262	Capital City Gas Light Co.	.....	7.50
February	21 1263	.....	..... repairing Adjutant-General's office.....	15.95
March	25 1261	.....	.....	43.50
April	4 1294	.....	.....	5.25
April	4 1295	.....	..... shade.....	59.50
April	20 1315	.....	..... wire for old meters.....	7.50
June	22 1372	.....	.....	64.50
				\$ 523.67
1883.				
July	19	.....	.....	4.00
October	13	.....	.....	92.80
October	31	.....	..... cleaning Secretary's office.....	5.60
November	26	.....	.....	1.25
November	30	.....	.....	8.00
December	1	.....	..... al.....	8.00
1884.				
January	6	.....	.....	106.44
January	22	.....	.....	1.50
January	22	.....	.....	20.50
January	22	.....	.....	3.50
January	22	.....	.....	12.00
January	22	.....	.....	12.00
January	22	.....	..... of State square.....	4.00
January	26	.....	.....	3.50
January	26	.....	.....	26.00
February	14	.....	..... use of Auditor.....	5.00
February	26	.....	.....	8.62
February	23	.....	.....	1.50
February	23	.....	..... Board Health.....	30.62
February	26	.....	..... lth.....	3.00

REPAIRING AND CLEANING--

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—Continued.

February	.....	Repairing office of railroad commissioners after fire.....	11.00
March	.....	Repairing clock in governor's office.....	6.50
April	.....	.....	2.68
April	.....	.....	20.86
April	.....	.....	10.00
April	.....	.....	20.00
April	.....	.....	4.10
April	.....	.....	5.00
April	.....	.....	8.00
April	.....	.....	20.00
June	.....	.....	2.50
June	.....	.....	1.25
		Repairing sidewalk.....	\$ 985.83
		SUPPLIES—	
		<i>Executive Office—</i>	
	.....	Post-office box.....	.00
	.....	Ink stand with letter scales.....	8.00
	.....	Type-writer and desk.....	75.00
	ger & Co.....	Fountain sponge cup.....	.65
			\$ 79.25
		<i>Secretary of State—</i>	
	ger & Co.....	Pens and ivory folders.....	2.50
	.....	One "premium dater".....	5.60
	.....	Letter press, marking ink, and arm rest.....	12.75
	.....	400 n.....	45.00
	.....	Nubl.....	5.50
	.....	Rubl.....	1.00
	.....	Volu.....	15.00
			\$ 87.25
		<i>Auditor of State—</i>	
	ger & Co.....	Rubber rule.....	.40
	.....	Rubber stamp and pad.....	3.65

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.			SUPPLIES—Auditor of State—continued.	\$
May	20 9889	Carter & Hussey.....	1 fire insurance record and index.....	15.25
June	21 9869	Western Lithographing Co.....	10,000 warrants.....	75.00
July	14 10284	Mills & Co.....	Miller's code.....	7.00
1885.			Fire insurance record and index.....	15.00
January	6 12101	Acres, Blackmar & Co.....		\$ 116.30
1883.			Treasurer of State—	
November	23 7107	C. W. Bennett.....	Rubber stamp.....	3.25
1884.			Steel letter openers.....	4.00
March	31 8816	Hoole Manufacturing Co.....		
1885.			Rubber stamp and pad.....	6.00
January	17 12288	D. G. Butts.....	Ink pad.....	.50
January	26 12350	D. G. Butts.....	Receipt books, blanks, etc.....	42.00
April	3 12932	Mills & Co.....		\$ 55.76
1883.			Superintendent of Public Instruction—	
August	23 6398	C. W. Bennett.....	Rubber stamp.....	8.25
1884.			Ink pad.....	1.00
January	9 7621	John Ferguson.....	2 letter books.....	8.00
November	15 11519	Carter & Hussey.....	Ruling blanks.....	3.50
April	3 12985	Matt Parrott.....	Rubber stamps and pads.....	5.00
June	22 13782	D. G. Butts.....		\$ 20.76

April	.....	<i>Clerk of Supreme Court—</i>	.....	77.25
May	.....	Supreme Court docket, abstracts, etc.	.....	1.25
June	.....	Battan basket.....	.....	8.00
		Millers' Code.....	.....	56.50
				\$
August	.....	etc.....	.....	11.00
December	.....	.....	.....	8.00
December	.....	.....	.....	8.00
1885.				
January	.....	r-books, mullage, etc.....	.....	27.00
January	.....	.....	.....	18.00
May	.....	.....	.....	18.00
				\$
		<i>Offices not specified.—</i>		85.00
July	.....	Incorporation record and paper ruled.....	.....	25.00
July	.....	Sundries.....	.....	56.00
July	.....	Notarial commissions, etc.....	.....	18.00
July	.....	Two dozen boxwood rules .....	.....	20.00
October	.....	Half dozen daubers.....	.....	.90
October	.....	Sundries .....	.....	8.85
October	.....	Rubber pads .....	.....	8.00
October	.....	Nine boxes steel pens .....	.....	13.50
December	.....	One gross pens.....	.....	1.50
December	.....		
1884.				
January	.....	.....	.....	3.00
January	.....	.....	.....	2.45
March	.....	.....	.....	92.30
March	.....	.....	.....	1.30
March	.....	.....	.....	12.00
March	.....	.....	.....	24.00
April	.....	.....	.....	5.00
April	.....	.....	.....	7.00
May	.....	.....	.....	6.00
June	.....	.....	.....	3.00
June	.....	.....	.....	20.25
July	.....	.....	.....	62.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	No. of trans.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1884.			SUPPLIES—offices not specified—continued—	
July	12 10237	Publishers Iowa State Directory.	Two copies Iowa state directory.....	10.00
July	14 10281	Western Lithographing Co.....	Eight hundred notarial commissions.....	50.00
July	21 10320	M. Jacobs.....	Fifty boxes pens.....	100.00
July	31 10413	C. L. Dahlberg.....	Four cabinets.....	219.00
September	6 10759	W. D. Cameron.....	Rubber stamp and pad.....	4.50
September	22 10895	A. L. Edgerton.....	Blotting paper and erasers.....	6.50
December	13 11877	Redhead, Wellalager & Co.....	Criminal warrants, and maps.....	32.10
December	13 11885	Western Lithographing Co.....		160.00
1885.				
January	12 12236	E. Illingworth.....	Rubber stamps and pads.....	8.25
February	6 12541	Matt. Parrott & Sons.....	Motion book, notarial register, executive journal, etc.....	117.00
February	21 12684	Mills & Co.....	Four city maps.....	30.00
April	4 12928	D. G. Butts.....	Rubber stamps and pads.....	11.00
April	20 13149	D. G. Butts.....	Rubber stamp and repairs on stamp.....	5.00
April	20 13168	Western Lithographing Co.....	Four hundred notarial commissions.....	35.00
			Aggregate for supplies.....	\$1,808.30
				1,371.90
1883.			TELEGRAPH—	
July	12 6083	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	6.68
August	16 6389	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	11.82
October	16 6744	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	10.29
December	19 7385	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	14.68
1884.				
January	5 7578	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	7.95
February	16 8175	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	14.88
March	8 8557	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	13.88
			Messages to and from various state officers.....	9.50

May	12	9632	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	9.55
June	16	9922	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	10.25
July	12	10247	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	9.15
August	23	10591	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	17.60
September	12	10779	Western Union Telegraph Co....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	24.45
November	10	11457	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	23.96
December	13	11895	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	9.65
1885.					
January	10	12213	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	21.75
February	6	12553	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	21.80
April	4	12946	Park C. Wilson.....	Money advanced for telegrams for state mine inspector....	1.20
April	4	12852	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	23.40
May	14	13411	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages to and from various state officers.....	11.20
					\$ 272.92

TELEPHONE--

1883.					
July	12	6081	Western Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	59.33
October	16	6751	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	48.00
1884.					
January	5	7579	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	48.00
January	5	7581	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	2.75
March	31	8820	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	.50
April	18	9335	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	48.00
May	3	9520	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	1.50
May	20	9690	Western Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	.25
July	12	10242	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	48.00
August	23	10595	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	2.50
September	6	10760	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	12.00
November	10	11439	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	48.00
December	13	11896	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	4.80
1885.					
January	6	12104	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	48.00
January	26	12356	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	12.00
January	26	12365	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	2.00
February	21	12629	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	16.50
April	6	12973	Lister Telephone Trumpet Co....	Eight Lister telephone trumpets.....	38.00
April	20	13166	Central Union Telephone Co	Rental of telephones and exchange services.....	189.50

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

Date of issue.	Number of warrants.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.			TELEPHONE—continued—	
May	6 18847	Lister Telephone Trumpet Co....	One Lister telephone trumpet.....	\$ 4.50
June	10 18862	Central Union Telephone Co....	Charges for messages sent out of city ..	1.00
				<u>\$ 558.13</u>
1884.			VETERINARY SURGEON—	
February	23 5299	M. Stalker	Expense of examining stock with contagious diseases	53.25
March	8 8551	M. Stalker.....	Expense of examining stock with contagious diseases	31.85
April	18 8334	M. Stalker....	Investigating cattle diseases in Kansas	200.00
September	17 10807	M. Stalker.....	Cash advanced Dr. Fairchild for making microscope ex'n ..	6.05
				<u>\$ 291.15</u>
1883			WARRING	
December	31 7418	E. H. Conger.....	and J. A. T. Hull, visit to An-	9.45
1885.			Boston.....	79.10
March	28 12831	V. P. Twombly.....		<u>\$ 88.55</u>
			WATER—	
1884.			Water furnished various State offices	36.39
April	25 9374	Des Moines Water Works Co.....		
1885.			Water furnished adjutant general's office.....	1.70
January	9 12188	Des Moines Water Works Co.....	Water furnished adjutant general's office	2.46
February	21 12827	Des Moines Water Works Co.....	Water furnished adjutant general's office	3.78
April	4 12941	Des Moines Water Works Co.....	Water furnished adjutant general's office	5.28
May	6 18331	Des Moines Water Works Co.....	Water furnished adjutant general's office	7.10
May	14 18416	Des Moines Water Works Co.....	Water furnished adjutant general's office	<u>\$ 56.71</u>

1883.	July	2	GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS—	One gallon varnish	4.00
	July	20		18 boxes blacking	1.35
	July	28		secretary of state	14.70
	August	16		and spittoon	2.80
	October	16		ning	4.00
	October	17			14.00
	October	20			18.50
	October	31			7.00
	November	8			1.70
	November	24			4.50
	December	1			8.45
	December	17		va. B. G. Orwig & S. F. Spofford	280.00
	December	22			2.05
	December	22			1.00
	December	22			18.75
1884.	January	5			1.25
	January	23			1.00
	January	24			1.90
	January	24			7.11
	January	24		itary	45.95
	February	16			2.00
	February	16			1.05
	February	16			2.88
	February	16			4.00
	February	16			29.65
	February	23			11.00
	February	23			8.50
	February	23			1.75
	February	23			1.55
	February	23		ld by G. A.	47.50
	March	22			4.75
	March	25			.25
	April	5			200.00
	April	5			200.00
	April	9		alance due	400.00
	April	23			8.72
	April	23			.40
				Cortecrew	

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED.

December	Matches and scrub brushes.....	7.98
December	Hack hire	2.00
1885.		
January	R. Co.....	56.94
January	Moines to Angus and return .....	.50
January	.....	8.30
January	.....	9.00
January	.....	8.60
January	.....	8.25
January	.....	1.90
January	.....	1.70
January	.....	6.98
January	.....	1.68
January	.....	4.85
February	.....	28.60
February	.....	.40
February	.....	2.84
February	.....	2.09
February	.....	18.25
February	.....	4.00
April	.....	1.00
April	.....	1.00
April	.....	2.65
April	.....	4.10
April	.....	1.00
April	.....	1.10
April	omb	11.66
May	y.....	27.20
May	.....	5.75
May	.....	172.08
May	.....	2.00
May	.....	2.00
May	capitol	6.00
May	Resources and Industries	11.00
May	.....	700.00
May	rehandise	2.25
May	.....	1.85
May	.....	6.50
June	Sundries	2.60

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES—CONTINUED

Date of issue.	Number of warrant.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1885.			GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS—continued— <i>Continued</i>	
June	113542	Barnett Bros.....	.....	\$ 11.48
June	613633	Sam'l P. Clark.....	.....	8.00
June	1013661	C. A. Ryden.....	.....	12.30
June	1013664	Entwistle & O'Dea.....	.....	1.70
June	1013667	Norman Lichty.....	.....	6.30
June	1013668	McCain & Chase.....	.....	2.00
June	1013673	Weaver & Maish.....	.....	2.06
June	2213729	O. A. Ryden.....	.....	9.00
June	2213733	A. Anderson.....	.....	1.50
June	3013793	A. J. Baker.....	.....	20.00
April	813632	P. D. Ankeny.....	.....	75.00
April	813633	John C. Parish.....	.....	75.00
April	813634	Geo. W. Bristow.....	.....	75.00
November 1884.	811413	Capt. E. I. Cameron.....	Services Co. B., Second Regt. at Davenport.....	50.50
January 1885.	812052	Capt. B. W. Bartlett.....	Services Co. A., Third Regt. at Angus.....	64.00
January	812053	Capt. Franklin DeFord.....	Services Co. H., Third Regt. at Angus.....	464.00
January	812060	Frank Kelley.....	Meals furnished Co. H, while on duty.....	84.13
January	812061	Capt. B. W. Bartlett.....	Meals furnished Co. A, while on duty.....	15.45
May	613829	Lieut. W. H. Cooney.....	Detachment of Co. A, Third Regt., on duty at capital.....	61.50
		Total.....		\$ 3,924.89
		Total.....		\$ 56,481.74

STATEMENT No. IV.
CONTINGENT FUNDS.

PROVIDENTIAL CONTINGENCIES.

Amount of appropriation by section 7, chapter 138, acts of 1882,
which remained unexpended June 30, 1883.....\$ 8,416.27
Amount appropriated by section 7, chapter 129, acts of 1884..... 15,000.00

Total.....\$ 23,416.27

The amounts of this fund which were expended during the
past fiscal term were as follows :

January 22, 1884.

To B. B. Clayton, on account of new gas holder house
to replace old one destroyed by fire January 9, 1882;
also repairs to roof of main building, damage
caused by storm on the 19th day of February, 1883;
all the above being on account of the Deaf and
Dumb Institution at Council Bluffs.....\$ 481.09

December 18, 1884.

To the treasurer of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home on
account of water supply supply for said institu-
tion..... 1,200.00 1,681.09

Balance unexpended June 30, 1885.....\$ 21,735.18

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

*Showing the amount of warrants drawn on said fund, and to whom issued,
during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1885 :*

To R. L. Clarke.....\$ 3,876.00
To John C. Parish..... 400.00
To J. G. Berstler..... 892.50
To Marion Grayson..... 500.00
To Jennie Patchen... 250.00
To B. R. Sherman..... 328.00
To Welker Given..... 450.00
To M. Stalker..... 55.45
To Mary Young..... 5.00
To James O'Meara..... 80.00
To D. W. Johnson..... 50.00
To Jennie McCowan..... 50.00
To Carrie A. Clarke..... 80.00
To L. E. Ayres..... 825.00
To Adam Hafner..... 50.00
To G. J. Zepter..... 12.00

Total... ..\$ 6,801.95

**DISBURSEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND, FOR LEGAL
COUNSEL, FROM JUNE 30, 1883, TO JUNE 30, 1885.**

To J. F. Wilson, case of Koehler & Lange vs. Hill, in supreme court.....	\$ 250.00
To C. C. Nourse, case of Koehler & Lange vs. Hill, in supreme court....	250.00
To J. F. Duncombe, case of Koehler & Lange vs. Hill, in supreme court ...	250.00
To Nourse & Kauffman, opinion in and trial of two insurance cases...	865.00
To Parsons, Perry & Sherman, in case of Cattell vs. Brown....	750.00
To Wm. M. Stone, in case of Cattell vs. Brown	450.00
Total.....	<u>\$ 2,815.00</u>

STATEMENT No. V.

Disbursements of clerk's funds by the several State officers, showing the amount of warrants drawn on said funds, and to whom issued, during the fiscal term ended June 30, 1885.

BY AUDITOR OF STATE.

To L. E. Ayres, bookkeeper.....	\$ 2,725.00
To B. F. Rehkopf, clerk insurance department	2,482.85
To S. F. Stewart, extra services.....	1,060.01
To Mrs. Laura A. Berry.....	598.00
To C. D. Morgan.....	6.00
To E. W. Morgan.....	12.25
To W. T. Hammond.....	380.18
To J. A. Sanford.....	57.50
To Stewart Goodrell.....	54.00
To Helena J. Bryant.....	38.00
To Mary Young.....	8.00
To T. L. Palmer.....	272.00
To John Russell, clerk insurance department.....	215.17
To Wm. M. Newell.....	160.17
To John S. McQuiston.....	222.50
Total.....	\$ 8,286.58

BY CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

To Emma Howell.....	\$ 80.00
To Maud Jones.....	677.85
To J. D. Burden.....	12.00
To C. T. Jones.....	100.00
Total.....	\$ 869.85

BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CLERK OF LAND DEPARTMENT.

To John M. Davis, clerk.....	\$ 2,800.00
Total.....	\$ 2,800 00

BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

To Emma G. Hull.....	\$ 1,072.00
To Mary Young.....	696.00
To A. W. Renshaw (\$75 additional was drawn but refunded)...	30.00
To M. B. Priestley.....	72.00
To W. T. Hammond.....	300.00
To Anna F. Jackson.....	246.66
To R. L. Rowe.....	100.00
To R. B. Baird.....	185.00
To Belle Drake.....	226.00
To Kate G. Vorse.....	12.50
To Neils Hansen.....	279.00
To Lizzie Christ.....	12.50
To Miss J. M. Dickerson ..	85.00
To Josie Dickerson.....	7.25
To Nettie Hull.....	282.50
To W. H. Fleming.....	80.00
To C. S. Byrkit.....	151.50
To W. H. Patrick.....	298.00
To Miss Helena J. Bryant.....	17.00
Total.....	\$ 4,047.91

BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To Mrs. Ada B. Billington.....	\$ 2,201.00
To Geo. H. Nichols.....	270.00
To J. G. Berstler.....	121.00
To Miss Ada Rehkopf.....	144.00
To Mrs. J. W. Akers.....	50.00
To T. E. Billington.....	10.00
To W. M. Newell.....	268.80
Total.....	\$ 3,064.80

BY TREASURER OF STATE.

To Mrs. N. M. Smith.....	\$ 974.32
To W. C. Huntington.....	481.00
To D. W. Smith.....	94.68
To Henry G. Miller.....	499.98
Total.....	\$ 1,999.98

STATEMENT No. VI—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WARRANTS.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Amount of warrants outstanding, June 30, 1883	\$	16,450.60
Amount issued from July 1, 1883, to and including June 30, '85		8,189,813.89
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$	8,156,264.49
Deduct amount redeemed from July 1, 1883, to and including		
June 30, 1885		2,890,789.76
		<hr/>
Leaves outstanding at close of business, June 30, 1885..	\$	765,524.73.

WAR AND DEFENSE.

Amount of warrants outstanding, June 30, 1883	\$	135.43
(None issued or redeemed during the past fiscal term.)		

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT INDEPENDENCE (*County Dues*).

The Superintendent has certified to this office quarterly the amount due from each county on account of board and clothing, under section 1428, Code of 1873, which during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1885, in the aggregate amounted to		
	\$	176,481.60
Under section 1390, Code of 1873, Auditor's warrants have issued to the Treasurer of the Hospital during the same period, amounting to (including old balance of \$20,753.55).		
		225,823.55
		<hr/>
Showing a deficiency of	\$	49,341.95

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE AT MOUNT PLEASANT (*County Dues*).

The Superintendent has certified to this office quarterly the amount due from each county on account of board and clothing, under section 1428, Code of 1873, which during the fiscal term ending June 30, 1885, in the aggregate amounted to		
	\$	118,780.00
Under section 1390, Code of 1873, Auditor's warrants have been issued to the Treasurer of the Hospital during the same period, amounting to (including old balance of \$72,863.47) .		
		253,881.67
		<hr/>
Showing a deficiency of	\$	140,101.67

STATEMENT No. VII.

Of the names of county and district agricultural societies entitled to State aid, under section 1112 of the Code of 1873; also total receipts of said societies, receipts for membership, and the amount paid each society for the year 1883.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	Total receipts.	Receipts for membership.	Amount of State aid.
Allamakee County	\$ 1,429.29	\$ 209.50	\$ 200.00
Appanoose County.....	1,245.19	215.00	200.00
Audubon County.....	778.05	546.05	200.00
Benton County.....	1,761.40	1,024.00	200.00
Boone County.....	1,162.30	353.30	200.00
Buchanan County	1,320.00	283.50	200.00
Butler County.....	446.15	216 25	200.00
Cass County....	1,571.35	400.00	200.00
Cedar County.....	1,792.05	1,128.50	200.00
Cerro Gordo County.....	687.00	220.00	200.00
Chickasaw County.....	1,096.00	849.00	200.00
Clarke County.....	1,622.15	897.00	200.00
Clay County.....	555.50	200.00	200.00
Clayton County.....	901.25	208.00	200.00
Clinton County.....	2,306.16	267.00	200.00
Crawford County.....	893.00	568.00	200.00
Dallas County... ..	652.85	210.00	200.00
Davis County.....	1,138.42	557.00	200.00
Decatur County.....	1,300.00	619.00	200.00
Delaware County.....	2,451.90	424.00	200.00
Des Moines County.....	7,766.79	642.00	200.00
Fayette County... ..	2,500.00	713.00	200.00
Floyd County.....	968.12	332.00	200.00
Franklin County.....	693.88	248.00	200.00
Greene County.....	644.80	285.00	200.00
Grundy County.....	1,274.00	364.00	200.00
Guthrie County.....	732.70	285.00	200.00
Hamilton County.....	859.50	209.00	200.00
Hancock County.....	847.45	211.00	200.00
Hardin County	2,126.20	488.90	200.00
Harrison County.....	1,735.15	659.00	200.00

STATEMENT No. VII—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	Total receipts.	Receipts for membership.	Amount of State aid.
Henry County	\$ 3,412.96	\$ 1,125.00	200.00
Howard County	706.10	571.20	200.00
Humboldt County	610.00	249.00	200.00
Ida County	641.25	210.00	200.00
Iowa County	1,241.35	244.00	200.00
Jackson County	3,621.06	206.00	200.00
Jasper County	2,160.00	720.00	200.00
Jefferson County	1,216.51	960.00	200.00
Johnson County	2,689.08	242.00	200.00
Jones County	4,816.11	2,177.46	200.00
Keokuk County	1,687.60	301.00	200.00
Kossuth County	411.72	200.00	200.00
Lee County	1,846.85	251.00	200.00
Linn County	2,099.68	285.00	200.00
Louisa County	2,175.55	215.00	200.00
Lucas County	878.40	265.00	200.00
Madison County	1,250.00	250.00	200.00
Mahaska County	7,435.96	3,785.00	200.00
Marion County	2,973.95	525.00	200.00
Marshall County	3,013.85	343.00	200.00
Mills County	466.84	224.00	200.00
Mitchell County	505.17	398.00	200.00
Monona County	1,035.50	418.00	200.00
Monroe County	1,437.00	344.00	200.00
Montgomery County	2,987.68	200.00	200.00
Muscatine County	1,394.59	220.00	200.00
Osceola County	183.00	103.00	103.00
Page County	2,922.35	1,044.00	200.00
Palo Alto County	360.85	95.00	95.00
Plymouth County	1,747.31	128.75	128.75
Pottawattamie County	7,648.10	308.00	200.00
Poweshiek County	697.15	588.80	200.00
Ringgold County	630.00	200.00	200.00
Scott County	6,994.96	270.00	200.00
Shelby County	1,524.24	221.00	200.00
Story County	980.26	205.00	200.00
Tama County	1,469.77	360.00	200.00
Taylor County	2,753.05	475.00	200.00
Union County	825.00	373.00	200.00
Van Buren County	2,444.72	1,000.00	200.00

STATEMENT No. VII.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	Total receipts.	Receipts for membership.	Amount of State aid.
Wapello County	\$ 17,293.17	\$ 2,982.25	\$ 200.00
Warren County.....	931.60	630.50	200.00
Washington County.....	2,896.55	500.00	200.00
Wayne County.....	2,243.50	1,043.00	200.00
Winneshiek County	4,447.64	465.00	200.00
Worth County.....	182.82	82.00	82.00

DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

STATEMENT NO. VIII.

Of the names of county and district agricultural societies entitled to State aid, under section 1112, of the code of 1873; also total receipts of said societies, receipts for membership, and the amount paid each society for the year 1884.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	Total receipts.	Receipts for membership.	Amount of State aid.
Adams County	\$ 8,004.85	\$ 1,180.20	\$ 200.00
Allamakee County.....	1,458.08	247.00	200.00
Appanoose County	1,129.89	270.00	200.00
Audubon County.....	927.90	288.50	200.00
Benton County.....	1,954.86	1,218.00	200.00
Boone County.....	995.59	485.25	200.00
Buchanan County	1,883.78	456.00	200.00
Butler County.....	394.80	195.00	195.00
Cass County.....	1,666.15	204.00	200.00
Cedar County.....	1,262.45	818.45	200.00
Cerro Gordo County.....	590.00	205.00	200.00
Chickasaw County.....	720.71	221.00	200.00
Clarke County.....	1,917.80	616.00	200.00
Clayton County.. .	799.40	285.50	200.00
Clinton County.....	3,004.87	261.00	200.00
Crawford County.....	988.43	262.50	200.00
Dallas County.....	571.33	208.00	200.00
Davis County.....	1,589.75	566.00	200.00
Decatur County.....	2,195.45	750.00	200.00
Delaware County.....	2,428.60	850.00	200.00
Des Moines County.....	8,296.61	768.00	200.00
Fayette County.....	2,387.90	537.00	200.00
Floyd County.....	699.70	239.00	200.00
Franklin County.....	626.60	258.00	200.00
Greene County.....	1,069.05	280.00	200.00
Grundy County.....	1,300.00	486.00	200.00
Guthrie County.....	904.00	291.00	200.00
Hamilton County.....	498.78	220.00	200.00
Hancock County	300.68	240.00	200.00
Hardin County	2,605.92	1,240.00	200.00
Harrison County.....	286.00	185.00	185.00

STATEMENT No. VIII.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	Total receipts.	Receipts for membership.	Amount of State aid.
Henry County...	\$ 2,985.71	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 200.00
Howard County.....	820.94	628.80	200.00
Humboldt County.....	827.51	267.00	200.00
Ida County	794.00	210.00	200.00
Iowa County	1,542.10	293.00	200.00
Jackson County.....	8,377.47	205.00	200.00
Jasper County	2,500.00	275.00	200.00
Jefferson County	1,153.38	804.00	200.00
Johnson County	1,759.00	241.00	200.00
Jones County	8,025.71	1,928.01	200.00
Keokuk County	1,151.90	275.00	200.00
Kossuth County.....	586.28	213.00	200.00
Lee County	1,656.80	260.00	200.00
Louisa County.....	2,664.05	210.00	200.00
Lucas County.....	1,940.00	713.00	200.00
Madison County	517.90	225.00	200.00
Mahaska	5,952.30	2,730.00	200.00
Marion County	2,287.15	1,073.00	200.00
Marshall County.....	2,341.42	350.00	200.00
Mills County.....	756.25	203.00	200.00
Mitchell County	644.05	424.00	200.00
Monona County.....	847.95	337.00	200.00
Monroe County	1,836.65	849.00	200.00
Montgomery County....	3,416.38	227.00	200.00
Muscatine County	1,696.00	216.00	200.00
Osceola County	273.00	228.00	200.00
Page County.....	8,786.25	800.00	200.00
Palo Alto County	234.00	234.00	200.00
Poweshiek County	1,228.17	968.37	200.00
Ringgold County	1,274.70	446.00	200.00
Scott County.....	2,912.89	265.00	200.00
Shelby County	1,418.15	279.00	200.00
Story County.....	2,200.00	250.00	200.00
Tama County.....	1,400.00	260.00	200.00
Taylor County.....	3,282.55	275.00	200.00
Union County	657.75	304.00	200.00
Van Buren County	2,912.65	1,912.65	200.00
Wapello County	8,749.65	3,391.60	200.00
Warren County.....	912.10	230.00	200.00
Washington County	1,766.29	328.00	200.00

STATEMENT No. VIII.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF SOCIETIES.	Total receipts.	Receipts for membership.	Amount of State aid.
Wayne County.....	\$ 8,055.00	\$ 1,511.25	\$ 200.00
Webster County....	1,198.90	246.00	200.00
Woodbury County.....	7,653.45	800.00	200.00
Winneshiek County	3,829.23	271.00	200.00
Wright County.....	1,573.00	823.05	200.00

DISTRICT SOCIETIES.

Agency City District	\$ 2,250.00	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 200.00
Boone District	1,284.00	224.00	200.00
Central Western Iowa District Fair Ass'n ..	601.10	333.00	200.00
Dunlap District.....	578.39	387.05	200.00
Eastern Iowa District.....	1,522.35	532.50	200.00
Grand River Valley District.....	1,150.00	550.00	200.00
Manning Union Fair	3,392.00	762.00	200.00
Maple Valley District	250.65	230.65	200.00
Milton District.....	2,271.60	312.50	200.00
Moulton District.....	1,464.70	510.00	200.00
Mount Joy District.....	2,891.95	228.75	200.00
Nevin District	453.68	187.00	187.00
New Sharon District.....	350.00	125.00	125.00
Northwestern Iowa.....	1,149.38	217.50	200.00
Richland District	1,940.00	875.00	200.00
Strawberry Point District.....	2,786.23	317.00	200.00
Traer District.....	1,262.49	204.00	200.00
Union Agricultural and Stock Association..	700.00	226.00	200.00
Union District at West Liberty.....	2,186.42	215.00	200.00
West Point District.....	950.80	875.00	200.00
Union at Ackley, for the year 1881	150.00	130.00	130.00
Totals.....	\$174,858.18	\$48,813.08	\$ 19,222.00

In the following estimate of the receipts of general revenue for the fiscal term commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1887, all the probable available resources of the State have been duly considered. It will be unsafe for the General Assembly to extend appropriations beyond this estimate unless provision is made for a proportionate increase of revenue to meet the expenditure.

The estimated expenditures in the table following "estimated receipts," is made up of such items as are contemplated by existing laws, and embrace nothing of an extraordinary character, such as buildings or improvements of any kind.

The extraordinary appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly were much in excess of the available resources of the State, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,877,000—a sum it is believed far exceeding the extraordinary appropriations ever before made by any General Assembly of Iowa. Since the fiscal term has been changed so as to end on the 30th of June instead of September 20th, the extraordinary appropriations are not so nearly drawn out at the end of the term as formerly. On examination of the accounts with them it is found that on the first day of the present term, July 1, 1885, there remained to the credit of these several appropriations and unexpended the aggregate sum of \$363,178. This will enter into the expenditures of the current fiscal term, and a detailed statement is made of them and presented separate from the estimates of the ordinary expenditures. The total makes a very formidable sum, and should impress the members of the ensuing General Assembly with the necessity of exercising great care in confining their appropriations to the necessities of the State.

It will be seen that the total of the estimates for ordinary expenditures amount to \$1,882,480. Add to this the unexpended extraordinary appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assembly, \$363,148, and we have the large sum of \$2,245,628 required to be paid out of the general revenue of the State during the fiscal term, without any appropriation whatever for extraordinary purposes.

STATEMENT No. IX.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

For the fiscal term commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1887 :

From State tax based on a two and one-half mills levy in 1885, and two mills levy in 1886.....	\$ 2,176,969.00
From interest on delinquent taxes.....	25,000.00
From insane dues from counties.....	265,000.00
From Orphans' Home, county dues.....	28,000.00
From Peddlers' licenses.....	800.00
From sale of laws, from counties.....	800.00
From insurance companies, for taxes.....	180,000.00
From fees by Auditor of State.....	52,000.00
From fees by Secretary of State.....	8,000.00
From fees by Clerk of Supreme Court.....	5,000.00
From Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	18,000.00
From Railroad Commissioners, tax.....	88,000.00
From Deaf and Dumb, clothing from counties.....	1,700.00
From Institution for the Blind, clothing from counties.....	1,500.00
From Institution for Feeble-minded, from counties.....	7,500.00
From miscellaneous sources.....	5,000.00
From Western Union Telegraph Company, taxes....	18,000.00
Total.....	\$ 2,781,289.00

Extra janitors, and firemen during the session.....	\$ 7,000.00
Extra fuel, gas and water during the session	3,000.00
Care and management of new capitol.....	10,000.00
Total.....	\$ 1,884,480.00

EXTRAORDINARY APPROPRIATIONS.

Showing the respective amounts of each undrawn on the 1st day of July, 1885.

These sums being appropriated and undrawn will of course constitute an expenditure for the current fiscal term, and should enter into the estimate of expenditures, being already provided for by law.

New capitol	\$ 184,757
New Insane asylum.....	67,563
Agricultural college.....	3,415
Institution for Feeble Minded.....	5,500
Institution for the Blind.....	2,700
Benedict Home.....	2,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	5,677
Insane Hospital, at Independence.....	19,700
Insane Hospital, at Mount Pleasant.....	11,755
Orphans' Home.....	450
Penitentiary at Anamosa	81,352
Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	6,113
State Normal School.....	12,875
Industrial School for Girls.....	6,762
Industrial School for Boys.....	3,059
Total.....	<u>\$ 363,148</u>

STATEMENT No. XI.

REAL ESTATE AND NOTES BELONGING TO GENERAL
REVENUE.

DYER DEFALCATION.

Wm. H. Shaw, balance on note (ten per cent).....	\$ 217.00
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ORWIG DEFALCATION.

S. Mellinger's note (six per cent).....	\$ 6,700.00
Maria S. Orwig and S. F. Spofford, note (six per cent).	2,650.00
Maria S. Orwig, note (ten per cent)....	1,000.00
Maria S. Orwig, note (ten per cent).....	1,500.00
Maria S. Orwig, note (ten per cent).....	2,500.00

Real estate—Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 78, range 24 west, thence west 6 chains and 73 links, thence south 10 degrees, 30 minutes, east 11 chains, thence north 68 degrees, east 4 chains and 80 links, thence north 9 chains and 24 links to place of beginning, containing five and 87-100 acres estimated value.

8,000.00

Total.....	\$ 22,850.00
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Deduct amount collected by Attorney-general and paid into the State treasury.....	9,520.75
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Leaving a balance due the State, June 30, 1883, of	\$ 12,829.25
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Since the date of last report there has been collected and paid into the State treasury on the above notes the sum of \$5,000; leaving a balance due the State, June 30, 1885, including real estate, of \$7,829.25.

All of the above notes are in the hands of the Attorney-general for collection, and I presume the whole of the above balance will in time be collected, or realized from sale of the real estate, with interest, which is not computed in the above balance due.

RANKIN DEFALCATION.

District township of Saylorville, note (ten per cent)...	\$ 77.70
Russell & Harper, two notes at \$100 each (ten per cent)	200.00
Will Kent, note (ten per cent).....	700.00
Jackson Wisehart and wife, judgment for.....	2,911.08
Real estate—South part nw qr of ne qr, 30 acres; and north part of sw qr of ne qr, 10 acres; all in section 27, township 74, range 6, in Washington county; the whole estimated to be worth \$800. Sections 28 and 29, and ne qr of section 21, and se qr of section 30, all in township 100, range 48, in Lyon county, 1,600 acres; estimated to be worth \$8,000.	
Also, the sw qr of section 1, township 97, range 40; 160 acres in O'Brien county; estimated to be worth \$500.	
Total estimated value of real estate now remain- ing unsold.....	8,800.00
Total.....	\$ 12,688.78
Deduct amount paid by Jackson Wisehart, on judg- ment.....	1,500.00
Balance due the State, June 30, 1883	\$ 11,188.78
Aggregate notes, judgment, and real estate	\$ 19,018.08

These notes are also in the hands of the Attorney-general for collection, and I presume most if not all the above balance will be realized from sale of real estate, and judgment, aside from the interest due.

STATEMENT No. XII.

Amount of the permanent school fund in the several counties, as shown by the books in the office of the Auditor of State, on the 30th day of June, 1885.

COUNTIES.	AMOUNT.	COUNTIES.	AMOUNT.
Adair.....	\$ 83,244.69	Johnson.....	\$ 26,418.40
Adams.....	80,640.74	Jones.....	89,256.53
Allamakee.....	65,014.58	Keokuk.....	24,959.56
Appanoose.....	24,392.05	Kossuth.....	81,670.22
Audubon.....	23,017.65	Lee.....	38,858.15
Benton.....	86,161.88	Linn.....	21,602.10
Black Hawk.....	17,894.49	Louisa.....	18,789.57
Boone.....	92,618.58	Lucas.....	22,887.47
Bremer.....	48,269.69	Lyon.....	33,844.19
Buchanan.....	12,819.16	Madison.....	62,081.22
Buena Vista.....	48,231.69	Mahaska.....	22,898.79
Butler.....	26,807.84	Marion.....	44,029.01
Calhoun.....	48,457.90	Marshall.....	34,924.48
Carroll.....	22,500.00	Mills.....	45,168.85
Cass.....	56,982.70	Mitchell.....	16,582.49
Cedar.....	41,785.43	Monona.....	53,695.51
Cerro Gordo.....	17,854.89	Monroe.....	85,612.14
Cherokee.....	64,709.24	Montgomery.....	40,722.96
Chickasaw.....	22,184.87	Muscatine.....	21,871.68
Clarke.....	41,475.21	O'Brien.....	33,589.56
Clay.....	29,528.00	Osceola.....	56,760.75
Clayton.....	42,122.69	Page.....	70,519.44
Clinton.....	18,910.45	Palo Alto.....	22,989.23
Crawford.....	83,822.09	Plymouth.....	31,436.24
Dallas.....	42,868.74	Pocahontas.....	51,548.91
Davis.....	24,878.91	Polk.....	44,564.06
Decatur.....	80,072.15	Pottawattamie.....	69,044.81
Delaware.....	18,022.07	Poweshiek.....	56,966.66
Des Moines.....	44,424.77	Ringgold.....	38,848.80
Dickinson.....	11,909.83	Sac.....	14,292.43
Dubuque.....	15,055.00	Scott.....	8,002.59
Emmet.....	28,969.47	Shelby.....	18,819.40
Fayette.....	68,523.57	Sioux.....	98,630.82
Floyd.....	29,705.46	Story.....	44,955.97
Franklin.....	22,520.36	Tama.....	46,584.55
Fremont.....	55,718.46	Taylor.....	45,092.61
Greene.....	41,024.58	Union.....	39,178.46
Grundy.....	18,443.45	Van Buren.....	23,994.53
Guthrie.....	21,155.07	Wapello.....	25,873.13
Hamilton.....	47,244.59	Warren.....	30,262.18
Hancock.....	18,668.23	Washington.....	34,787.03
Hardin.....	35,569.90	Wayne.....	65,823.30
Harrison.....	40,841.04	Webster.....	47,261.91
Henry.....	14,510.07	Winnebago.....	49,512.25
Howard.....	33,868.40	Winneshek.....	23,603.93
Humboldt.....	23,156.46	Woodbury.....	72,031.00
Ida.....	22,092.00	Worth.....	26,456.00
Iowa.....	81,422.90	Wright.....	27,159.44
Jackson.....	25,160.84		
Jasper.....	51,209.08	Total.....	\$ 3,836,111.12
Jefferson.....	24,493.33		

The following contract notes on hand taken in part payment for lands and lots, acquired from Kads' loans, sold by the State for the use of the permanent school fund.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHEN DUE.	AMOUNT.
Nov. 4, 1888	Mary E. Scott.....	Five years.	\$ 446.00
Sept. 18, 1883	L. E. Ayres	Ten years..	600.00
	Total		\$ 1,496 00

Description of real estate bid in and held by the State for the use of the school fund, on foreclosure of mortgages and judgments on Kads' loans, also the estimated value of the same.

On judgment against James M. Reid and Hugh T. Reid, in Keokuk, Iowa:

	ESTIMATED VALUE.
Block 18, lying west of a north and south line running through the center of block 31, and produced through said block 18, six and a half acres.....	\$ 200.00
Sw qr block 28, two and a half acres; w hf block 22, five acres; e hf block 27, five acres	403.00
Lots 18, 14, 15, and 16, block 6, Nassau's addition to Keokuk.....	40.00
Also : Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, block 8.....	
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, block 9	
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, block 10.....	
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, block 11.....	
Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, block 12.....	
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, block 13	
Lots 5 and 6, block 14	
Fractional block 16, Nassau's addition to Keokuk.....	
West half block 21, Nassau's addition to Keokuk.....	500.00
On judgments, vs. Reid & Anderson, and S. J. & H. T. Reid.	
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, block 6; lots 1 and 2, block 7; all in Nassau's addition to the city of Keokuk ..	40.00
Also lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block 60, lying partly in Mason's lower addition, and partly in Reid's addition to Keokuk.....	450.00
On judgments, vs. A. T. Walling :	
Undivided one-third—Commencing on se corner of sw qr, section 1, township 65, range 5; thence w on s line of said qr section to sw corner of said qr; thence n on w line of said qr, 11 chains, 42 links to stone; thence e parallel to s line of said qr section, 30 chains, 50 links, to post; thences s 10 chains, 92 links, to post; thence parallel to s line of said qr section, 9 chains, 50 links, to post; thence s 50 links to beginning; containing 35 acres, in Lee county	250.00

Except the following tract, sold to W. W. Belknap, in 1868, as follows :

Undivided one-third of—Beginning at a point on west bank of Mississippi river, 33 feet n of the s line of section 1 ; thence w about 400 feet to a point 73 feet west of the new center line of Keokuk & St. Paul Railway ; thence southerly 83 feet parallel with said railway to the s line of said section ; thence e about 420 feet along the s line of said section to the west bank of said river, thence up said river to place of beginning, being in the s half of section 1, township 63 north, range 5 west.....

Also, nw qr of sw qr, and ne qr of sw qr, section 8, township 91, range 26, 80 acres, in Wright county..... 400.00

Description of real estate bid in by and still belonging to the state for school fund, on foreclosure of mortgage given by the medical department of the State University at Keokuk :

Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, block 20 in Keokuk..... 2,930.00

Total estimated value of lands and lots not yet sold and under the control of the executive council.....\$ 5,215.00

ASSETS OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

List of notes and mortgages remaining unpaid June 30, 1885.

BELONGING TO EADS LOANS.

ASSETS OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND—CONTINUED.

NOTES FROM LAND'S SURVEYS.

AMOUNT DUE FROM REVENUE TO SCHOOL FUND.

The revenue fund has become responsible to the school fund for the following bonds:

Bond No. 1, issued to the permanent school fund of the state under section 1, chapter 134, Laws of 1864, dated November 12, 1864, interest payable on the first days of January and July in each year, at 8 per cent, for.....	\$122,295.75.
Bond No. 2, issued to permanent school fund of the state, under chapter 80, Laws of 1866, dated March 2, 1868, interest payable on the first days of January and July in each year, at 8 per cent, for.....	112,202.26.
Bond No. 3, issued to the permanent school fund of the state, for losses to the school fund, under section 2, chapter 134, Laws of 1864, dated November 1, 1871, interest payable on the first days of January and July of each year, at 8 per cent, for.....	8,558.14.
Bond No. 4, issued to the permanent school fund of the state, for losses to the school fund, under section 2, chapter 134, Laws of 1864, dated January 5, 1876, interest payable on the first days of January and July in each year, at 8 per cent, for.....	2,879.04.
Total.....	\$245,435.19

SUMMARY.

Showing the total amount of the permanent school fund, and how it was invested June 30, 1885, as shown by the books in this office, as follows:

Amount held by the several counties, as shown in Statement XII.....	\$ 8,836,111.12.
Amount in state bonds drawing 8 per cent interest	245,435.19
Amount of contracts on hand for real estate sold.....	1,496.00
Amount in state treasury.....	400.00.
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,083,442.81

The above may be considered the entire available interest bearing school fund of the State. In addition to this there are, as described in statement XII, lots and lands bought in by the State for the use of the school fund on foreclosure of mortgages belonging to the Eads loans, and not yet resold, estimated in previous reports to be worth \$5,215; this is not available, and is not included in the foregoing summary.

STATEMENT No. XIII.

Amounts of permanent school fund transferred from counties where it could not be loaned, to others that had made application to receive it, since date of last auditor's report; also, transfers from state treasury:

DATE.	COUNTIES.	AMOUNT.
1883.		
July 9	From Delaware county to Monroe county.....	\$
July 24	From Monona county to Boone county.....	
July 24	From Scott county to Monroe county.....	
September 8	From Clinton county to Osceola county.....	
September 14	From Allamakee county to Madison county.....	
September 18	From Allamakee county to Boone county.....	
September 18	From Allamakee county to Marion county.....	
September 21	From state treasurer to Osceola county.....	
September 21	From state treasurer to Lucas county.....	
1884.		
January 20	From Winneshiek county to Chickasaw county....	1,000 00
January 28	From Winneshiek county to Osceola county.....	2,000 00
January 28	From Winneshiek county to Palo Alto county....	2,000 00
January 29	From Clinton county to Dickinson county.....	1,000 00
January 29	From Winneshiek county to Wayne county.....	800 00
March 20	From Tama county to Palo Alto county.....	1,000 00
May 20	From state treasurer to Osceola county.....	2,142 75
September 20	From Clinton county to Montgomery county....	1,000 00
October 14	From Winneshiek county to Dickinson county....	1,000 00
1885.		
March 0	From Clinton county to Osceola county.....	1,000 00
May 20	From Pocahontas county to Jasper county.....	1,000 00
June 18	From Winneshiek county to Dickinson county....	1,000 00
Total.....		\$ 84 741 74

The following is a statement of the amount received into the permanent school fund from the proceeds of escheated estates during the fiscal term ended 30th of June, 1885, as shown by the books in this office :

DATE.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
1883. July 5	M. Adelt.....	Bremer.....	\$ 80.83
December 1	Bartholomew Steele.....	Warren.....	228.00
1884. April 16	John Nelson.....	Scott.....	878.38
1885. March 21	Robert Hamilton.....	Emmet.....	171.09
		Total.....	\$ 808.30

STATEMENT No. XIV.

10

Of the apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund, made by the Auditor of State, on the third day of September, A. D. 1883, as provided by sections 66, 1583, 1844, 1881, 1882, and 1884, Code of 1873, on the basis of eighteen cents for each youth in the county.

J. L. BROWN, Auditor of State.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Amount of interest collected which accrued prior to January 1, 1874.	Interest due as per section 1882, Code of 1873.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for delinquency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Adair.....	4,540	.....	950.49	950.49	824.40	.....	126.09
Adams.....	4,538	.....	919.22	919.22	815.94	.....	103.28
Allamakee.....	7,454	.....	2,452.14	2,452.14	1,841.72	.....	1,110.42
Appanoose.....	6,283	.....	781.76	781.76	1,180.94	399.18	.....
Audubon.....	8,086	.....	456.45	456.45	546.48	90.08	.....
Benton.....	8,792	.....	1,165.11	1,165.11	1,582.56	417.45	.....
Black Hawk.....	8,429	.....	778.28	778.28	1,517.22	738.94	.....
Boone.....	8,414	.....	2,106.00	2,106.00	1,514.52	.....	591.48
Bremer.....	5,323	.....	1,485.84	1,485.84	958.14	.....	527.20
Buchanan.....	6,539	.....	537.37	537.37	1,177.02	639.65	.....
Buena Vista.....	8,028	.....	1,275.18	1,275.18	545.04	.....	730.14
Butler.....	4,962	.....	804.22	804.22	898.16	88.94	.....
Calhoun.....	2,876	.....	1,145.84	1,145.84	517.50	.....	627.84
Carroll.....	5,080	.....	675.00	675.00	905.40	230.40	.....
Cass.....	6,448	.....	1,742.91	1,742.91	1,160.64	.....	582.27
Cedar.....	6,371	.....	1,252.96	1,252.96	1,146.78	.....	106.18
Cerro Gordo.....	8,954	.....	544.23	544.23	711.72	167.49	.....
Cherokee.....	8,657	.....	1,506.85	1,506.85	658.26	.....	848.59
Chickasaw.....	5,151	.....	710.43	710.43	927.18	216.75	.....
Clarke.....	4,536	.....	1,236.90	1,236.90	816.48	.....	420.42

STATEMENT NO. XIV.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Amount of interest collected which accrued prior to January 1, 1874.	Interest due as per section 1869. Code of 1878.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned	Warrant on revenue for delinquency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Clay	1,955	\$.....	\$ 548.56	\$ 548.56	\$ 851.90	\$.....	\$ 190.06
Clayton	10,483	.....	1,460.45	1,460.45	1,887.48	427.08	.....
Clinton	12,915	.....	1,014.85	1,014.85	2,324.70	1,310.85	.....
Crawford	4,708	.....	2,067.98	2,067.98	817.08	.....	1,250.85
Dallas	7,041	.....	1,285.91	1,285.91	1,287.38	.....	18.53
Davis	4,783	.....	762.16	762.16	867.84	95.19	.....
Decatur	6,020	.....	2,349.96	2,349.96	1,083.00	.....	1,266.86
Delaware	6,275	.....	578.44	578.44	1,129.50	551.06	.....
Des Moines	11,856	.....	1,832.74	1,832.74	2,044.08	711.84	.....
Dickinson	817	.....	213.87	213.87	147.06	.....	96.81
Dubuque	18,551	.....	761.10	761.10	8,339.18	2,578.08	.....
Emmet	757	.....	877.28	877.28	136.28	.....	741.02
Fayette	8,224	.....	2,055.71	2,055.71	1,451.04	.....	574.67
Floyd	5,178	.....	891.16	891.16	982.04	40.88	.....
Franklin	8,902	.....	671.42	671.42	702.35	80.94	.....
Fremont	6,060	.....	1,625.86	1,625.86	1,080.80	.....	534.56
Greene	5,218	.....	1,035.14	1,035.14	981.24	.....	95.90
Grundy	4,492	.....	674.69	674.69	808.56	188.90	.....
Guthrie	5,918	.....	634.65	634.65	1,015.24	430.59	.....
Hamilton	4,667	.....	1,274.71	1,274.71	840.06	.....	431.65
Blancock	1,520	.....	555.11	555.11	278.00	.....	281.51
Harlan	7,181	.....	1,007.70	1,007.70	1,283.58	275.88	.....
Harrison	6,535	.....	1,207.71	1,207.71	1,176.30	.....	81.41
Henry	6,802	.....	435.80	435.80	1,224.86	789.06	.....
Howard	3,255	.....	1,430.16	1,430.16	585.90	.....	844.26

Trimboldt	2,170	.....	667.69	667.40	900.00	.....	200.89
Ida	2,045	.....	636.50	628.80	846.80	.....	200.50
Iowa	6,846	.....	2,442.69	2,442.69	1,289.48	.....	1,203.21
Jackson	8,852	.....	2,412.22	2,412.22	1,503.84	609.14	.....
Jasper	9,440	.....	1,428.03	1,428.03	1,017.40	270.77	.....
Jefferson	6,077	.....	737.02	737.92	1,003.84	855.94	.....
Johnson	10,397	.....	910.06	910.06	1,571.40	961.85	.....
Jones	8,184	.....	1,126.16	1,126.16	1,405.02	834.86	.....
Krook	5,693	.....	748.79	748.79	1,564.74	515.95	.....
Kossuth	2,520	.....	506.85	506.85	454.68	.....	52.17
Lee	12,418	.....	1,000.74	1,000.74	2,235.24	1,231.50	.....
Linn	13,126	.....	518.45	518.45	2,862.62	1,844.23	.....
Louisa	4,457	.....	563.49	563.69	503.26	248.57	.....
Lucas	5,521	.....	422.03	422.68	913.78	571.10	.....
Lyon	955	.....	212.50	212.50	172.44	.....	40.06
Madison	6,776	.....	1,246.10	1,246.10	1,219.04	.....	26.42
Malaska	9,496	.....	733.34	733.34	1,709.25	973.94	.....
Marion	9,708	.....	1,246.02	1,246.02	1,747.41	540.82	.....
Marshall	8,321	.....	1,047.73	1,047.73	1,497.78	450.05	.....
Mills	4,930	.....	1,244.24	1,244.24	867.40	.....	406.84
Mitchell	4,345	.....	400.57	400.57	782.10	312.53	.....
Monona	8,791	.....	1,042.56	1,042.56	692.38	.....	400.18
Monroe	4,855	.....	609.29	609.29	573.90	204.61	.....
Montgomery	5,491	.....	1,191.69	1,191.64	933.88	.....	203.81
Muscatine	7,391	.....	734.15	734.15	1,330.92	574.77	.....
O'Brien	2,118	.....	1,227.22	1,227.22	881.24	.....	845.98
Osceola	1,005	.....	767.13	767.13	180.90	.....	586.23
Pago	7,279	.....	2,115.55	2,115.58	1,310.22	.....	845.36
Palo Alto	1,714	.....	501.10	501.10	303.52	.....	252.58
Plymouth	3,912	.....	1,331.78	1,331.78	704.16	.....	627.62
Pocahontas	1,630	.....	1,192.48	1,192.48	205.02	1,401.68	897.46
Polk	15,254	.....	1,344.42	1,344.42	2,746.06	511.75	.....
Pottawattamie	13,445	.....	1,573.15	1,573.15	2,484.00	.....	518.75
Poweshiek	7,050	.....	1,787.75	1,787.75	1,209.00	.....	9.91
Ringgold	5,029	.....	915.13	915.13	945.22	.....	.....
Sac	3,645	.....	423.77	423.77	656.10	227.33	.....
Scott	15,314	.....	408.73	408.73	2,851.92	2,413.19	.....
Shelby	5,057	.....	549.53	549.53	915.69	386.08	.....
Sioux	2,406	.....	1,222.73	1,222.73	432.54	.....	790.19

STATEMENT No. XIV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Amount of interest collected which accrued prior to January 1, 1874.	Interest due as per section 1862, Code of 1878.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant or revenue for deficiency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Story	6,089	\$	\$ 1,336.08	1,336.08	\$ 1,096.02	.....	\$ 240.06
Tama	7,446	.....	1,453.84	1,453.84	1,340.28	.....	113.56
Taylor	6,054	.....	1,352.78	1,352.78	1,089.72	.....	263.06
Union	5,145	.....	1,105.65	1,105.65	928.10	.....	179.55
Van Buren	6,050	.....	719.96	719.96	1,089.00	369.04	.....
Wapello	8,353	.....	670.82	670.82	1,503.54	832.72	.....
Warren	7,322	.....	852.55	852.26	1,317.96	465.71	.....
Washington	7,380	.....	1,042.12	1,042.12	1,330.02	287.90	.....
Wayne	6,365	.....	1,873.34	1,873.34	1,145.70	.....	727.64
Webster	6,709	32.25	1,132.61	1,164.86	1,207.62	42.76	.....
Winnebago	1,998	.....	1,227.94	1,227.94	859.64	.....	868.30
Winneshiek	8,582	.....	1,507.52	1,507.52	1,544.76	87.24	.....
Woodbury	6,121	.....	1,538.63	1,538.63	1,101.78	.....	436.85
Worth	2,701	.....	642.48	642.48	486.18	.....	156.30
Wright	2,553	.....	654.96	654.96	459.54	.....	195.42
Totals	605,398	\$ 82.25	\$104,747.24	\$104,779.49	\$ 108,971.64	\$ 27,707.67	\$ 23,515.52
Interest on Eads' loans .....	.....	120.01	.....	120.01	.....	.....	120.01
Interest on State loans .....	.....	4,072.14	.....	4,072.14	.....	.....	4,072.14
Grand totals .....	.....	\$ 4,224.40	\$104,747.24	\$108,971.64	\$ 108,971.64	\$ 27,707.67	\$ 27,707.67

STATEMENT XV.

Of the apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund made by the Auditor of State on the third day of March A. D. 1884, as provided by Sections 66, 1588, 1844, 1881, 1888 and 1884, of the Code of 1873, on the basis of twenty cents for each youth in the county.

J. L. BROWN, Auditor of State.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Amount of interest collected which accrued prior to January 1, 1874.	Interest due as per section 1882, Code of 1878.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for deficiency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Adair.....	4,891	.....	997.84	997.84	978.20	.....	\$ 19.14
Adams.....	4,594	.....	919.22	919.22	918.60	.....	.42
Allamakee.....	7,158	.....	2,142.23	2,142.23	1,431.20	.....	711.03
Appanoose.....	6,379	.....	781.76	781.76	1,275.80	544.04	.....
Audubon.....	8,353	.....	673.43	673.43	670.60	.....	2.83
Benton.....	8,804	.....	1,075.11	1,075.11	1,760.80	685.69	.....
Black Hawk.....	8,168	.....	535.88	535.88	1,693.60	1,098.22	.....
Boone.....	8,823	.....	2,703.51	2,703.51	1,764.60	.....	938.91
Bremer.....	5,247	.....	1,443.92	1,443.92	1,049.40	.....	394.52
Buchanan.....	6,265	.....	894.57	894.57	1,253.00	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	2,701	.....	1,367.11	1,367.11	540.20	868.43	.....
Butler.....	5,169	.....	804.22	804.22	1,033.80	229.58	826.91
Calhoun.....	3,260	.....	1,255.66	1,255.66	652.00	.....	603.66
Carroll.....	5,296	.....	675.00	675.00	1,057.20	382.20	.....
Cass.....	6,573	.....	1,708.88	1,708.88	1,315.60	.....	393.28
Cedar.....	6,359	.....	1,252.96	1,252.96	1,371.80	18.84	.....
Cerro Gordo.....	4,190	.....	535.65	535.65	838.00	302.35	.....
Cherokee.....	3,888	.....	1,697.85	1,697.88	777.60	.....	920.28
Chickasaw.....	4,942	.....	647.28	647.28	988.40	341.12	.....
Clarke.....	4,805	.....	1,244.25	1,244.25	861.00	.....	383.25

STATEMENT NO. XV—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Amount of interest collected which accrued prior to January 1, 1874.	Interest due as per section 1882, Code of 1873.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for delinquency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Clay.....	2,109	.....	\$ 657.97	\$ 657.97	\$ 421.50	.....	\$ 236.17
Clayton.....	10,200	.....	1,253.68	1,253.68	2,041.20	777.52	.....
Clinton.....	12,740	.....	702.19	702.19	2,552.00	1,849.81	.....
Crawford.....	5,015	.....	2,475.00	2,475.00	1,003.00	.....	1,472.00
Dallas.....	7,190	.....	1,255.91	1,255.91	1,439.20	153.29	.....
Davis.....	6,240	.....	746.37	746.37	1,256.00	509.63	.....
Decatur.....	5,965	.....	2,349.97	2,349.97	1,193.00	.....	1,196.97
Delaware.....	6,395	.....	540.96	560.96	1,279.00	718.01	.....
Des Moines.....	12,005	.....	1,332.74	1,332.74	2,417.00	1,081.26	.....
Dickinson.....	1,005	.....	251.38	204.38	201.00	.....	63.38
Dubuque.....	18,757	.....	440.53	440.55	8,751.40	8,310.85	.....
Emmet.....	905	.....	877.25	877.25	181.00	.....	696.28
Fayette.....	8,063	.....	2,055.71	2,055.71	1,612.00	.....	443.11
Floyd.....	5,143	.....	891.16	891.16	1,023.00	137.44	.....
Franklin.....	4,111	.....	683.90	683.99	822.20	135.21	.....
Fremont.....	6,085	.....	1,671.55	1,671.55	1,219.00	.....	452.55
Greene.....	5,557	.....	1,035.14	1,035.14	1,117.40	82.26	.....
Grundy.....	4,525	.....	533.80	533.80	905.00	851.70	.....
Guthrie.....	6,250	.....	631.65	634.65	1,250.00	615.85	.....
Hamilton.....	4,971	.....	1,417.34	1,417.34	304.20	.....	423.14
Hancock.....	1,759	.....	660.05	660.05	851.80	.....	208.25
Hardin.....	7,106	.....	1,032.41	1,032.41	1,421.20	388.79	.....
Harrison.....	6,558	.....	1,221.47	1,221.47	1,811.00	90.18	.....
Henry.....	6,957	.....	435.80	435.80	1,791.40	956.10	.....
Howard.....	8,086	.....	1,207.75	1,207.75	617.20	.....	590.55

Humboldt...	2,623	125.00	604.84	819.84	524.00	.....	294.74
Ida.....	2,061	.....	602.76	662.76	542.20	.....	180.56
Iowa.....	6,884	.....	2,412.01	2,442.01	1,876.80	.....	1,065.89
Jackson.....	8,661	.....	740.58	700.58	1,732.20	911.62	.....
Jasper.....	9,871	.....	1,503.27	1,603.27	1,874.20	867.84	.....
Jefferson.....	5,020	.....	734.80	784.80	1,185.20	450.40	.....
Johnson.....	10,444	.....	792.55	792.55	2,180.80	1,298.25	.....
Jones.....	8,145	.....	1,177.70	1,177.70	1,620.00	451.80	.....
Keokuk.....	8,772	.....	718.79	718.79	1,754.40	1,045.61	.....
Kossuth.....	8,062	.....	773.47	773.47	612.40	.....	161.07
Lee.....	13,002	.....	1,000.74	1,000.74	2,600.40	1,590.68	.....
Linn.....	13,144	.....	618.06	648.06	2,620.00	1,981.54	.....
Louisa.....	4,868	.....	563.60	563.60	573.00	200.91	.....
Lucas.....	5,040	.....	614.81	614.81	1,120.00	505.00	.....
Lyon.....	1,230	.....	1,846.65	1,846.65	251.80	.....	1,004.89
Madison.....	0,261	.....	1,762.10	1,762.10	1,252.20	.....	509.90
Malaska.....	9,872	.....	686.80	686.80	1,874.40	1,117.50	.....
Marion.....	9,495	.....	1,278.75	1,278.75	1,891.60	620.81	.....
Marshall.....	8,535	.....	1,047.73	1,047.73	1,707.00	650.27	.....
Mills.....	5,804	.....	1,851.07	1,851.07	1,040.80	.....	814.27
Mitchell.....	4,342	.....	469.57	469.57	884.40	898.63	.....
Monona.....	4,180	.....	1,468.02	1,468.62	887.80	.....	630.82
Monroe.....	4,562	.....	836.94	836.94	912.40	.....	24.54
Montgomery.....	5,550	.....	1,111.60	1,101.60	1,110.00	.....	81.69
Muscatine.....	7,603	.....	651.22	651.22	1,520.00	839.38	.....
O'Brien.....	2,401	.....	2,570.49	2,870.49	492.20	.....	2,878.29
Osceola.....	1,181	.....	1,446.22	1,446.22	286.20	.....	1,210.02
P'age.....	7,814	.....	2,115.58	2,115.58	1,462.80	.....	652.78
Palo Alto.....	1,856	.....	569.67	569.67	871.20	.....	224.47
Plymouth.....	4,630	.....	1,850.52	1,850.52	926.00	.....	924.52
P'ocalontas.....	1,872	.....	1,515.50	1,515.50	874.40	.....	1,141.10
P'olk.....	16,511	.....	1,276.92	1,276.92	8,812.20	2,025.28	.....
Pottawattamie.....	15,661	.....	1,942.20	1,942.20	8,132.84	1,140.60	.....
P'oweshiek.....	6,843	.....	1,719.00	1,719.00	1,848.00	.....	480.40
Ringgold.....	5,230	.....	1,012.07	1,012.07	1,045.80	88.73	.....
Sac.....	8,806	.....	428.77	428.77	719.20	850.48	.....
Scott.....	15,760	.....	176.62	176.62	8,153.80	2,977.18	.....
Shelby.....	5,815	.....	549.58	549.58	1,103.00	553.42	.....
Sioux.....	8,672	.....	1,960.10	1,960.10	784.40	.....	1,225.70

STATEMENT No. XV.—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT XVI.

Of the apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund, made by the Auditor of State on the first day of September, A. D. 1884, as provided by sections 66, 1582, 1844, 1881, 1882, and 1884, Code of 1873, on the basis of nineteen cents for each youth in the county.

J. L. BROWN, Auditor of State.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Interest due as per section 1882, Code of 1873.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for deficiency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Adair.....	4,891	997 84	997 84	929 29	\$	\$ 68 05
Adams.....	4,594	919 22	919 22	872 88	.....	46 36
Allamakee	7,156	2,142 28	2,142 28	1,359 64	.....	782 59
Appanoose.....	6,379	781 76	731 76	1,212 01	480 25	.....
Audubon.....	8,353	678 48	678 48	637 07	.....	36 36
Benton.....	8,804	1,075 11	1,075 11	1,672 76	597 65	.....
Black Hawk.....	8,168	585 38	535 38	1,551 92	1,016 54	.....
Boone.....	8,823	2,708 51	2,708 51	1,676 37	.....	1,027 14
Bremer.....	5,247	1,443 92	1,443 92	996 93	.....	446 99
Buchanan.....	6,265	384 57	384 57	1,190 35	805 78	.....
Buena Vista.....	3,565	1,867 11	1,867 11	677 35	.....	689 76
Butler.....	5,169	804 22	804 22	982 11	177 89	.....
Calhoun.....	8,260	1,255 66	1,255 66	619 40	.....	636 26
Carroll.....	5,286	675 00	675 00	1,004 34	329 34	.....
Cass.....	6,578	1,708 88	1,708 88	1,249 82	.....	459 06
Cedar.....	6,359	1,252 96	1,252 96	1,208 21	.....	44 75
Cerro Gordo.....	4,190	535 65	535 65	796 10	260 45	.....
Cherokee.....	3,888	1,697 88	1,697 88	788 72	.....	959 16
Chickasaw.....	4,942	647 28	647 28	938 98	291 70	.....
Clarke.....	4,305	1,244 25	1,244 25	817 95	.....	426 30

STATEMENT No. XVI—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Interest due as per section 1882, Code of 1878.	Total interest to be apportioned.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for deficit.	Excess payable to revenue.
Clay	2,109	\$ 687.97	\$687.97	400.71	.....	\$ 287.26
Clayton	10,208	1,283.68	1,283.68	1,939.14	675.46	.....
Clinton	12,760	702.19	702.19	2,424.40	1,722.21	.....
Crawford	5,015	2,475.00	2,475.00	952.85	.....	1,522.15
Dallas	7,198	1,285.91	1,285.91	1,867.24	81.83	.....
Davis	7,698	746.87	746.87	1,462.62	716.25	.....
Decatur	5,965	2,389.97	2,389.97	1,183.85	.....	1,256.62
Delaware	6,895	560.96	560.96	1,215.05	654.09	.....
Des Moines	12,085	1,882.74	1,882.74	2,296.15	983.41	.....
Dickinson	1,005	284.88	284.88	190.95	.....	73.48
Dubuque	18,757	440.55	440.55	8,563.83	3,123.28	.....
Emmet	905	877.28	877.28	171.95	.....	705.83
Fayette	8,063	2,055.71	2,055.71	1,531.97	.....	523.74
Floyd	5,143	891.16	891.16	977.17	86.01	.....
Franklin	4,111	683.99	683.99	781.09	97.10	.....
Fremont	6,095	1,671.55	1,671.55	1,158.05	.....	513.50
Greene	5,587	1,085.14	1,085.14	1,061.53	.....	.....
Grundy	4,525	553.80	553.80	859.75	28.89	.....
Guthrie	6,250	634.65	634.65	1,187.50	306.45	.....
Hamilton	4,971	1,417.84	1,417.84	944.49	552.85	.....
Hancock	1,759	580.05	580.05	334.21	.....	472.85
Hardin	7,106	1,082.41	1,082.41	1,850.14	317.73	.....
Harrison	6,558	1,221.47	1,221.47	1,246.02	24.55	.....
Henry	6,957	435.80	435.80	1,321.83	886.58	.....
Howard	3,086	1,207.75	1,207.75	586.84	.....	621.41

Humboldt.....	2,628	694.84	694.84	498.87	.....	195.97
Ida.....	2,661	662.76	662.76	505.59	.....	157.17
Iowa.....	6,884	2,442.69	2,442.69	1,807.96	.....	1,184.73
Jackson.....	8,661	790.58	790.58	1,645.59	855.01	.....
Jasper.....	9,371	1,506.27	1,506.27	1,780.49	274.22	.....
Jefferson.....	5,928	734.80	734.80	1,125.94	891.14	.....
Johnson.....	10,454	792.55	792.55	1,986.26	1,193.71	.....
Jones.....	8,145	1,177.70	1,177.70	1,547.55	869.85	.....
Keokuk.....	8,772	748.79	748.79	1,666.68	917.89	.....
Kossuth.....	3,062	778.47	778.47	581.78	.....	191.69
Lee.....	13,002	1,000.74	1,000.74	2,470.38	1,469.64	.....
Linn.....	13,148	648.06	648.06	2,498.12	1,850.06	.....
Louisa.....	4,368	563.69	563.69	829.92	286.23	.....
Lucas.....	5,600	614.31	614.31	1,064.00	449.69	.....
Lyon.....	1,259	1,346.69	1,346.69	289.21	.....	1,107.48
Madison.....	6,261	1,762.10	1,762.10	1,189.59	.....	572.51
Mahaska.....	9,372	686.90	686.90	1,780.68	1,093.78	.....
Marion.....	9,498	1,278.79	1,278.79	1,804.62	525.83	.....
Marshall.....	8,585	1,047.73	1,047.73	1,621.65	573.92	.....
Mills.....	5,204	1,355.07	1,355.07	988.76	.....	366.81
Mitchell.....	4,342	469.57	469.57	824.98	355.41	.....
Monona.....	4,189	1,468.62	1,468.62	785.91	.....	672.71
Monroe.....	4,562	936.94	936.94	866.78	.....	70.16
Montgomery.....	5,550	1,191.69	1,191.69	1,054.50	.....	137.19
Muscatine.....	7,603	681.22	681.22	1,444.57	763.85	.....
O'Brien.....	2,461	2,870.49	2,870.49	467.59	.....	2,402.90
Osceola.....	1,181	1,446.22	1,446.22	224.39	.....	1,221.83
Page.....	7,314	2,115.58	2,115.58	1,889.66	.....	725.92
Palo Alto.....	1,856	599.67	599.67	352.64	.....	247.03
Plymouth.....	4,680	1,850.52	1,850.52	879.70	.....	970.82
Pocahontas.....	1,872	1,515.50	1,515.50	355.68	.....	1,159.82
Polk.....	16,511	1,276.92	1,276.92	3,187.09	1,860.17	.....
Pottawattamie.....	15,664	1,992.20	1,992.20	2,976.16	983.96	.....
Poweshiek.....	6,843	1,799.00	1,799.00	1,300.17	.....	498.83
Ringgold.....	5,229	1,012.07	1,012.07	983.51	.....	18.56
Sac.....	3,896	428.77	428.77	740.24	311.47	.....
Scott.....	15,769	176.62	176.62	2,996.11	2,819.49	.....
Shelby.....	5,515	549.58	549.58	1,047.85	498.27	.....
Sioux.....	3,672	1,960.10	1,960.10	697.68	.....	1,262.42

STATEMENT NO. XVI—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Interest due as per section 1882, Code 1888.	Total interest to be appor- tioned.	Amount of inter- est appor- tioned.	Warrant on rev- enue for def- iciency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Story.....	6,102	\$ 1,886.08	\$ 1,886.08	1,169.88	.....	\$ 176.70
Tama.....	7,818	1,427.54	1,427.54	1,890.42	.....	87.12
Taylor.....	6,236	1,852.78	1,852.78	1,184.84	.....	167.94
Union.....	5,757	1,175.85	1,175.85	1,098.83	.....	81.52
Van Buren.....	5,987	719.96	719.96	1,137.53	417.57	.....
Wapello.....	8,982	764.96	764.96	1,697.08	932.72	.....
Warren.....	7,198	852.25	852.25	1,367.62	515.87	.....
Washington.....	7,014	1,042.12	1,042.12	1,332.66	290.54	.....
Wayne.....	6,108	1,883.80	1,883.80	1,160.52	.....	723.28
Webster.....	7,124	1,898.72	1,898.72	1,353.56	.....	45.16
Winnebago.....	2,006	1,444.68	1,444.68	881.14	.....	1,063.54
Winneshiek.....	8,341	1,185.70	1,185.70	1,584.79	399.09	.....
Woodbury.....	6,695	1,956.11	1,956.11	1,272.06	.....	684.06
Worth.....	2,705	767.23	767.23	518.95	.....	253.28
Wright.....	2,987	729.82	729.82	567.53	.....	162.29
Total.....	623,504	\$112,227.99	\$112,227.99	\$ 118,465.76	\$ 34,571.62	\$ 28,338.85
Interest on Eads' loans.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.50
Interest on State loans.....	.....	6,234.27	6,234.27	.....	.....	6,234.27
Grand totals.....	.....	\$118,465.76	\$118,465.76	\$ 118,465.76	\$ 34,571.62	\$ 34,571.62

STATEMENT, XVII.

Of the apportionment of the interest of the permanent school fund, made by the Auditor of State, on the second day of March, A D 1885, as provided by sections 66, 1588, 1844, 1881, 1882, and 1884, Code of 1873, on the basis of twenty cents for each youth in the county.
J. L. BROWN, Auditor of State.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Interest due and		Amount of inter-	Warrant on rev- enue for de- ficiency.	Excess payable	
		to be appor- tioned as per section 1882, Code of 1873.	est apportioned.			\$	to revenue.
Adair.....	4,831	997.34	968.20	\$	.....	\$	31.14
Adams.....	4,628	919.22	925.60	.....	6 38	.....	.....
Allamakee.....	7,211	1,950.44	1,442.20	.....	.....	.....	508.24
Appanoose.....	6,260	781.76	1,252.00	.....	520.24	.....	.....
Audubon.....	3,471	690.58	694.20	.....	3.67	.....	.....
Benton.....	8,491	1,076.41	1,698.20	.....	621.79	.....	.....
Black Hawk.....	8,289	586.58	1,657.80	.....	1,121.27	.....	.....
Boone.....	8,760	2,778.41	1,752.00	.....	.....	.....	1,026.41
Bremer.....	4,982	1,428.13	992.40	.....	.....	.....	435.73
Buchanan.....	6,250	884.57	1,260.00	.....	865.43	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	3,929	1,433.78	785.80	.....	.....	.....	647.98
Butler.....	5,129	804.22	1,025.80	.....	221.58	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	3,457	1,453.74	691.40	.....	.....	.....	762.34
Carroll.....	5,392	675.00	1,078.40	.....	408.40	.....	.....
Cass.....	6,748	1,708.88	1,349.60	.....	.....	.....	359.28
Cedar.....	6,378	1,252.96	1,274.60	.....	21.64	.....	.....
Cerro Gordo.....	4,892	535.65	878.40	.....	842.75	.....	.....
Cherokee.....	4,363	1,935.63	872.60	.....	.....	.....	1,063.03
Chickasaw.....	5,209	663.39	1,041.80	.....	878.41	.....	.....
Clarke.....	4,412	1,944.25	882.40	.....	.....	.....	961.85

STATEMENT NO. XVII—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Interest due and to be apportioned as per section 1882, Code of 1878.	Amount of interest apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for deficiency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Clay	2,262	\$ 876.78	\$ 452.49	.....	\$ 424.83
Clayton	10,235	1,268.68	2,047.00	788.82	.....
Clinton	18,255	622.14	2,651.09	2,028.86	.....
Crawford	5,461	2,499.66	1,092.20	.....	1,407.46
Dallas	7,390	1,285.91	1,478.00	192.09	.....
Davis	5,865	746.87	1,173.00	426.63	.....
Decatur	5,841	2,402.16	1,168.20	.....	1,233.96
Delaware	5,960	540.68	1,192.00	651.84	.....
Des Moines	12,285	1,332.74	2,457.00	1,124.26	.....
Dickinson	1,075	801.32	215.00	.....	86.32
Dubuque	18,767	473.85	3,753.40	3,279.55	.....
Emmet	1,001	877.28	200.20	.....	677.08
Fayette	8,072	2,055.71	1,614.40	.....	441.81
Floyd	5,314	891.16	1,082.80	171.64	.....
Franklin	4,151	675.61	830.20	154.59	.....
Fremont	5,983	1,671.55	1,196.60	.....	474.95
Greene	5,822	1,153.57	1,164.40	10.88	.....
Grundy	4,388	553.80	877.60	324.80	.....
Guthrie	6,010	634.65	1,202.00	567.35	.....
Hamilton	4,994	1,417.84	998.80	.....	418.54
Hancock	1,869	560.05	873.80	.....	186.25
Hardin	7,120	1,066.82	1,424.00	857.18	.....
Harrison	7,074	1,225.28	1,414.80	189.57	.....
Henry	6,765	485.80	1,853.00	917.70	.....
Howard	3,094	1,175.65	618.80	.....	556.85

Humboldt.....	2,609
Ida.....	2,922
Iowa.....	6,792
Jackson.....	8,479
Jasper.....	9,288
Jefferson.....	5,728
Johnson.....	10,499
Jones.....	7,688
Keokuk.....	8,802
Kossuth.....	8,119
Lee.....	12,776
Linn.....	13,884
Louisa.....	4,295
Lucas.....	5,485
Lyon.....	1,149
Madison.....	6,089
Mahaska.....	9,391
Marion.....	8,830
Marshall.....	8,428
Mills.....	5,103
Mitchell.....	4,478
Monona.....	4,444
Monroe.....	4,511
Montgomery.....	5,574
Muscatine.....	7,458
O'Brien.....	2,726
Osceola.....	1,418
Page.....	7,418
Palo Alto.....	2,830
Plymouth.....	5,118
Pocahontas.....	2,082
Polk.....	17,574
Pottawattamie.....	16,159
Poweshiek.....	6,628
Ringgold.....	4,917
Sac.....	4,153
Scott.....	15,767
Shelby.....	5,524
Sioux.....	8,824

694.69	694.69
682.76	682.76
2,442.69	2,442.69
754.83	754.83
1,506.27	1,506.27
734.80	734.80
792.55	792.55
1,177.70	1,177.70
748.79	748.79
881.75	881.75
1,000.74	1,000.74
648.06	648.06
563.69	563.69
672.62	672.62
1,020.76	1,020.76
1,860.94	1,860.94
686.90	686.90
1,820.87	1,820.87
1,047.73	1,047.73
1,355.07	1,355.07
492.07	492.07
1,607.13	1,607.13
1,088.86	1,088.86
1,199.26	1,199.26
656.15	656.15
2,494.38	2,494.38
1,642.14	1,642.14
2,115.58	2,115.58
678.58	678.58
2,868.82	2,868.82
1,566.26	1,566.26
1,388.92	1,388.92
2,071.83	2,071.83
1,799.00	1,799.00
1,015.81	1,015.81
428.77	428.77
86.78	86.78
549.58	549.58
2,548.55	2,548.55

530.40	530.40
584.40	584.40
1,358.40	1,358.40
1,695.80	1,695.80
1,857.60	1,857.60
1,145.60	1,145.60
2,099.80	2,099.80
1,586.60	1,586.60
1,760.40	1,760.40
627.80	627.80
2,555.20	2,555.20
2,676.80	2,676.80
859.00	859.00
1,088.00	1,088.00
229.80	229.80
1,217.80	1,217.80
1,878.20	1,878.20
1,766.00	1,766.00
1,685.60	1,685.60
1,020.60	1,020.60
895.60	895.60
888.80	888.80
902.20	902.20
1,114.80	1,114.80
1,491.60	1,491.60
545.20	545.20
283.60	283.60
1,483.60	1,483.60
466.00	466.00
1,028.60	1,028.60
416.40	416.40
8,514.80	8,514.80
3,231.80	3,231.80
1,324.60	1,324.60
983.40	983.40
830.60	830.60
3,153.40	3,153.40
1,104.80	1,104.80
784.80	784.80

174.99	174.99
78.86	78.86
1,084.99	1,084.99
940.97	940.97
851.83	851.83
410.80	410.80
1,307.25	1,307.25
358.90	358.90
1,011.61	1,011.61
203.95	203.95
1,554.46	1,554.46
2,028.74	2,028.74
295.81	295.81
421.88	421.88
1,191.80	1,191.80
445.13	445.13
637.87	637.87
384.47	384.47
406.53	406.53
718.83	718.83
168.16	168.16
84.45	84.45
885.45	885.45
1,949.13	1,949.13
1,358.54	1,358.54
681.98	681.98
212.58	212.58
1,340.22	1,340.22
1,149.86	1,149.86
2,177.88	2,177.88
1,160.47	1,160.47
474.40	474.40
31.91	31.91
401.83	401.83
3,086.62	3,086.62
555.22	555.22
1,783.75	1,783.75

AUDITOR OF STATE.

STATEMENT No. XVII—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	No. of youth.	Interest due and to be apportioned as per section 187a, Code 187a.	Amount of interest to be apportioned.	Warrant on revenue for delinquency.	Excess payable to revenue.
Wright.....	6,125	\$ 1,344.88	\$ 1,225.00	\$ 50.17	\$ 119.88
	7,271	1,404.03	1,454.20		
	5,945	1,352.78	1,189.00		163.78
	5,517	1,175.35	1,103.40		71.95
	5,744	719.93	1,148.80	428.84	
	8,796	776.19	1,757.20	981.01	
	6,944	871.53	1,388.80	517.22	
	6,741	1,042.12	1,348.20	306.08	
	6,047	1,937.30	1,209.40		757.90
	7,144	1,416.84	1,428.80	11.96	
	2,115	1,435.87	423.00		1,032.87
	8,338	930.44	1,679.60	749.16	
	7,735	2,076.79	1,547.00		529.79
	2,945	799.63	589.00		210.63
	8,190	766.60	633.00		133.60
Total.....	626,199	\$ 114,312.89	\$ 125,239.80	\$ 38,236.26	\$ 27,353.82
Interest on Eads loans.....		79.00			79.00
Interest on State loans.....		10,848.44			10,848.44
Grand totals.....		\$ 125,239.80	\$ 125,239.80	\$ 38,236.26	\$ 38,236.26

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Of the number of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and swine, and the total value and average value thereof, as assessed by the several counties for the year 1884.

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.			HORSES.			MULES.			SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Number.	Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Value.	Average Value.
Adair.....	32,827	\$ 209,631	6.39	8,099	\$ 223,834	\$ 27.64	503	\$ 17,545	\$ 29.59	3,290	\$ 3,288	\$ 1.00	17,984	\$ 34,435	1.91
Adams.....	17,173	154,094	9.01	6,955	192,451	27.63	503	14,994	29.87	3,052	3,052	1.00	18,336	26,510	1.45
Allamakee.....	19,855	164,776	8.30	7,569	188,238	24.87	119	2,972	25.81	4,677	3,357	.72	14,560	19,172	1.32
Appanoose.....	20,046	269,405	13.44	6,816	371,783	39.87	443	18,330	41.38	5,346	6,575	1.23	6,546	18,519	2.84
Audubon.....	9,991	150,315	15.05	5,952	222,951	37.46	596	27,267	46.53	1,892	3,469	1.84	14,346	35,011	2.44
Benton.....	32,896	502,904	15.29	12,849	510,128	39.67	369	15,665	42.45	2,255	3,296	1.45	35,462	76,459	2.16
Black Hawk.....	30,467	307,700	10.09	10,653	354,027	33.23	211	7,572	36.06	2,578	3,117	1.21	33,003	76,242	2.31
Boone.....	26,058	323,170	12.40	8,873	305,441	34.54	617	20,897	33.87	1,155	1,610	1.39	21,225	38,826	1.83
Bremer.....	23,783	208,380	9.15	7,954	169,416	21.29	79	1,760	22.28	980	985	1.01	20,606	22,199	1.08
Buchanan.....	30,121	362,826	12.04	9,225	288,194	31.24	188	6,669	35.47	1,288	2,244	1.07	18,535	46,869	2.53
Buena Vista.....	12,394	117,724	9.10	5,754	96,007	16.65	263	5,807	22.08	2,422	1,209	.49	13,497	16,883	1.25
Butler.....	24,992	228,335	9.13	8,523	260,742	29.42	157	4,590	29.23	2,266	2,266	1.00	21,104	50,548	2.40
Calhoun.....	14,423	137,535	9.52	5,402	140,242	26.96	265	9,042	34.12	1,957	1,957	1.00	9,890	11,974	1.15
Carroll.....	15,793	128,222	8.12	8,001	133,038	16.62	493	9,888	20.06	504	277	.55	26,513	16,757	.63
Cass.....	21,504	277,926	12.92	9,072	234,008	25.79	903	27,692	30.56	2,546	3,425	1.34	30,303	67,058	2.21
Cedar.....	32,591	233,316	7.37	11,747	280,624	23.99	786	21,983	28.89	4,318	4,590	1.06	45,072	77,491	1.72
Cerro Gordo.....	16,436	121,120	7.37	5,798	152,233	26.26	124	3,815	30.77	2,481	2,876	1.00	11,676	12,830	1.10
Cherokee.....	14,394	123,503	8.59	6,647	193,941	29.18	375	10,551	28.14	3,339	3,339	1.00	23,240	29,369	1.26
Chickasaw.....	20,266	187,379	9.26	6,976	183,706	26.33	112	2,906	26.96	1,890	1,827	1.00	8,555	16,818	1.97
Clarke.....	15,727	217,106	13.80	5,969	238,670	39.86	340	14,869	43.73	963	1,050	1.09	7,515	24,167	3.22
Clay.....	9,493	79,324	8.34	3,476	81,401	23.42	213	5,613	26.35	853	1,687	1.91	5,198	10,966	2.11
Clayton.....	28,523	255,466	8.95	10,369	308,330	29.73	343	11,631	33.42	6,021	7,690	1.27	21,421	41,377	1.46
Clinton.....	39,967	337,654	8.19	13,133	401,281	30.56	368	9,730	32.11	2,688	2,670	1.00	46,184	70,441	1.53
Crawford.....	21,171	195,293	9.22	8,523	233,151	27.35	600	22,639	37.72	5,914	4,932	.94	30,789	34,504	1.11
Dallas.....	24,187	323,785	13.41	9,775	359,995	35.81	762	32,982	43.28	1,431	1,570	1.09	23,191	55,794	2.41
Davis.....	18,351	237,271	12.93	7,593	242,647	31.96	384	13,911	36.23	15,013	22,044	1.47	6,391	21,564	3.36
Decatur.....	19,631	204,973	10.45	7,551	250,721	33.20	466	16,965	36.23	9,449	10,519	1.11	8,998	20,457	2.26
Delaware.....	30,676	238,674	9.41	8,991	260,262	28.95	214	7,932	37.34	2,890	3,566	1.26	19,062	42,099	2.24
Des Moines.....	16,246	220,308	13.59	8,090	260,923	34.98	520	23,364	44.17	5,400	7,217	1.33	10,500	27,073	2.53
Dickinson.....	3,317	31,244	9.45	1,473	50,299	34.17	53	2,375	40.95	1,008	1,436	1.42	699	1,363	2.04
Dubuque.....	30,183	245,660	8.12	10,340	236,323	21.99	339	3,647	25.51	6,168	6,244	1.01	23,254	33,599	1.13

STATEMENT No. XVIII—CONTINUED.

Montgomery	19,329	274,597	14.91	1,729	379,089	26.13	739	29,290	49.91	3,477	3,055	1.65	28,047	69,194	28,047	9.41
Muscataine	20,217	251,168	12.26	8,934	317,330	25.56	477	18,116	87.77	2,305	2,230	1.00	21,705	34,304	21,705	1.00
O'Brien	5,363	35,915	6.69	3,633	39,398	10.87	370	3,005	11.35	4,635	1,339	.39	6,764	3,323	6,764	.49
Oceola	3,793	22,451	3.59	2,117	50,013	23.61	124	3,303	23.31	3,260	2,430	.74	2,612	2,341	2,612	.51
Page	20,179	304,183	16.56	10,635	471,583	44.23	1,186	68,794	53.75	4,379	6,643	1.55	26,335	88,405	26,335	2.40
Palo Alto	16,508	68,698	6.05	2,903	51,971	17.90	148	2,662	17.99	1,008	422	.42	4,434	4,337	4,434	.98
Plymouth	17,433	160,110	9.18	7,539	304,505	26.70	302	13,915	46.08	3,693	2,999	.81	20,999	20,970	20,999	1.00
Pocahontas	10,599	89,983	8.57	3,005	76,273	24.86	180	4,773	20.65	740	876	1.13	4,349	8,241	4,349	1.89
Polk	26,313	365,943	14.13	11,483	645,820	47.53	830	46,374	55.27	1,949	2,954	1.92	22,964	55,027	22,964	2.40
Pottawattamie	42,679	457,428	10.26	16,245	479,279	28.53	1,572	54,095	34.78	3,253	4,328	1.49	45,135	80,703	45,135	1.79
Poweshiek	27,844	237,303	11.39	10,303	338,423	31.83	557	20,008	35.93	2,752	2,767	1.00	28,251	66,303	28,251	2.34
Ringgold	18,655	234,114	13.09	7,303	250,671	24.49	570	24,110	43.30	2,411	3,670	1.07	11,005	30,187	11,005	2.74
Sac	17,650	129,477	7.32	7,403	164,023	22.16	357	7,303	23.16	2,119	1,504	.71	21,675	89,419	21,675	1.83
Scott	23,456	251,732	9.83	10,593	339,521	33.03	811	32,392	39.82	2,309	1,640	.74	38,451	49,083	38,451	1.37
Shelby	21,503	219,983	10.23	9,590	315,087	32.89	709	26,744	37.72	1,163	1,564	1.34	31,695	72,041	31,695	2.37
Sioux	10,577	88,453	8.36	5,383	123,367	22.92	266	6,661	25.04	3,183	3,186	1.00	14,195	9,434	14,195	.67
Story	23,043	229,045	9.94	8,163	326,840	40.04	438	16,529	37.74	2,096	2,000	.98	22,299	46,571	22,299	2.10
Tama	31,632	383,222	12.11	11,093	400,266	34.38	644	29,285	40.96	2,631	2,907	1.08	89,608	99,245	89,608	2.52
Taylor	20,532	259,771	12.76	9,094	377,150	30.71	635	22,391	35.26	3,195	3,356	1.31	23,639	56,734	23,639	2.40
Union	17,115	212,753	12.41	6,346	199,584	31.95	430	15,980	37.16	1,330	1,634	1.23	11,725	22,349	11,725	1.90
Van Buren	19,105	316,063	17.07	7,615	301,577	39.61	415	18,990	45.76	19,888	29,671	1.49	6,140	13,516	6,140	2.25
Wapello	15,946	213,325	13.38	7,553	274,304	36.38	498	22,122	44.42	10,731	12,358	1.25	19,503	26,298	19,503	2.50
Warren	24,599	394,446	13.15	9,297	312,233	33.59	460	18,410	40.02	2,696	2,675	.99	17,681	43,856	17,681	2.48
Washington	27,387	315,740	11.49	10,225	297,712	29.12	540	19,540	36.18	3,606	3,745	1.04	20,642	55,572	20,642	2.69
Wayne	19,007	213,735	11.51	8,370	327,838	39.17	607	26,727	44.08	5,484	5,766	1.05	9,737	29,713	9,737	3.05
Webster	26,046	226,026	8.05	7,914	203,306	26.69	559	15,730	28.12	1,255	923	.75	16,872	19,549	16,872	1.23
Winnebago	5,254	48,355	9.03	2,130	63,931	30.10	70	2,452	36.06	974	974	1.00	2,823	2,823	2,823	1.02
Winneshiek	26,251	161,836	6.17	10,447	283,460	37.13	81	2,032	25.08	4,131	4,203	1.04	22,635	23,064	22,635	1.02
Woodbury	26,723	288,269	10.04	8,250	305,923	37.08	563	24,007	42.64	5,991	8,511	1.42	18,425	27,861	18,425	1.51
Worth	9,826	75,543	8.19	4,070	116,759	28.69	96	2,693	28.96	1,209	1,653	1.37	9,843	16,691	9,843	1.69
Wright	12,931	96,445	7.49	4,517	104,102	23.05	209	5,726	27.40	1,214	1,177	.97	9,423	18,086	9,423	1.83
Totals	2,050,361	221,536,355	\$10.41	777,152	\$24,089,838	\$31.00	43,173	\$1,608,164	\$ 37.25	359,674	\$422,882	\$ 1.17	1,846,540	\$3,643,949	\$ 1.97	1.97

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Of the number of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, and the total and average value thereof, as detailed by the several counties for the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.			HORSES.			MULES.			SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Number.	Total value.	Average value.	Number.	Total value.	Average value.	Number.	Total value.	Average value.	Number.	Total value.	Average value.	Number.	Total value.	Average value.
Adair.....	19,196	236,783	12.34	8,274	218,858	26.44	655	19,720	30.11	2,795	2,795	1.00	29,124	53,964	1.85
Adams.....	18,619	173,516	9.32	7,016	192,433	27.43	531	15,602	29.19	2,376	1,836	.77	27,390	51,865	1.89
Allamakee.....	21,953	164,371	7.49	7,874	199,403	25.33	114	2,854	25.04	4,394	3,260	.74	18,189	24,300	1.36
Appanoose.....	22,166	343,841	15.47	7,069	288,515	40.81	364	15,256	41.50	5,721	5,951	1.04	7,597	24,464	3.22
Audubon.....	11,814	177,658	15.03	6,186	327,310	52.71	618	26,143	42.30	1,963	2,011	1.02	23,520	59,574	2.53
Benton.....	34,460	444,927	12.91	12,272	478,950	39.08	359	14,540	40.50	1,829	2,433	1.33	98,950	100,907	1.02
Black Hawk.....	32,041	320,769	10.01	10,523	354,841	33.67	245	8,157	33.29	2,513	3,636	1.45	42,654	85,513	2.00
Boone.....	28,448	245,471	10.39	9,199	274,027	29.78	611	17,700	28.97	1,549	1,542	1.00	28,833	43,681	1.49
Bremer.....	25,101	264,091	10.52	8,189	253,302	30.99	78	2,415	30.96	1,007	1,104	1.10	28,291	49,430	1.75
Buchanan.....	32,663	382,150	11.70	9,076	314,392	34.70	161	6,298	39.12	1,585	2,343	1.48	29,348	80,596	2.73
Buena Vista.....	14,517	139,153	9.79	6,094	116,927	19.38	299	6,672	22.26	2,330	1,363	.58	18,897	25,508	1.35
Butler.....	27,185	298,727	10.98	8,793	300,453	34.17	170	5,787	33.75	2,116	2,298	1.08	27,218	50,286	1.43
Calhoun.....	15,573	158,207	10.16	5,486	137,220	25.81	287	6,484	22.60	1,250	650	.53	17,882	23,317	1.58
Carroll.....	18,442	171,547	9.30	8,553	145,676	17.04	472	9,145	19.37	909	502	.55	38,641	24,165	.62
Cass.....	21,833	308,022	14.01	8,943	259,212	28.98	896	32,512	36.62	1,936	2,357	1.21	42,290	89,322	2.11
Cedar.....	34,218	319,331	9.33	12,240	295,951	24.17	757	21,631	28.51	3,749	4,195	1.12	54,912	101,514	1.85
Cerro Gordo.....	18,287	137,833	7.53	6,025	160,395	26.70	150	4,730	31.53	2,789	2,744	.98	16,437	18,436	1.15
Cherokee.....	14,982	212,077	14.22	6,912	246,108	35.59	370	12,775	34.51	2,169	2,202	1.01	32,707	62,869	1.92
Chickasaw.....	23,797	216,371	9.09	7,269	222,752	30.64	97	3,100	31.96	1,890	1,816	.97	11,120	17,203	1.56
Clarke.....	17,747	254,840	14.42	6,213	214,878	34.57	236	12,016	36.89	950	782	.82	18,078	31,275	2.39
Clay.....	10,635	85,364	8.08	3,806	101,401	26.64	180	4,330	24.83	2,862	1,600	.56	9,069	17,363	1.91
Clayton.....	31,735	285,839	8.99	10,843	330,878	30.51	231	10,635	33.23	6,171	8,347	1.35	24,638	48,767	1.98
Clinton.....	43,324	378,567	8.73	13,538	414,850	30.64	291	10,917	37.51	2,287	2,257	.99	50,820	78,936	1.55
Crawford.....	24,704	223,359	9.06	8,834	235,519	26.65	896	22,730	38.14	1,559	1,112	.71	39,079	49,648	1.27
Dallas.....	24,905	323,583	13.19	9,700	343,637	35.42	711	28,367	39.90	883	1,097	1.24	38,395	79,379	2.37
Davis.....	20,456	374,926	18.32	7,692	331,137	43.20	369	16,132	41.47	15,945	28,801	1.43	9,332	39,008	4.23
Decatur.....	22,068	249,264	11.31	7,842	289,203	36.90	449	17,636	39.28	8,941	8,574	.96	11,960	32,556	2.72
Delaware.....	31,951	306,875	9.54	9,266	289,399	31.77	203	7,650	37.73	2,792	3,479	1.24	25,204	61,293	2.43
Des Moines.....	17,631	236,169	13.09	7,833	320,245	40.83	504	20,925	41.32	5,802	7,775	1.32	13,179	36,240	2.75
Dickinson.....	4,022	38,290	9.48	1,672	54,968	32.87	61	2,332	37.35	2,045	2,029	.99	1,374	1,473	1.17
Dubuque.....	31,315	299,736	7.35	10,776	285,976	21.90	242	8,579	35.90	5,035	5,263	1.04	21,297	40,213	1.93

Emmet.....	8,638	37,715	6.09	1,203	23,599	24.94	97	817	90.26	1,203	1,209	.97	1,617	1,506	.99
Fayette.....	33,841	345,307	10.23	11,613	316,533	37.35	206	5,914	29.13	4,489	3,367	.76	28,391	53,230	2.39
Floyd.....	20,735	197,113	9.51	7,684	180,893	23.60	70	1,440	20.56	3,476	2,577	.74	21,163	41,919	1.94
Franklin.....	22,150	231,035	9.89	7,085	212,500	23.85	233	8,356	37.38	1,849	2,576	1.39	24,381	42,639	1.71
Fremont.....	20,393	236,424	12.33	7,738	233,050	23.83	1,673	67,394	40.19	5,409	5,409	1.00	25,394	63,434	1.74
Greene.....	25,061	351,438	14.03	8,508	303,628	26.37	367	12,713	35.45	2,216	2,041	.92	30,263	105,445	3.48
Grundy.....	25,337	130,065	6.99	8,325	167,387	19.02	306	6,173	20.17	1,650	834	.51	45,213	53,113	1.15
Guthrie.....	23,303	262,163	11.23	8,776	268,310	30.57	459	17,545	33.23	2,687	1,908	.97	26,508	55,904	2.11
Hamilton.....	21,723	192,328	8.94	7,094	214,370	36.32	273	9,289	34.02	543	566	1.03	19,345	26,313	1.06
Hancock.....	7,705	57,359	7.53	2,643	47,594	18.01	93	1,685	17.90	1,236	778	.63	4,767	5,623	1.16
Hardin.....	24,774	223,583	9.23	8,363	231,477	23.01	462	11,319	29.40	907	907	1.00	30,134	37,603	1.35
Harrison.....	29,335	350,772	11.31	10,519	424,570	40.34	685	33,160	43.33	814	969	1.19	33,338	71,694	2.12
Henry.....	23,433	246,754	10.93	8,438	259,521	30.76	416	13,638	32.26	10,123	11,350	1.12	14,518	41,911	2.39
Howard.....	14,916	119,463	8.01	5,272	123,683	23.46	61	1,165	19.10	2,177	2,153	.99	7,381	8,583	1.16
Humboldt.....	12,970	156,220	12.04	4,226	169,574	37.99	185	6,637	35.83	2,828	3,244	1.11	11,680	19,915	1.71
Ida.....	10,253	110,056	10.73	5,615	160,232	23.55	343	10,137	29.12	1,671	921	.55	19,503	28,963	1.49
Iowa.....	26,707	247,568	8.63	9,390	254,530	27.05	423	11,888	28.10	5,216	4,540	.87	41,683	62,423	1.50
Jackson.....	28,006	252,153	8.29	9,545	288,734	30.25	267	8,616	33.52	2,443	2,443	1.00	27,244	43,226	1.61
Jasper.....	33,069	411,132	12.44	12,761	462,811	33.36	844	35,633	42.21	4,186	4,447	1.06	50,304	116,142	2.31
Jefferson.....	19,730	276,553	13.97	8,660	312,469	23.03	336	13,430	29.97	12,374	15,235	1.29	12,364	40,556	2.23
Johnson.....	32,968	422,805	12.81	11,321	368,661	32.34	671	23,767	35.42	8,163	8,708	1.07	39,470	87,522	2.22
Jones.....	33,374	415,006	13.43	9,342	325,647	34.36	305	16,740	35.25	2,753	3,854	1.40	38,133	75,367	1.93
Keokuk.....	26,862	342,572	12.75	10,331	407,483	33.61	553	21,027	33.02	5,413	6,132	1.13	23,153	52,462	2.26
Kossuth.....	16,032	166,733	10.49	4,364	181,703	37.39	111	4,490	40.45	1,836	2,063	1.12	7,964	13,830	1.74
Lee.....	21,049	275,246	13.03	8,543	296,834	34.98	366	33,835	39.07	9,353	13,441	1.44	9,861	34,640	3.51
Linn.....	41,004	451,553	11.01	13,926	424,578	30.50	416	14,095	33.51	2,706	4,221	1.53	41,823	115,863	2.77
Louisa.....	24,691	202,555	8.23	6,749	227,113	33.65	233	19,350	36.57	1,638	1,543	.94	16,929	32,639	1.96
Lucas.....	19,195	236,402	12.33	6,367	174,413	27.53	431	11,736	27.83	5,116	5,003	.99	11,173	31,963	2.36
Lyon.....	5,039	32,631	6.43	3,492	39,567	15.35	103	1,713	16.62	980	459	.47	4,356	5,563	1.23
Madison.....	25,631	296,015	11.53	9,177	303,197	29.23	719	24,379	32.90	1,535	1,449	.93	25,005	65,934	2.63
Mahaska.....	37,367	312,361	11.06	10,424	373,339	36.30	712	23,953	33.64	13,057	13,062	1.00	34,230	84,138	2.46
Marion.....	25,195	233,055	11.19	9,759	299,035	30.65	605	19,910	32.91	7,308	5,685	.78	34,230	64,138	1.32
Marshall.....	28,299	294,654	10.07	9,565	277,399	29.11	369	11,783	30.29	3,113	3,716	1.19	41,367	65,733	1.32
Mills.....	21,123	311,940	14.72	7,697	329,290	42.73	390	46,240	52.36	899	1,550	1.72	20,012	40,225	2.01
Mitchell.....	15,943	132,383	8.30	6,717	174,362	26.30	87	2,470	28.29	3,659	2,679	1.01	17,606	27,675	1.57
Monona.....	25,747	244,398	9.49	7,622	223,563	29.72	651	19,380	29.61	6,183	4,761	.77	26,010	44,611	1.71
Monroe.....	13,767	279,539	14.89	5,455	220,390	40.44	445	20,703	46.52	9,677	14,849	1.53	26,575	26,575	2.72
Montgomery.....	30,303	255,571	12.75	7,997	281,457	35.20	731	34,406	44.12	2,392	1,794	.75	36,740	39,685	2.34
Muscataine.....	22,736	293,086	13.02	8,367	323,841	36.52	475	13,383	36.20	2,123	2,151	1.01	26,444	47,319	1.81
O'Brien.....	9,373	64,655	6.55	4,417	70,437	15.95	242	4,111	16.93	10,495	13,944	1.33	4,300	1,398	.30
Oceola.....	4,394	37,222	8.67	2,236	53,532	23.92	125	3,409	27.20	4,373	3,159	.74	3,050	2,594	.32
Page.....	22,337	345,611	15.06	10,877	441,862	40.62	1,134	58,196	51.32	3,229	4,410	1.36	44,007	113,575	2.69
Palo Alto.....	12,021	77,163	6.38	3,192	63,993	19.92	150	2,753	13.35	1,199	493	.41	8,059	7,850	.97
Plymouth.....	19,140	199,373	10.44	8,459	231,324	27.35	424	12,343	30.20	2,620	1,391	.72	29,496	29,496	1.09
Pocahontas.....	13,173	161,239	12.24	3,433	106,371	30.49	203	6,339	30.47	656	1,396	2.01	7,911	16,040	2.03
Polk.....	22,804	339,689	14.87	11,197	429,027	36.22	709	27,778	39.13	3,259	3,223	.99	32,866	34,718	2.53
Pottawattamie.....	42,645	449,962	10.31	16,629	489,677	29.41	1,710	59,179	34.60	2,962	3,637	1.30	53,630	90,540	1.54
Poweshiek.....	23,999	302,547	12.16	10,202	303,669	30.25	495	15,979	32.95	2,497	2,416	.97	23,375	76,191	1.72
Ringgold.....	19,979	263,307	14.13	7,311	255,806	34.99	577	20,203	35.01	2,764	2,745	.99	16,844	47,213	2.89
Sac.....	20,195	143,816	7.37	7,689	194,979	26.39	343	3,706	25.63	2,153	1,037	.43	23,251	33,409	1.43

STATEMENT No. XIX—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.			HORSE.			MULES.			SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value.
Scott	24,989	\$ 263,677	\$ 10.57	10,829	\$ 350,794	\$ 32.30	787	\$ 30,170	\$ 38.33	1,608	\$ 1,550	.94	46,003	\$ 63,680	1.34
Shelby	21,402	196,359	9.13	9,662	315,046	32.61	700	26,133	37.33	976	1,245	1.37	38,764	59,333	2.30
Sioux	12,469	110,633	8.76	6,197	217,400	35.08	345	12,686	36.77	3,598	2,724	.76	21,746	18,659	.86
Story	28,373	217,230	9.29	9,244	297,313	32.23	457	15,634	35.75	2,114	1,744	.82	31,953	53,533	1.67
Tama	33,165	494,784	13.11	11,300	373,563	33.04	568	19,411	33.59	1,865	2,043	1.10	49,864	106,603	2.14
Taylor	21,576	233,663	13.10	9,300	330,535	34.47	630	23,431	37.77	2,408	2,280	.95	33,247	66,789	2.07
Union	19,223	205,845	10.71	6,468	308,435	31.46	385	14,394	36.94	2,230	1,804	.86	16,058	33,751	2.10
Van Buren	20,856	347,647	16.64	7,791	296,001	37.97	365	16,530	45.31	21,340	26,954	1.26	9,505	40,906	4.30
Wapello	18,223	227,374	12.48	7,804	267,444	32.99	537	19,143	36.33	11,173	10,573	.95	15,394	35,375	2.33
Warren	26,240	370,235	14.11	9,141	322,719	35.35	536	19,024	35.36	2,363	2,362	1.00	26,233	71,642	2.73
Washington	29,904	364,365	12.57	10,093	367,476	36.41	534	21,369	40.63	3,753	3,713	.99	32,012	92,666	3.02
Wayne	21,574	246,794	11.28	8,573	331,361	38.71	513	21,945	43.86	5,493	5,814	1.06	13,754	35,063	2.56
Webster	30,170	308,153	6.90	8,039	201,977	25.43	537	14,573	27.15	983	739	.75	25,133	31,216	1.24
Winneshiek	6,354	56,650	8.91	2,150	63,331	29.42	56	1,675	29.92	1,303	1,203	1.00	2,863	3,183	1.12
Winneshiek	29,680	182,100	6.14	10,361	273,972	26.23	89	1,849	20.73	3,572	3,969	1.03	23,561	30,383	1.06
Woodbury	27,420	309,983	11.35	9,173	364,094	39.52	607	27,522	45.34	3,363	4,967	1.48	25,464	39,203	1.54
Worth	12,302	83,157	7.23	4,365	108,656	24.76	81	2,433	29.91	1,334	1,522	1.36	11,896	18,157	1.53
Wright	15,524	114,330	7.39	5,037	117,371	23.30	214	6,070	27.43	839	499	.60	14,019	16,373	1.16
Total	2,210,574	24,193,361	10.97	797,132	25,137,209	31.56	42,663	1,539,792	36.07	355,919	385,371	1.03	2,478,361	4,740,543	1.91

STATEMENT, No. XX.

Showing the number of line stock, and the assessed value of the same, for a period of nineteen years.

Average values derived from the foregoing.

STATEMENT No. XXI.

Abstract of the assessment of real estate and personal property in the State, as reported by the several counties, and the equalized value as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, for the year 1885.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land.	Reported value per acre.	Equalized value per acre.	Reported value of land.	Reported value of town lots.	Increase, per cent.	Decrease, per cent.	Reported value of land and town lots.	Equalized value of land and town lots.	Personalty value.	Valuation of rail-road property.	Reported total value.	Equalized total value.	Total exemptions for trees planted.
Adair.....	366,920	\$ 6.28	\$ 6.91	\$ 2,303,899	\$ 278,980	10	..	\$ 2,582,879	\$ 2,841,167	\$ 704,615	\$ 141,954	\$ 3,429,448	\$ 3,687,736	\$ 72,076
Adams.....	286,047	7.05	7.05	1,976,223	246,891	..	..	2,123,113	2,123,113	576,388	376,221	3,075,727	3,075,727	57,694
Allamakee.....	406,815	5.04	5.04	2,050,626	349,234	..	..	2,399,860	2,399,860	664,417	208,323	3,272,599	3,272,599	436
Appanoose.....	320,637	7.53	7.44	2,510,195	439,423	..	5	2,949,623	2,802,142	1,219,639	423,588	4,593,140	4,445,859	5,983
Audubon.....	262,099	8.43	7.59	2,379,089	204,594	..	10	2,583,683	2,525,315	610,588	56,840	3,251,111	2,992,743	127,490
Benton.....	444,956	11.58	10.42	5,153,589	827,987	..	10	5,981,576	5,363,418	1,751,181	579,827	8,312,594	7,714,426	34,911
Black Hawk.....	349,494	10.41	10.41	3,638,056	1,179,386	..	..	4,817,442	4,817,442	1,318,465	422,172	6,458,079	6,458,079	..
Boone.....	356,690	7.30	7.66	2,604,147	636,238	6	..	3,240,385	3,408,404	956,894	393,669	4,590,938	4,752,957	..
Bremer.....	270,215	9.77	8.31	2,639,043	239,119	..	15	2,878,161	2,446,457	896,106	137,762	3,912,029	3,480,305	3,185
Buchanan.....	355,652	9.08	9.08	3,228,285	727,414	..	..	3,955,699	3,955,699	1,395,126	157,702	5,358,527	5,538,527	5,512
Buena Vista.....	349,112	5.49	6.54	1,916,592	261,635	10	..	2,198,287	2,418,116	458,913	193,367	2,851,157	3,070,986	240,495
Butler.....	354,366	8.42	8.42	2,984,577	354,486	..	..	3,339,163	3,339,163	958,012	329,959	4,627,134	4,627,134	74,373
Calhoun.....	350,603	6.02	6.02	2,109,298	267,027	..	..	2,366,325	2,366,325	470,510	154,966	2,991,831	2,991,831	99,084
Carroll.....	361,403	6.11	7.03	2,208,956	407,394	15	..	2,616,290	3,008,238	544,313	452,501	3,613,104	4,005,047	207,537
Cass.....	356,108	12.85	10.98	4,576,300	747,837	..	15	5,324,137	4,526,517	1,175,137	385,281	6,894,555	6,095,985	65,594
Cedar.....	366,196	14.94	13.45	5,350,045	536,526	..	10	5,886,573	5,297,016	1,449,464	472,808	7,807,845	7,219,268	4,185
Cerro Gordo.....	360,255	5.65	6.78	2,037,843	503,457	20	..	2,541,300	3,049,596	513,951	228,705	3,383,986	3,892,353	115,461
Cherokee.....	363,977	7.01	6.66	2,553,225	245,950	..	5	2,799,175	2,659,267	738,018	165,390	3,702,583	3,562,675	211,130
Chickasaw.....	314,973	6.98	6.63	2,197,734	341,045	..	5	2,538,779	2,411,940	673,891	121,204	3,335,574	3,206,935	69,907
Clarke.....	274,276	6.91	6.91	1,900,112	313,242	..	..	2,213,354	2,213,354	732,804	388,871	3,335,029	3,335,029	..
Clay.....	350,453	3.73	4.85	1,306,355	139,172	30	..	1,445,427	1,879,065	363,827	120,480	1,918,714	2,362,312	..
Clayton.....	483,988	6.73	6.73	3,267,348	517,967	..	..	3,775,315	3,775,315	1,432,880	407,511	5,615,706	5,615,706	..
Clinton.....	430,812	10.72	10.72	4,618,921	1,776,181	..	..	6,395,102	6,395,102	1,838,450	774,347	9,007,899	9,007,899	..
Crawford.....	445,491	6.65	6.96	2,962,617	174,275	6	..	3,136,892	3,293,737	645,297	376,011	4,156,200	4,315,045	178,388
Dallas.....	370,514	10.43	9.91	3,863,900	537,380	..	5	4,401,180	4,181,121	1,240,596	493,701	6,125,477	5,915,418	34,569
Davis.....	318,455	7.98	7.18	2,540,646	337,431	..	10	2,878,079	2,599,371	1,323,754	226,949	4,328,083	4,040,274	300
Decatur.....	334,256	6.14	6.75	2,051,455	812,939	10	..	2,864,414	2,600,855	927,688	191,352	3,483,484	3,719,935	6,113
Delaware.....	356,289	7.79	8.57	2,772,681	476,638	..	..	3,249,319	3,574,251	1,087,178	299,806	4,495,305	4,831,237	..
Des Moines.....	354,933	13.17	12.51	3,366,613	3,243,689	..	5	6,605,302	6,275,073	2,356,944	439,985	9,402,991	9,072,902	..
Dickinson.....	228,378	3.70	4.44	845,459	118,512	20	..	963,970	1,156,761	170,311	84,280	1,218,571	1,411,365	68,501
Dubuque.....	376,115	8.53	8.53	3,207,602	3,700,841	..	..	6,908,443	6,908,443	2,638,545	345,035	9,882,023	9,882,023	..

Ermet	239,512	4.00	4.00	907,176	48,349	...	909,535	92,909	55,789	1,149,354	29,309
Fayette	455,161	7.77	7.77	3,537,804	377,303	...	3,915,097	1,176,388	195,080	5,267,763	38,045
Floyd	309,898	7.03	8.39	3,363,590	353,785	10	2,994,813	708,697	292,844	3,984,153	38,519
Franklin	360,977	6.07	6.98	2,130,119	147,193	15	3,952,409	695,142	231,014	4,578,565	131,802
Fremont	315,675	8.46	9.30	2,060,348	358,377	10	3,320,437	1,037,428	199,179	4,557,094	2,895
Greene	363,342	8.41	7.57	3,057,164	348,890	10	3,065,449	1,014,952	363,359	4,433,700	155,013
Grundy	317,215	7.95	8.75	2,592,399	189,239	10	2,949,791	632,303	120,730	3,434,661	75,016
Guthrie	377,368	7.73	7.70	3,904,785	492,463	...	3,397,198	885,857	390,687	4,673,743	61,235
Hamilton	340,230	5.67	6.80	1,930,458	335,917	20	2,718,570	742,760	265,153	3,263,388	65,653
Hancock	367,778	4.25	4.67	1,519,267	59,917	10	1,737,103	148,031	199,775	2,064,908	96,109
Hardin	331,428	7.39	7.39	2,447,842	421,903	...	2,869,745	890,835	409,696	4,170,246	62,393
Harrison	423,373	7.33	7.33	3,101,283	541,005	...	3,642,867	1,237,471	574,557	5,454,915	89,384
Henry	267,411	11.10	11.10	2,963,160	800,183	...	3,768,343	1,576,058	324,463	5,688,884	...
Howard	298,593	7.09	7.09	2,107,302	189,984	...	2,297,286	362,392	114,596	2,774,154	29,727
Humboldt	270,995	5.70	5.70	1,543,420	358,367	...	1,891,787	466,865	199,376	2,468,028	114,181
Ida	269,296	7.61	6.85	2,049,308	380,717	10	2,133,021	463,400	87,609	2,681,241	105,483
Iowa	371,948	8.24	9.03	3,065,870	328,535	10	3,392,405	946,812	390,639	4,938,093	24,313
Jackson	402,416	7.51	7.17	3,035,523	580,219	5	3,434,795	1,271,514	292,267	4,962,546	350
Jasper	454,691	9.50	9.97	4,320,230	645,557	5	5,214,076	1,694,506	635,300	7,443,922	11,895
Jefferson	273,095	11.53	10.38	3,148,144	547,568	10	3,326,141	1,094,506	534,180	5,136,094	...
Johnson	388,638	11.59	12.17	4,479,991	1,358,610	5	6,130,531	1,831,778	497,489	8,560,170	...
Jones	355,822	11.50	10.33	4,069,950	583,755	10	4,215,335	1,450,267	292,773	5,948,375	1,306
Keokuk	363,817	10.89	9.80	3,961,572	638,214	10	4,054,786	1,523,059	398,871	6,081,237	...
Kossuth	579,078	8.51	4.42	2,050,337	204,612	25	2,254,949	509,473	221,080	3,552,249	168,841
Lee	322,691	10.58	10.58	3,413,963	3,024,861	...	6,432,824	2,250,555	344,596	9,033,975	...
Linn	447,317	12.95	12.30	5,737,469	2,920,457	10	8,657,926	2,374,331	690,116	11,602,368	...
Louisa	250,532	8.96	8.07	2,245,368	287,896	...	2,533,264	824,737	348,693	3,453,363	37
Lucas	275,948	6.89	7.55	1,898,297	379,450	10	2,277,747	768,780	418,323	3,692,625	3,385
Lyon	357,352	4.00	4.20	1,429,409	40,446	5	1,469,854	102,081	104,822	1,750,255	154,188
Madison	353,311	6.49	8.11	2,394,151	331,991	25	2,626,142	1,025,752	138,012	4,446,441	24,678
Mahaska	356,924	11.35	11.25	4,017,204	736,367	...	4,773,571	1,351,575	420,462	6,545,608	6,503
Marion	347,483	8.82	9.15	2,890,789	633,530	10	3,524,289	1,512,625	285,715	5,322,609	20,461
Marshall	352,050	9.77	11.13	3,403,162	1,431,565	15	4,839,727	1,194,826	690,797	7,451,809	36,844
Mills	269,400	9.78	9.73	2,605,070	445,000	...	3,050,000	1,451,390	602,372	5,103,762	...
Mitchell	296,562	7.22	7.22	2,133,409	333,490	...	2,466,897	555,268	97,610	3,119,777	14,894
Monona	428,816	5.10	5.10	2,187,393	148,893	...	2,336,296	653,030	139,585	3,127,901	102,101
Monroe	274,029	7.07	7.07	1,938,000	288,014	...	2,226,014	675,234	538,006	3,639,888	1,834
Montgomery	268,905	11.97	10.77	3,320,130	719,709	10	3,545,901	1,200,739	417,224	5,163,944	21,200
Muscataine	262,300	12.76	12.76	3,347,121	1,422,572	...	4,769,693	1,755,137	664,505	7,189,335	...
O'Brien	354,984	4.32	4.64	1,496,417	192,739	10	1,682,537	255,938	176,323	2,291,792	170,969
Oceola	241,655	4.57	4.57	1,104,751	131,681	...	1,236,412	180,197	130,692	1,497,301	122,379
Page	353,078	11.12	11.12	3,605,086	970,175	...	4,575,271	1,766,912	261,523	6,603,716	15,379
Palo Alto	334,550	3.70	4.44	1,298,715	103,411	20	1,610,551	195,698	269,662	2,015,881	104,000
Plymouth	533,450	5.59	6.71	2,934,946	519,429	20	4,205,250	749,904	290,310	5,235,464	302,009
Pocahontas	362,194	5.53	5.53	2,001,067	91,654	...	2,092,721	367,019	148,780	2,603,520	163,006
Polk	266,892	13.81	15.86	5,065,032	9,144,314	5	14,209,336	4,262,557	632,929	19,835,289	...
Pottawattamie	586,350	9.33	9.33	5,365,163	2,679,303	...	7,894,946	2,161,416	1,034,228	11,086,010	207,307
Poweshiek	367,532	8.75	9.19	3,213,249	557,290	5	3,959,003	1,320,389	534,418	5,625,246	8,662
Ringgold	333,741	6.99	6.61	2,348,109	196,799	...	2,417,627	777,453	126,169	3,321,247	87,204
Sac	392,249	4.44	6.81	2,350,949	285,574	5	2,767,404	549,987	139,846	3,407,204	350,440

STATEMENT NO. XXI--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land.	Reported value per acre.	Equalized value per acre.	Reported value of land.	Reported value of town lots.	Increase, per cent.	Decrease, per cent.	Reported value of land and town lots.	Equalized value of land and town lots.	Personalty, value.	Valuation of rail-road property.	Reported total value.	Equalized total value.	Total exemptions for trees planted.
Brett	279,223	\$ 15.44	\$ 15.44	\$ 4,311,515	\$ 3,085,400	..	..	\$ 7,396,915	\$ 7,396,915	\$ 2,211,056	\$ 262,835	\$ 9,900,816	\$ 9,900,816	.....
Shelby	377,150	8.33	8.33	3,140,424	308,904	..	5	3,449,328	3,276,962	879,264	362,176	4,590,768	4,418,402	131,643
Sioux	474,162	5.98	5.98	2,813,165	227,161	..	..	3,040,326	3,040,326	517,857	342,377	3,900,560	3,900,560	200,000
Story	346,613	8.94	8.05	3,020,286	513,201	..	10	3,533,487	3,180,138	998,031	488,383	5,019,911	4,656,562	64,279
Tama	448,540	10.28	10.28	4,613,147	645,363	..	..	5,258,510	5,258,510	1,430,198	526,976	7,215,684	7,215,684	30,186
Taylor	333,638	8.78	8.78	2,930,186	360,884	..	..	3,291,080	3,291,080	1,032,327	167,908	4,491,313	4,491,313	44,377
Union	263,853	7.52	7.89	1,984,490	885,928	5	..	2,870,416	3,013,937	732,458	407,555	4,010,429	4,153,950	52,570
Van Buren	303,674	10.45	9.41	3,172,991	483,631	..	10	3,656,322	3,290,690	1,453,513	180,642	5,290,477	4,924,845	.....
Wapello	266,555	10.34	9.83	2,756,684	2,315,710	..	5	5,072,394	4,818,774	1,628,169	559,696	7,260,761	7,008,641	.....
Warren	361,601	10.66	9.60	3,353,008	363,139	..	10	4,216,147	3,794,532	1,301,853	160,433	5,677,933	5,257,318	40,038
Washington	366,567	11.61	11.03	4,038,507	648,733	..	5	4,687,240	4,443,878	1,671,038	360,981	6,725,259	6,481,897	13,347
Wayne	324,319	7.88	7.09	2,586,393	358,946	..	10	2,945,339	2,650,805	1,131,486	256,211	4,333,037	4,038,502	4,225
Webster	440,088	5.01	5.25	2,233,271	543,110	25	..	2,776,381	3,470,476	726,377	408,109	3,910,467	4,604,962	72,556
Winnebago	249,874	3.64	4.73	908,437	34,180	30	..	942,617	1,225,415	157,937	52,850	1,153,414	1,436,202	47,000
Winneshiek	432,485	6.92	6.92	2,933,915	514,918	..	..	3,508,863	3,508,863	927,541	277,048	4,713,452	4,713,452	4,750
Woodbury	525,706	5.07	6.59	2,665,710	1,841,514	39	..	4,507,224	5,859,391	1,394,328	207,447	6,108,969	7,461,168	154,783
Worth	252,007	4.21	5.26	1,053,799	88,738	25	..	1,150,537	1,438,171	76,546	172,025	1,399,108	1,686,742	105,893
Wright	366,165	4.37	5.68	1,600,689	168,316	30	..	1,769,005	2,299,706	342,934	156,748	2,268,687	2,799,388	115,785
Total	34,754,297	7.96	.....	277,370,894	71,892,514	..	..	349,263,378	354,614,837	103,372,905	31,672,339	484,308,622	480,680,081	5,889,294

STATEMENT No. XXII.

Of the amounts of state and local taxes levied in the several counties, for the year 1883, as reported to this office by the several county auditors, in compliance with section 844 of the Code.

	Special taxes.	Corporation tax.	Total tax.
Adams.....	7,203.29	4,462.15	11,665.44
Allamakee.....	8,194.44	2,092.79	10,287.23
Appanoose.....	10,719.00	8,398.78	19,117.78
Audubon.....	7,201.87	3,963.78	11,165.65
Benton.....	18,745.50	1,441.76	20,187.26
Black Hawk.....	15,450.36	4,260.28	19,710.64
Boone.....	11,855.09	15,810.37	27,665.46
Bremer.....	7,870.31	12,410.13	20,280.44
Buchanan.....	13,947.30	5,406.84	19,354.14
Buena Vista.....	6,905.45	6,937.35	13,842.80
Buller.....	9,032.86	4,308.39	13,341.25
Calhoun.....	6,107.64	3,800.42	9,908.06
Carroll.....	8,488.54	1,581.50	10,070.04
Cass.....	14,874.60	8,856.36	23,730.96
Cedar.....	15,823.90	5,196.12	21,020.02
Cerro Gordo.....	7,824.20	3,073.17	10,897.37
Cherokee.....	8,563.90	7,262.19	15,826.09
Chickasaw.....	6,445.56	496.96	6,942.52
Clarke.....	8,322.81	1,928.73	10,251.54
Clay.....	4,309.99	2,443.93	6,753.92
Clayton.....	15,636.14	1,308.08	16,944.22
Clinton.....	21,540.68	7,507.35	29,048.03
Crawford.....	9,915.83	4,597.58	14,513.41
Dallas.....	14,010.18	1,655.89	15,666.07
Davis.....	9,391.11	5,581.55	14,972.66
Decatur.....	9,791.58	3,100.04	12,891.62
Delaware.....	12,207.65	1,508.13	13,715.78
Des Moines.....	21,160.08	4,928.83	26,088.91
Dickinson.....	2,040.98	113,604.44	115,645.42
Dubuque.....	26,786.19	781.71	27,567.90
		1,898.26	2,898.26
	2,542.20		2,542.20
	167.34		167.34
	353.62		353.62
	3,963.78		3,963.78
	1,441.76		1,441.76
	4,260.28		4,260.28
	15,810.37		15,810.37
	12,410.13		12,410.13
	5,406.84		5,406.84
	6,937.35		6,937.35
	4,308.39		4,308.39
	3,800.42		3,800.42
	1,581.50		1,581.50
	8,856.36		8,856.36
	5,196.12		5,196.12
	3,073.17		3,073.17
	7,262.19		7,262.19
	496.96		496.96
	1,928.73		1,928.73
	2,443.93		2,443.93
	1,308.08		1,308.08
	7,507.35		7,507.35
	4,597.58		4,597.58
	1,655.89		1,655.89
	5,581.55		5,581.55
	3,100.04		3,100.04
	1,508.13		1,508.13
	4,928.83		4,928.83
	113,604.44		113,604.44
	781.71		781.71
	1,898.26		1,898.26

STATEMENT NO. XXII—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	State tax.	County taxes.	County school tax.	District school tax.	Insane tax.	Special taxes.	Corporation tax.	Total tax.
Emmet.....	2,632.75	11,692.21	3,092.62	9,361.55	518.55	212.39	68.34	27,598.41
Fayette.....	13,741.30	52,187.05	5,496.50	50,869.62	2,748.25	276.96	2,313.14	127,632.93
Floyd.....	9,061.38	42,895.99	3,632.57	43,054.95	.....	.....	2,511.53	101,178.43
Franklin.....	7,639.80	34,649.92	3,055.87	50,593.74	3,055.87	592.10	1,258.88	100,846.18
Fremont.....	11,411.61	51,671.13	4,564.64	52,299.14	2,282.32	.....	4,279.23	126,508.07
Greene.....	9,309.55	37,996.12	3,723.76	62,456.24	1,861.86	521.69	1,831.83	117,699.75
Grundy.....	8,945.39	25,188.98	3,838.16	42,900.43	1,001.46	389.06	1,816.62	82,990.10
Guthrie.....	11,131.38	51,187.99	4,452.55	63,095.74	1,113.13	586.04	3,074.46	134,611.28
Hamilton.....	7,999.08	33,449.42	3,199.63	49,585.82	1,599.83	.....	3,164.78	99,002.59
Hancock.....	4,230.58	23,282.98	1,695.83	34,742.47	247.91	1,215.23	523.90	66,547.90
Hardin.....	10,242.87	34,850.74	4,097.14	62,794.88	2,048.54	5,587.69	3,590.86	123,162.73
Harrison.....	12,994.25	57,704.46	5,197.68	64,563.11	2,598.83	823.64	3,144.35	147,026.33
Henry.....	13,829.96	40,755.63	5,532.01	41,055.83	2,766.02	22,954.30	5,959.08	132,858.83
Howard.....	6,828.49	25,902.61	2,731.33	20,312.68	.....	9,083.27	2,033.27	66,891.65
Humboldt.....	4,923.39	24,146.27	1,969.35	32,150.90	984.68	327.65	704.40	65,208.64
Ida.....	5,179.44	29,607.92	2,071.75	45,298.85	414.34	59.95	913.87	83,456.12
Iowa.....	13,131.71	33,289.61	5,252.68	42,990.31	.....	35.62	3,072.19	97,772.13
Jackson.....	13,438.90	64,148.05	5,375.56	54,450.55	.....	707.19	8,802.07	182,297.89
Jasper.....	20,513.51	49,462.03	8,205.40	72,563.12	.....	10,839.99	10,011.16	171,895.21
Jefferson.....	13,039.39	36,983.52	5,215.76	23,403.69	.....	.....	7,882.36	91,524.12
Johnson.....	19,975.07	54,554.35	7,969.97	56,890.99	7,969.97	9,212.03	27,832.40	184,441.77
Jones.....	13,789.20	43,583.39	5,515.68	49,421.36	2,757.84	2,431.64	7,443.64	124,942.75
Keokuk.....	14,609.02	33,399.94	5,843.60	54,478.28	1,460.90	5,069.39	3,823.27	118,694.40
Kossuth.....	6,770.13	30,188.42	2,708.06	46,434.05	677.09	637.94	1,369.90	82,774.99
Lee.....	22,759.08	68,866.13	9,103.65	63,621.43	9,103.65	54,681.23	20,123.98	248,272.15
Linn.....	26,983.18	75,948.91	10,785.27	102,481.98	5,392.63	296.97	8,248.45	230,057.39
Louisa.....	8,961.45	35,728.59	3,584.58	30,289.06	3,584.58	51,161.56	1,855.78	135,145.59
Lucas.....	8,678.25	30,570.49	3,470.25	33,654.03	.....	.....	2,647.12	79,020.14
Lyon.....	3,470.57	31,691.33	1,388.19	39,070.64	347.04	715.53	.....	76,663.35
Madison.....	10,671.87	42,389.61	4,268.75	45,944.08	.....	3,689.12	6,442.30	113,405.71
Mahaaka.....	15,908.52	73,833.01	6,361.13	67,440.55	.....	.....	13,123.38	176,667.69
Marion.....	14,374.61	48,686.78	5,749.85	46,195.04	2,874.92	.....	12,195.03	130,056.23
Marshall.....	18,614.54	67,492.72	7,445.83	92,304.18	3,732.90	48,711.53	18,986.08	267,267.78
Mills.....	12,524.50	63,853.25	5,009.80	42,489.70	1,252.45	.....	4,512.60	139,642.30
Mitchell.....	7,242.70	31,451.13	2,897.14	33,087.53	.....	145.23	2,570.17	77,398.90
Monona.....	8,241.51	34,610.36	3,298.60	42,889.26	1,648.80	532.80	697.68	91,916.51
Monroe.....	9,065.63	32,211.84	3,626.34	38,004.37	1,813.18	5,361.46	2,734.31	77,717.23

Montgomery.....	19,361.66	44,156.05	4,912.73	53,390.05	4,912.73	57,065.07	10,368.36	167,011.64
Muscataine.....	16,054.50	53,061.50	6,781.80	61,872.46	.....	33,453.51	57,749.14	328,603.71
O'Brien.....	4,070.49	19,338.42	1,628.20	41,294.80	1,628.20	20,080.17	.....	87,950.28
Oscrola.....	2,853.85	21,107.78	1,142.70	25,603.72	.....	310.51	.....	51,031.56
Page.....	17,083.42	69,340.12	6,435.37	72,044.25	6,385.37	222.75	11,689.10	194,065.38
Palo Alto.....	4,242.68	30,724.66	1,697.12	29,688.08	.....	4,036.33	842.34	71,341.20
Plymouth.....	10,330.56	59,422.49	4,132.22	61,185.36	2,066.07	6,968.41	7,349.83	161,474.96
Pocahontas.....	4,737.76	23,156.47	1,895.10	31,192.31	947.55	1,142.07	.....	63,073.26
Polk.....	35,350.23	187,328.19	14,140.09	162,470.27	.....	48,849.95	214,177.27	662,315.99
Pottawattamie.....	26,918.55	128,351.32	10,767.42	145,028.51	5,363.71	8,153.60	69,611.95	394,220.06
Poweshiek.....	14,048.61	71,529.95	5,619.43	66,635.57	.....	847.69	6,563.50	165,324.75
Ringgold.....	8,721.64	37,860.25	3,488.66	39,339.03	.....	1,744.33	1,644.05	92,197.95
Sac.....	6,878.95	43,793.01	2,751.55	46,739.54	.....	376.82	.....	102,539.87
Scott.....	24,322.44	71,311.34	9,728.98	109,613.23	9,728.98	8,791.09	899.03	234,305.09
Shelby.....	11,185.15	53,195.94	4,474.03	66,240.19	2,236.99	.....	569.36	137,921.05
Sioux.....	6,001.00	50,313.13	2,400.48	49,628.29	1,200.47	1,186.88	429.38	111,159.63
Story.....	12,155.01	51,091.15	4,862.01	56,948.41	2,431.07	1,895.59	3,943.30	133,216.45
Tama.....	17,248.14	48,744.41	6,838.83	71,294.95	3,449.44	3,645.61	5,141.25	156,422.68
Taylor.....	10,888.36	32,318.30	4,335.32	59,122.13	.....	7,163.85	2,575.34	116,423.30
Union.....	10,657.69	41,686.72	4,263.08	59,611.50	.....	5,328.78	6,753.03	128,300.75
Van Buren.....	12,630.62	45,227.31	5,052.24	32,011.50	1,515.67	33,032.86	4,877.47	134,347.57
Wapello.....	16,538.43	57,574.60	6,614.50	64,975.15	6,614.57	41,589.34	29,763.93	223,768.52
Warren.....	12,986.25	49,340.63	5,194.50	42,031.60	2,597.25	.....	3,650.14	115,760.48
Washington.....	15,431.26	48,048.08	6,172.56	45,519.73	.....	25,276.66	4,989.97	145,438.35
Wayne.....	10,179.34	28,173.77	4,071.74	39,041.10	.....	3,916.90	3,682.30	89,065.15
Webster.....	11,007.94	51,169.53	4,427.19	59,539.45	2,313.59	17,142.69	6,650.41	152,210.80
Winnebago.....	2,916.35	24,535.45	1,178.54	15,178.49	589.27	.....	.....	44,428.10
Winneblesh.....	12,007.79	36,078.34	5,043.12	36,466.97	2,521.56	2,496.63	5,874.42	101,478.85
Woodbury.....	14,437.05	69,005.95	5,774.81	83,101.83	4,330.60	24,641.66	42,207.19	253,499.14
Worth.....	4,206.79	15,288.86	3,345.47	20,674.40	841.34	441.37	599.75	45,417.98
Wright.....	5,308.95	28,224.98	2,128.22	47,002.96	1,064.10	365.22	1,382.87	85,472.30
Total.....	\$ 1,146,582.78	\$ 4,476,967.39	\$ 467,176.57	\$ 5,186,082.85	\$ 249,114.53	\$ 748,142.59	\$ 985,394.56	\$ 13,261,261.27

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

Of the amount of State and local taxes levied in the several counties, for the year 1884, as reported to this office by the several county auditors, in compliance with section 844 of the Code.

COUNTIES.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	District school tax.	Insane tax.	Special tax.	Corporation tax.	Total tax.
Adair	\$ 8,844.76	\$ 46,429.81	\$ 3,537.90	\$ 54,807.52	\$ 1,768.88	\$	\$ 3,282.71	\$ 118,671.58
Adams.....	7,310.98	31,922.19	2,884.42	39,573.24	1,442.23	.....	2,824.26	85,857.39
Allamakee	8,169.16	34,882.01	3,267.66	35,843.81	3,267.66	.....	3,646.09	89,076.39
Appanoose	10,454.96	36,815.69	4,182.28	36,140.02	3,659.68	296.19	6,556.54	98,075.29
Audubon	7,072.73	35,128.64	2,858.80	46,722.65	1,429.30	175.71	8,536.55	96,924.18
Benton	18,803.96	69,520.24	7,523.59	71,501.91	3,761.80	198.47	7,176.83	178,491.82
Black Hawk.....	15,577.07	55,868.99	6,230.80	68,538.88	3,115.38	37,981.87	17,635.10	204,928.00
Boone	11,923.00	47,077.00	4,769.00	56,928.00	4,769.00	6,288.09	5,137.00	136,891.00
Bremner	7,537.81	29,094.67	3,135.11	33,728.01	1,567.47	83.98	4,299.96	79,747.01
Buchanan	13,904.47	40,430.19	5,561.78	48,924.34	3,337.07	1,709.79	7,004.26	120,871.89
Buena Vista.....	6,205.43	35,246.14	2,476.47	53,129.56	1,237.67	3,381.12	3,758.75	105,934.14
Butler	9,258.62	25,044.02	3,703.45	53,180.88	1,851.72	4,699.29	2,718.67	110,456.85
Calhoun	6,214.85	32,567.44	4,971.43	48,597.09	1,242.86	951.70	2,289.71	96,834.58
Carroll	8,781.30	38,495.23	3,512.51	66,261.62	3,512.51	6,596.14	3,400.24	130,609.55
Cass	14,991.54	62,723.81	5,998.57	76,753.18	4,497.49	1,499.17	13,997.76	180,459.52
Cedar	15,644.96	47,519.12	6,217.84	57,441.48	3,103.97	338.18	4,876.57	135,041.14
Cerro Gordo.....	8,621.56	41,652.33	3,448.63	46,360.40	.....	33,326.20	3,932.37	137,241.59
Cherokee	7,831.67	36,741.81	3,132.67	58,640.31	1,506.26	667.32	1,861.43	112,061.49
Chickasaw	6,581.52	36,254.54	2,632.63	37,812.10	1,316.30	.....	1,516.71	85,113.80
Clarke	8,323.95	36,034.31	3,329.42	39,399.99	993.69	364.66	2,245.10	81,696.12
Clay	4,326.46	38,290.60	1,780.55	39,326.19	.....	532.68	.....	84,206.48
Clayton	14,982.45	64,198.89	5,993.00	85,116.83	5,993.00	85.53	8,635.07	185,054.77
Clinton	21,737.62	78,178.91	8,695.05	102,785.23	8,695.05	.....	49,055.76	269,157.62
Crawford	10,066.57	49,796.87	4,026.56	75,306.26	3,997.61	811.40	2,096.52	146,100.30
Dallas	14,072.23	52,141.06	5,628.90	64,843.22	In co. tax ..	2,814.46	4,436.36	123,965.21
Davis	9,163.03	29,837.32	3,661.31	36,864.96	2,928.97	75.33	2,562.11	75,062.93
Decatur	9,518.34	32,967.39	3,807.12	42,433.85	1,903.73	.....	1,799.82	92,430.26
Delaware	12,073.22	33,207.44	4,329.05	47,104.10	1,448.11	.....	4,493.14	106,639.48
Des Moines.....	21,393.27	68,957.37	8,557.31	82,973.27	8,557.31	3,481.57	124,779.26	314,604.87
Dickinson	3,092.40	22,189.17	1,296.98	17,601.90	.....	135.76	932.64	45,498.80
Dubuque	26,124.96	111,642.77	10,449.99	98,437.88	26,124.96	182.06	*171,377.03	434,329.34

STATEMENT NO. XXIII--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	State tax.	County taxes.	County school tax.	District school tax.	Insane tax.	Special tax.	Corporation tax.	Total tax.
Scott.....	\$ 24,005.90	40,280.88	9,634.36	110,236.83	9,438.36	2,762.09	*122,510.89	359,223.28
Shelby.....	11,200.37	53,393.24	4,504.19	64,876.10	2,252.10	.....	3,728.73	440,014.73
Stouxx.....	6,091.34	37,584.14	2,436.42	53,351.36	.....	696.78	638.56	100,800.60
Story.....	12,311.12	50,621.12	4,914.41	58,170.15	2,472.23	523.56	3,287.06	132,379.65
Tama.....	17,489.89	47,902.74	6,995.93	77,056.44	.....	5,938.28	10,185.43	165,568.71
Taylor.....	10,679.73	35,208.30	4,271.85	61,855.31	2,135.93	2,685.26	4,046.30	120,893.68
Union.....	10,568.00	43,900.00	4,235.20	63,988.00	.....	.....	1,696.30	124,397.50
Van Buren.....	12,525.61	42,629.00	5,005.40	32,217.20	1,501.67	9,936.33	4,391.15	108,206.36
Wapello.....	16,720.21	68,368.79	6,688.02	61,885.89	6,688.02	6,365.81	30,594.14	197,290.88
Warren.....	12,872.06	50,058.14	5,148.84	43,364.68	2,574.43	.....	4,168.33	118,186.46
Washington.....	15,362.26	47,778.04	6,144.93	46,131.22	.....	757.51	6,963.18	123,137.14
Wayne.....	10,124.64	35,886.67	4,049.85	40,980.02	.....	29,833.40	3,871.84	124,746.42
Webster.....	11,009.51	63,977.23	4,403.81	66,317.22	4,403.81	37.69	11,635.51	161,784.78
Winnebago.....	3,106.09	25,257.08	1,202.44	15,797.10	1,202.44	.....	.....	46,465.15
Winneshlek.....	12,618.51	38,874.95	5,071.41	43,794.93	2,535.70	59,250.24	6,544.00	168,750.34
Woodbury.....	14,943.59	120,401.66	5,977.41	101,871.69	5,977.41	765.42	46,989.32	296,929.50
Worth.....	4,253.62	17,176.44	3,386.87	17,935.47	846.74	.....	712.13	44,291.27
Wright.....	5,395.83	26,874.54	2,158.33	46,031.63	1,079.00	169.00	1,305.29	83,013.63
Totals.....	1,148,398.23	4,721,223.34	468,496.22	5,435,592.44	267,638.34	419,642.34	* 1,517,923.71	* 13,978,912.62

* Including, in their respective counties, the corporation taxes levied by the councils of the cities of Dubuque, Keokuk, Cedar Rapids, and Davenport, reported directly to this office.

STATEMENT No. XXIV.

Of the names of Fire Insurance Companies and the amount of fees received from each from January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1883, and from January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884; also, from January 1, 1885, to and including June 30, 1885, and the total amount received for each period mentioned, as shown by the records of the office:

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	From January 1, 1883, to Decem- ber 31, 1883.	From January 1, 1884, to Decem- ber 31, 1884.	From January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Acme—Des Moines, Iowa	\$ 222.50	\$ 275.50	\$ 193.50
Aetna Fire—Hartford, Connecticut	360.00	384.00	374.00
Agricultural—New York	154.00	126.00	100.00
Amazon—Cincinnati, Ohio	222.00	142.00	86.00
American—Boston .....	.....	98.00	56.00
American—Chicago	164.00	.....	.....
American—Newark	142.00	142.00	118.00
American—Philadelphia	458.00	514.00	280.00
American Central—St. Louis	350.00	346.00	326.00
Boylston Mutual—Massachusetts	72.00	68.00	54.00
British America Assurance—Canada	170.00	140.00	106.00
Buffalo German	76.00	64.00	50.00
Burlington Fire	169.00	126.00	60.00
California	126.00	188.00	156.00
Capital—Des Moines .....	.....	221.50	176.00
Cedar Rapids	280.50	296.00	.....
Citizens—New York	46.00	384.00	314.00
Citizens—Pittsburgh	67.00	82.00	62.00
City of London	114.00	110.00	92.00
Clinton Fire—New York	58.00	92.00	78.00
Commercial Fire—New York	138.00	96.00	.....
Commercial Union—England	316.00	384.00	306.00
Connecticut Fire	298.00	352.00	250.00
Continental Fire—New York	622.00	646.00	1,056.00
Council Bluffs—Iowa	284.60	268.00	119.00
Des Moines—Iowa	125.50	103.50	75.50
Detroit Fire and Marine—Michigan	92.00	92.00	92.00
Dubuque Fire and Marine—Iowa	23.00	36.00	33.50
Dwelling House—Massachusetts .....	.....	124.00	38.00
Eliot—Boston Underwriters	230.00	.....	.....
Equitable Fire and Marine—Rhode Island	88.00	82.00	56.00
Farmers' Fire—Cedar Rapids, Iowa	145.50	134.50	147.50
Farmers' Fire—York, Pennsylvania	83.00	82.00	70.00
Fidelity and Casualty	58.00	42.00	40.00
Fire Association—Philadelphia	320.00	306.00	338.00
Fire Association—England	186.00	224.00	182.00
Firemans'—Dayton, Ohio	98.00	.....	.....
Firemans' Fire—Massachusetts	230.00	.....	.....
Firemans' Fund—California	326.00	268.00	290.00
Franklin Fire—Philadelphia	124.00	118.00	118.00
German—Freeport, Illinois	582.00	426.00	446.00
German—Peoria, Illinois	102.00	96.00	74.00
German American—New York	372.00	378.00	368.00
German Mutual—Iowa	6.00	6.00	6.00
Germania—New York	351.00	400.00	268.00
Girard Fire—Philadelphia	162.00	134.00	104.00
Glens Falls—New York	180.00	156.00	138.00
Globe—Des Moines, Iowa	216.50	227.50	151.00
Guarantee—North America	26.00	32.00	26.00
Guardian Assurance—England	72.00	62.00	56.00
Hamburg, Bremen	90.00	96.00	84.00
Hanover—New York	347.00	406.00	320.00

STATEMENT No. XXIV—CONTINUED.

STATEMENT No. XXIV—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	From January 1, 1883, to Decem- ber 31, 1883, incl.	From January 1, 1884, to Decem- ber 31, 1884, incl.	From January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.
Traders—Chicago	\$ 238.00	\$ 280.00	\$ 182.00
Union—Philadelphia	138.00	114.00	116.00
Union—San Francisco	244.00	244.00	178.00
Washington Fire and Marine—Boston	258.00	254.00	298.00
Westchester—New York	212.00	232.00	192.00
Western Assurance—Toronto	218.00	172.00	182.00
Western Home—Sioux City, Iowa .....	.....	.....	85.12
Williamsburgh City—New York	64.00	68.00	64.00
Totals	\$ 23,872.00	\$ 24,290.00	\$ 20,461.02

STATEMENT No. XXV.

Of the names of Life Insurance Companies and the amount of fees received from each, from January 1, 1883, to December 31, 1883, and from January 1, 1884, to December 31, 1884; also from January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885, all dates inclusive, and the total amount received for each period mentioned, as shown by the records of the office.

STATEMENT No. XXV—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	From January 1, 1883, to Decem- ber 31, 1883, incl.	From January 1, 1884, to Decem- ber 31, 1884, incl.	From January 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.
State Mutual Life—Massachusetts	\$ 28.00	\$ 167.62	\$.....
Travelers—Hartford.....	460.00	488.00	440.00
Union Central Life—Ohio.....	42.00	46.00	36.00
Union Mutual Life—Maine.....	61.00	49.00	24.00
Union Mutual Aid—Waterloo	8.00	.....	.....
United States Life.....	24.00	28.00	24.00
Washington Life—New York	40 00	48.00	40.00
Totals	\$ 2,129.50	\$ 2,065.12	\$ 1,635.50
Total fees from fire companies.....	23,872 00	24,399.00	20,461.63
Total fees from life companies.....	2,129.50	2,065.12	1,635.50
Total fees from co-operative companies.....	175.00	172 50	195.00
Miscellaneous fees not charged in accounts of companies .....	.....	1.00	1.50
Total fees.....	\$ 26,176.50	\$ 26,637.62	\$ 22,293.63

Emmet.....	48.71	514.04	.....	3.31	.....	3.12	570.08
Fayette.....	1,145.65	882.79	60.98	.....	.....	.....	2,128.42
Floyd.....	302.59	90.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	363.27
Franklin.....	5,023.36	1,068.07	.....	34.69	.....	2.05	6,133.17
Fremont.....	178.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178.33
Greene.....	557.59	.....	33.32	11.70	.....	10.70	613.64
Grundy.....	222.29	322.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	544.96
Guthrie.....	265.24	1,220.74	58.35	5.90	.....	.....	1,650.23
Hamilton.....	.....	595.00	.....	10.20	16.52	11.18	632.90
Hancock.....	1,411.94	275.00	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1,687.94
Hardin.....	5,769.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.45	6,777.88
Harrison.....	1,580.12	1,237.96	.....	69.14	19.25	8.90	2,915.37
Henry.....	4,414.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,414.26
Howard.....	737.12	377.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,114.52
Humboldt.....	2,611.23	513.34	.....	8.36	19.71	4.42	3,157.06
Ida.....	366.68	195.41	.....	.....	.....	27.80	539.89
Iowa.....	515.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.75	534.58
Jackson.....	185.39	1,000.99	52.60	14.80	42.84	.....	1,236.62
Jasper.....	1,313.00	1,011.43	44.32	.....	.....	.....	2,338.75
Jefferson.....	233.54	.....	.....	38.28	.....	.....	271.82
Johnson.....	543.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543.83
Jones.....	.....	.....	149.98	.....	.....	.....	149.98
Keokuk.....	972.04	312.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284.99
Kossuth.....	337.85	.....	.....	1.63	.....	8.59	363.06
Lee.....	8,638.14	10,792.55	.....	247.74	100.41	99.22	19,898.06
Linn.....	1,246.44	574.34	6,703.55	.....	833.40	34.75	9,901.43
Louisa.....	198.92	416.30	82.56	.....	.19	37.84	735.81
Lucas.....	851.90	100.37	.....	122.52	13.85	60.61	1,149.75
Lyon.....	82.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.21
Madison.....	2,332.86	1,752.51	899.89	21.35	54.32	59.13	5,120.06
Mahaska.....	869.31	2,376.97	637.73	110.13	63.40	32.10	4,068.64
Marion.....	734.26	.....	2,028.09	203.68	396.33	80.27	3,440.62
Marshall.....	465.02	235.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	700.78
Mills.....	311.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311.40
Mitchell.....	219.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219.38
Monona.....	430.25	.....	89.09	.....	.....	2.10	521.44
Monroe.....	228.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228.21
Montgomery.....	947.83	268.09	.....	.....	.....	7.06	1,223.06
Muscatine.....	321.37	.....	33.33	177.17	12.25	2.65	546.77
O'Brien.....	141.29	.....	33.34	97.21	85.16	62.69	419.69
Oceola.....	967.94	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,012.94
Page.....	836.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	836.78
Palo Alto.....	94.44	248.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	342.71
Plymouth.....	2,410.67	253.00	.....	.....	.....	30.20	2,693.87
Pocahontas.....	535.05	789.19	.....	27.04	.....	.....	1,361.28
Polk.....	3,138.59	4,550.57	207.52	23.38	.....	.....	7,920.06
Pottawattamie.....	2,726.51	.....	600.00	609.89	50.57	92.87	4,079.84
Poweshiek.....	1,983.21	1,449.26	608.29	79.02	.....	5.45	4,135.23
Ringold.....	947.96	80.90	116.67	4.83	30.80	2.75	1,183.41
Sac.....	5,726.47	1,066.17	110.71	22.29	.....	9.17	1,228.34

STATEMENT No. XXVI--CONTINUED.

STATEMENT No. XXVII—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	(General revenue.	Insane fund.	Orphans' Home fund.	CLOTHING FUNDS.				Total.
				On account of College for the Blind.	On account of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	On account of Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	\$	
Emmet.....	\$ 48.71	\$ 9.75	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 58.46	
Payette.....	1,145.65	231.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,376.77
Floyd.....	302.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302.59
Franklin.....	5,028.36	1,068.07	.....	.....	.....	34.69	6,131.12
Fremont.....	178.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178.33
Greene.....	557.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557.59
Grundy.....	222.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222.29
Guthrie.....	355.54	.....	41.67	.....	.....	.....	396.91
Hamilton.....	.....	565.00	.....	11.18	.....	10.20	606.38
Hancock.....	1,411.94	275.00	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1,687.94
Hardlu.....	5,769.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,769.43
Harrison.....	1,590.12	1,237.96	.....	.....	2.86	.....	2,820.94
Henry.....	4,414.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,414.26
Howard.....	737.52	877.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,614.52
Humboldt.....	2,611.23	513.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,124.57
Ida.....	366.68	29.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	396.16
Iowa.....	515.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519.04
Jackson.....	185.39	.....	16.67	.....	.....	3.21	202.06
Jasper.....	1,343.00	263.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,606.30
Jefferson.....	233.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233.54
Johnson.....	543.83	.....	149.98	.....	.....	.....	693.81
Jones.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149.98
Keokuk.....	972.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972.04
Kossuth.....	357.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.63	359.43
Lee.....	8,658.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,658.14
Linn.....	1,346.44	372.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,719.38
Louisa.....	198.92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198.92
Lucas.....	851.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	851.90
Lyon.....	83.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.21
Madison.....	2,332.86	1,752.51	899.89	54.13	59.13	11.42	5,110.13	
Manaska.....	869.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	869.31
Marion.....	794.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794.26
Marshall.....	465.02	285.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.78
Mills.....	311.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	311.40
Mitchell.....	319.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	319.38
Monona.....	490.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490.25
Monroe.....	228.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228.31

GENERAL REMARKS.

GENERAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

It may be of interest to the general reader to give a brief explanation of the character and condition of the several funds specified in the statement showing the condition of the treasury. To those few citizens who keep themselves fully informed in regard to the details of public affairs, such a reference is, of course, superfluous. By far the larger number who will examine this report, however, aim only to acquire a general knowledge of public affairs, and they are often unable to understand the precise character of these separate funds, as specified in the financial reports. With a view to aiding such readers to form correct ideas of each of these specific funds, they will be separately and briefly referred to.

General revenue is composed of moneys derived from or on account of—

1. *The state taxes*, 2½ mills levy, and paid into the state treasury, from time to time, by the county treasurers.

2. *Interest on delinquent taxes*, paid by parties as penalties for failure to pay taxes before they become delinquent, which penalties are collected by county treasurers when taxes are paid, and transmitted by them to the state treasury.

3. *Insane dues from counties*.—This sum is collected from counties having patients in the insane hospitals. Each insane hospital reports quarterly to the auditor of state the name of each patient, the county to which he belongs, and the amount charged for his support for the quarter. A warrant is then drawn by the auditor on the state treasury for the aggregate amount thus due the hospital. The auditor then notifies each county of the sum due from it for the support of its patients. A tax is levied by the board of supervisors from year to year for the payment of the amount due

the state for the advanced payments made to the hospital on behalf of the county. In this way the state is reimbursed from collections of this special insane tax, paid by county treasurers into the state treasury.

4. *Dues for care of indigent children.*—The state provides for paying all expenses of soldiers' orphans. Chapter 94, of the laws of 1876, made provision for the reception, support, and education of such other destitute children, having a legal settlement in the state, as the board of trustees may determine, on application from the board of supervisors of the county in which the child resides. The expenses of this class of children are required to be paid by their respective counties, and substantially the same character of reports is made to the auditor of state, and county auditors, as in the case of the insane hospitals.

5. *Clothing accounts of pupils at the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb.*—The charges therefor are certified by the superintendent periodically to the county treasurers, to be collected from guardians, if able to pay; otherwise they are paid by the county, a special tax being authorized for the purpose, and the amounts paid into the state treasury; the auditor of state being furnished by the superintendent with a duplicate of the accounts certified to the counties.

6. *Clothing accounts of pupils at the college for the blind.*—The charges therefor are certified and collected in the same manner as the preceding, except that there is no provision for making good deficiencies caused by inability of parents or guardians to clothe their wards.

7. *Clothing accounts of the inmates of the institution for feeble minded children.*—The process concerning these charges is similar to that for collecting the clothing accounts of deaf and dumb pupils, except that they are certified to the county auditor instead of to the county treasurer, and there is no provision for a special tax.

8. *Penitentiary at Fort Madison.*—This item is realized from contracts for prisoners' labor at the penitentiary, and is paid in from time to time, on the order of the governor, as payments are made by the contractors as the moneys accumulate.

9. *Peddlers' licenses.*—Section 906, of the Code, fixes licenses for different classes of peddlers, ranging from ten to seventy-five dollars annually. The county auditor is required to issue the license on payment being made to the county treasurer. It is a state tax, and

is required to be paid into the state treasury. If the law were generally enforced, judging from the large number of this class of merchants to be seen everywhere throughout the state, the revenue from this source ought to be much larger than the amount it now yields, as the same appears in the financial statement given in this report, which is evidently much smaller than it should be.

10. *Sales of laws.*—This item is obtained from sales of laws made by county auditors, furnished to the counties by the secretary of state for sale to any who may want to purchase. The money is paid to the respective county treasurers, and sent to the state treasury; and account of the sales is made by the county auditors to the auditor of state.

11. *Taxes from insurance companies.*—This item is received from insurance companies not organized in this State but admitted by the auditor to transact business in it. Both fire and life insurance companies are required to pay a tax of two and one-half per cent on their gross premium receipts in the state each year, and this constitutes the item. Home companies are listed for taxation by the assessors, and taxed the same as other property.

12. *Insurance companies' fees, paid in by auditor of state.*—This is composed of fees collected from insurance companies doing business in the state. These are for certificates of authority to transact business in the state for each year. Companies organized in other states and countries are usually charged two dollars for each certificate of authority issued. A higher rate is charged where by the laws of the state in which the company is organized a higher rate is prescribed, when the same is charged its agents here. For filing annual statements and articles of incorporation there is charged twenty dollars for the former and twenty-five dollars for the latter. The retaliatory rule also applies here in cases where charges for the service are greater in the state where the company is located. Other minor fees are collected, but those mentioned compose the greater portion of the amount. Home companies organized in this state are required to pay less fees than others. Certificates are fifty cents each; filing annual statements two dollars and fifty cents; and filing and examination of first application of a company and issuing certificate of license ten dollars. These fees are all collected by the auditor of state. He is required by law, together with other state officers, to keep an accurate and particular account of all fees received by him, verify it by

affidavit, render it monthly to the treasurer of the state, and pay the amounts thus received to the treasurer at the end of each month.

13. *Secretary of state.*—These are collected by the secretary of the state for notarial commissions, land office fees, recording articles of incorporation, and other services. He is required to account for them and pay to the treasurer under the same provision of law which requires the auditor of state to report and pay over his fees.

14. *Clerk of the supreme court.*—These are collected by the clerk from litigants mainly, and are accounted for the same as provided for the other state officers.

15. *Superintendent of public instruction.*—These are fees collected from applicants for state teachers' certificates and diplomas, on examination by state board of examiners.

16. *Superintendent of hospital for insane at Mount Pleasant.*—These are composed of moneys collected by the superintendent from patients, and paid by him into the state treasury to reimburse the state for payments made to the hospital for their support.

17. *Western Union Telegraph Co.*—This is the only line of telegraph operated for general purposes in the state, and is assessed by the executive council as required by chapter 59, laws of 1878. The tax assessed is paid into the state treasury and is in lieu of all other taxes.

18. *George W. Bemis, case of Bemis, State Treasurer vs. F. R. West & Sons.* This item represents costs paid by the state in suit against F. R. West & Sons, and refunded by Mr. Bemis after the state had by law reimbursed him for the loss which he failed to recover from West.

19. *J. L. Brown, auditor of state, from sale of blanks.* This item is self-explanatory.

20. *E. J. Ennis, for support of insane patient:* refunding to the state the cost of maintenance of an insane patient at the hospital.

21. *S. H. Watson, treasurer college for the blind.* An unexpended appropriation, drawn from the treasury for building iron fence, refunded.

22. *Sale of laws, codes, and revisions by secretary of state.* This needs no explanation.

23. *Sale of old furniture, ashes, stoves, paper, and carpets.* This also explains itself.

24. *Sale of stationery by secretary of state.* The secretary is

authorized to sell stationery at cost to the members of the general assembly, and this item shows the amount received therefor.

25. *W. H. Shaw, to apply on Dyer property.* This is a payment on property sold to Shaw some years ago. It was taken on a defalcation of a former county treasurer of Polk county, on a settlement made by the census board in 1870, and belongs to state revenue.

26. *Attorney-general, on account of Orwig defalcation.* This consists of money collected from sale of property taken on the defalcation named.

27. *Attorney-general in the case of State vs. Watson.*

28. *S. F. Stewart, for stamps used.*

29. *Railroad commissioners' tax.* This tax is levied on the railroads of the state for the special purpose of paying salaries and expenses of the board of railroad commissioners, is based on estimates made by the board each year, and is levied by the executive council. The commissioners are paid out of the general revenue of the state, and this tax is levied and collected to reimburse it.

These twenty-nine specified items compose the entire general revenue of the state for the two years that ended June 30, 1885. This constitutes the fund which pays all the expenses of the state government, including all salaries, buildings, and improvements of all kinds paid for by the state.

The principal portion of the revenue is received from the two-and-a-half-mills tax. The amount derived from this source, it will be seen, is \$1,904,881.93. The total of the sums derived from all the other sources, which have been enumerated and considered, was \$590,283.79, making the total of state revenue proper the sum of \$2,495,165.72. By reference to the last auditor's report, it will be seen that the receipts for general revenue are in excess of the estimates then made by the auditor. On page 42, of the report of 1883, his table of estimated receipts will be found. The aggregate is \$2,482,600. The excess of actual receipts over the estimates there made is \$12,565.72. This is a very close approximation of the aggregate estimates to the actual result; but the receipts would probably have been about two hundred thousand dollars more at the end of the term if the semi-annual tax law had not been in operation the present year. This is the estimate of the extent of the falling off in receipts in consequence of its operation. It must also be remembered that the estimates were made on the basis of two mills, whereas the actual levy was two and one-half mills. The estimates then made were, of

course, incorrect, in consequence of the increase of one half mill authorized by the general assembly, although the actual receipts proved to be very nearly that made by the estimates. This result was to a great extent caused by the operation of the law for the semi-annual payment of taxes, which curtailed the receipts for the first half of the present year, and thus deprived the treasury of the increase of funds from the extra half mill added to the tax for 1884.

In addition to what is termed general revenue, other funds are received, held, and disbursed by the state treasurer, for which he gives his receipts, and for which he is charged on the books of this office. Immediately following the footings of the items composing the general revenue in the statement, under the heading, "from other sources," these several accounts will be found.

1. The first is agricultural college endowment fund. This is money derived from the sale of lands belonging to the college land-grant from the general government. As the money is received by the officers of the agricultural college in payment of lands sold, it is paid into the state treasury, and held for investment. As this fund is designed to be perpetual, no part of the principal can be used except for investment in interest bearing security. As fast as lawful loans can be made by the proper authority, the money is disposed of so as to secure the safety of the fund at the best rate of interest that can be obtained. This is a trust fund, and is in no sense state revenue.

2. *Swamp-land indemnity fund.*—This is composed of money received from time to time from the general government for swamp-lands in the several counties where lands, proven to be such as brings them under the description of swamp-lands, have been sold by the government for cash. This money is paid back to the state and receipted for by the state treasurer as swamp-land indemnity fund. The state long ago gave the swamp-lands to the counties, and the money received as indemnity, for these lands sold, goes to the counties where the lands are situated. The state treasurer pays it to the agents of the counties, they receipt for it, the receipts are filed in this office, and the treasurer is credited with the amounts, and that ends the transaction as far as the state is concerned.

3. *Permanent school-fund.*—This consists of sums received from sales of property taken on indebtedness to the permanent school-fund. When any considerable amount has accumulated in the state treasury, it has been sent out to the counties to be loaned as provided by law.

4. *Temporary school-fund.*—This is interest derived from loaning

the permanent fund, and is distributed semi-annually among the several counties, to be expended for educational purposes. The state, having borrowed \$245,435.19 of the permanent school-fund, pays]at the rate of eight per cent interest on it. For the amount of this interest a warrant is drawn on general revenue. The sum then becomes temporary school-fund, and enters into the general distribution semi-annually among the counties of the state. Statements of the semi-annual school-fund apportionments will be found in this report, each of which includes the proportion of interest paid by the state on the sum borrowed from the permanent school-fund.

The total of these separate funds, other than general revenue, received by the state treasurer during the fiscal term was \$132,560.26. This added to the general revenue makes the aggregate of the receipts into the state treasury the grand total of \$2,627,725.98, as shown in the statement number 1, "receipts and disbursements" in this report.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The balance of general revenue on hand at the close of the fiscal term, June 30, 1883, as shown by the auditor's report of that date, was \$71,559.52. This sum, added to that received as specified in the detailed statement of general revenue receipts, \$2,495,165.72, makes an aggregate of \$2,566,725.24, which has passed through the state treasury for general revenue purposes during the two fiscal years.

Disbursements of this fund have been made from time to time by the payment of auditor's warrants on the state treasurer. Of the amount of warrants issued, that officer has redeemed \$2,390,739.76. A large amount has been presented for redemption when the treasurer had not funds on hand with which to pay them. These were indorsed, and drew six per cent interest until the treasurer could redeem them. The interest thus paid amounted to \$28,833.54. This, added to the amount redeemed, makes \$2,419,573.30 actually paid out by the state treasurer during the fiscal term. Thus is left a balance of state revenue in the treasury of \$147,151.94, as shown in the statement.

WARRANTS OUTSTANDING, ISSUED, AND REDEEMED.

At the commencement of the fiscal term, there were outstanding warrants, as shown by the auditor's report of 1883, to the amount of \$16,450.60. There were issued during the last two years \$3,139,813.89. Those outstanding at the commencement of the term added to those

issued make the sum of \$3,156,264.49. The amount of those redeemed during the term was \$2,390,739.76. Taking this amount from the sum of the total outstanding at the commencement, and those issued during the term, and we have the total of warrants outstanding and unredeemed on the 30th of June, 1885, which is the very large sum of \$765,524.73.

Under the former mode of collecting the taxes it is estimated that about \$207,000 more would have been received into the treasury than was actually received in consequence of the semi-annual collection of taxes as provided by chapter 194, laws of the twentieth general assembly. As nearly as can be estimated this is about the extent of the deficiency of receipts for the present, as compared with those of the previous term. This being the first year of the practical operation of this new mode of tax collections, it necessarily interferes to a large extent with the receipts of the state treasurer, and he has consequently been under the necessity of indorsing many warrants that could under the former law—providing for the full payment in the month of February—have been redeemed. So far as tested, the operation of the new law has proved disadvantageous to the interests of the State, in being the means of preventing the collection and receipt of revenue at the time of the year when the expenditures of the extraordinary appropriations for buildings and improvements are by far the largest. With sufficient time and experience under the new mode of semi-annual payments, the present difficulty may be somewhat obviated, but under existing circumstances it produces unfavorable effects, and will result in causing the state to pay many thousands of dollars this year for interest on indorsed warrants. In future it would be well for the general assembly to consider this changed condition when making extraordinary appropriations, and make them payable in such installments as shall enable the treasurer to redeem the warrants when presented for payment.

While the falling off in the receipts of revenue in the first half of 1885, partially accounts for the large amount of outstanding warrants as shown in this report, it must be admitted, however, that the last general assembly went much beyond the resources of the state in making extraordinary appropriations. Upon referring to the auditor's report of 1883, it will be seen that the estimates then, made of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal term which ended with June last, were very nearly in the aggregate what the actual receipts have been, as shown in the statement of receipts made in this report. The

estimate of expenditures was of course, made from the actual provisions in the laws fixing the several sums for specific and ordinary purposes, and it is assumed was substantially correct. The sum of the estimated expenditures, subtracted from the estimated receipts, left \$563,780, as the amount that would be available for extraordinary appropriations. It is true that the receipts were estimated in a two-mill state levy. One-half mill having been added, the receipts will be finally increased in the neighborhood of \$475,000. But with this addition the receipts will prove to be much short of the amount needed to pay the extraordinary appropriations made at the last session. It would be well for the financial interests of the state if appropriations could be confined within the limits of the resources provided for their payment. The tendency of legislation seems to be toward making appropriations much in excess of the resources of the treasury. From this cause the treasurer is constantly compelled to indorse warrants, and consequently to pay interest on them until they can be redeemed. This should not be encouraged. The financial condition of the state should be such as would enable it to pay warrants as soon as presented at the treasury for redemption. This can be the rule only when the general assembly confines its extraordinary appropriations within the limits of the excess of receipts over the ordinary and standing appropriations as estimated by the auditor. It would perhaps be well for the general assembly to require a clerk to keep an account of every extraordinary appropriation made, so that members could obtain, at any time, the aggregate of such as has passed into law. It is difficult for members, burdened with a multiplicity of business, to be able to know what the sum of appropriations is, and especially so when the session approaches its close. Under these circumstances members vote for appropriations which they would not approve if they knew that in doing so they would compel the treasurer to pay interest on a large amount of warrants. If members could be kept informed from day to day of the gross amounts appropriated, they would be placed in a position to know, beyond question, the true condition of the financial ability of the state to meet them when called for. If the general assembly persist in making a larger amount of appropriations than the receipts at the treasury can pay during the fiscal term, it should make provision for raising the necessary revenue to insure their payment. Any other course only creates embarrassment, and entails an additional and needless expense upon the state. It also necessitates the payment of

a part of the expenditures authorized to be made from the receipts of the following fiscal term instead of confining such expenditures to the receipts of the current period. The succeeding legislature thus finds itself embarrassed with a load of inherited inability to meet necessary expenditures and at the same time pay a large portion of the appropriations made by its predecessor. If the same disposition to make excessive appropriations should be practiced by the general assembly of 1886 as was the case with its predecessor, it would place the financial affairs of the state in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is, however, to be expected that it will be warned by the course of its predecessor, and so control its appropriations as to keep them within the probable receipts of the present fiscal term. Unless this is substantially adhered to, the financial condition of the state will be such as to create embarrassment and render it unable to meet its pecuniary obligations. This is a situation which should by all means be avoided, and the general assembly when advised of the danger can be safely trusted to see that it will be surely prevented.

In Statements IX and X of this report, the estimates of the receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal period will be found. The former is based on a two-and-one-half-mills levy for 1885, and a two mills levy for 1886. The law provides for a two-and-one-half-mills levy for 1885 only, and unless the general assembly authorize it no more than two mills can be levied for 1886. The various other items are estimated on the actual receipts of the last fiscal term as a basis for the future. It will be seen that the estimate of interest on delinquent taxes is less than the actual amount received from this source during the last fiscal term. It is believed that the operation of the law providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes, and the consequent stoppage of interest, together with the reduction of the penalty for non-payment, from one per cent a month for the first three months, two per cent a month for the second three months, and three per cent per month thereafter until paid, to the uniform rate of one per cent per month, will materially reduce the amount received from this source. Experience under the new system of payments and penalties will alone demonstrate what the actual results will be; but the probabilities are that little, if any, more than one-half the amount of the actual receipts of the last fiscal term will be realized from this source. The estimate is therefore placed at \$25,000. The actual receipts from interest during the term just closed, as shown by the statement of receipts, was \$44,263.63.

THE EQUALIZED VALUATION

of the state, it will be seen by reference to Statement XXI in the report, amounts to \$489,660,081. By reference to the auditor's report of 1883, we find it was, two years ago, \$463,824,466 ; thus showing an increase in the valuation, for the period, of \$25,835,615. In comparing this increase with that of the fiscal period from 1881 to 1883 it appears that the increase of the valuation of the property of the state was very much greater during the first two years than it was for the last. By reference to the report of 1881, it will be seen that the total equalized valuation is reported to have been \$419,102,728, being \$44,721,738 less than that shown by the report of 1883. It thus appears that the increase in the valuation of the taxable property was \$18,886,123 less during the last two years than during the two preceding. It has been generally expected that the valuations made by the assessors this year would more nearly approximate the actual value of property than had formerly been the custom. If this expectation was to any extent realized, it would argue a still smaller comparative increase in the valuation during the period just closed.

The entire equalized valuation being as already stated \$489,660,081, and deducting therefrom the amount of exemptions for tree-planting, which is \$5,880,294, and we have \$483,770,787 as the basis of the state tax-levy. The board of equalization has, in accordance with law, levied two and one-half mills for 1885, which it is estimated will realize \$1,209,427. As before stated, the estimate for 1886 is calculated on a basis of a two-mills levy. This makes \$967,541. Adding the estimates for the two years together, we have the gross sum of \$2,176,969. This, with the estimated receipts from all other sources, gives us the total sum of \$2,781,269. This may reasonably be considered as the full amount of general revenue which will be received into the treasury during the current fiscal term under existing statutory provisions. Of course, if the general assembly should provide for levying more than the estimated two mills for 1886, the resources of the treasury will be increased accordingly ; but the estimates made by the auditor can only be made under existing laws, and any calculations made on a presumption of change therein would be unwarranted. Having ascertained what the probable receipts into the treasury will be for the current fiscal term, we will now consider the estimated expenditures for the same period.

Upon reference to statement X, it will be seen that the total ex-

penditures for the fiscal period, as contemplated by existing laws, will amount to the formidable sum of \$2,245,628. To meet this outlay, the estimated resources are, as before stated, \$2,781,469, leaving a balance of \$535,841. The amount of outstanding warrants unredeemed, on the 30th of June, was \$765,524.73. Subtract from this the cash in the treasury at the same date, which was \$147,151.94, and we have \$618,372.79 of warrants outstanding without means for redemption. Apply the balance above shown—\$535,841—to the redemption of the outstanding warrants, and we still have a deficiency of \$82,531.79 of outstanding warrants without any prospective means for redemption. This shows such a financial condition as will require the general assembly to exercise great wisdom and rigid economy in managing the financial affairs of the state. The twentieth general assembly was entirely too liberal in making extraordinary appropriations, as the foregoing statement of the financial condition of the state unmistakably demonstrates. How to extricate it from the present embarrassment is a question for the twenty-first general assembly to consider. Under the present outlook it would seem that there can be no funds to expend for extraordinary purposes whatever, unless further provision be made for raising revenue.

Sometimes legislators are unable to see why large amounts should not be realized from unpaid taxes, and sums reported as in the hands of county treasurers, in addition to the receipts as estimated by the auditor. Such persons may be reminded of the fact that experience has demonstrated that similar balances exist at the close of each fiscal term, and cannot be taken into account in making estimates of the receipts, as it may be safely presumed that like amounts will be shown at the close of the present fiscal period as at the end of those preceding. We can rely on receiving into the treasury only the full amount of the tax levy, depending upon collections from unpaid taxes of former years to make good the deficiency of the present time. The full amount of the levy may be calculated upon this year, as the extra half mill has been added for several years past, and the now unpaid taxes from this source will doubtless make good the deficiency that would have occurred if the extra half mill had been levied for this year only. Judging from all the present known sources of revenue, it will not be wise or safe for the general assembly to presume that more will be realized than is covered by the estimates submitted.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The total equalized valuation of property, as before stated, is \$489,660,081. That this figure very inadequately represents the wealth of the state needs no argument to establish. It is palpable. No observing person will contend that the state's growth in population, until it now contains one and three-quarter millions of people within its borders, has not been accompanied with a much greater increase in wealth, both acquired and productive. Yet the figures of the assessors would indicate far otherwise, as appears by the following statistics for a series of years:

YEARS.	Population.	Valuation.	Valuation per capita.
1856.....	517,875	\$164,894,413	\$317.44
1857.....	*562,990	210,044,533	373.13
1859.....	641,628	197,823,350	308.31
1861.....	*685,713	177,244,316	251.19
1863.....	701,093	167,108,974	238.35
1865.....	756,427	215,063,401	284.81
1867.....	902,317	256,517,184	284.28
1869.....	1,045,025	294,532,252	281.84
1871.....	*1,217,900	348,642,728	286.26
1873.....	1,251,340	369,124,912	294.98
1875.....	1,350,553	395,423,140	293.52
1877.....	*1,445,900	404,670,044	279.87
1879.....	*1,541,000	405,541,397	262.14
1881.....	*1,660,000	419,102,728	252.47
1883.....	*1,700,000	463,824,466	272.83
1885.....	1,753,980	489,660,081	279.17

* Estimated.

These figures shows that, while the population of the state has increased in the last twenty-nine years 238 per cent, the assessed valuation of property has been raised only 198 per cent, and that the valuation per capita, which was, in 1856, \$317.44, and in 1857, \$373.13, is now only \$279.17. In the latter ratio, too, is included the valuation of all the railroad property in the state, itself amounting to \$18.06 per capita. The increase in valuation is found, on inspection, to be the greater in personalty, contrary to what seems to be the general impression. Since 1857, a period of twenty-eight years, personal property has increased in valuation 128 per cent, while realty has augmented only 111 per cent, according to the assessors' figures.

This system of persistent low valuation cannot be justified on any grounds consistant with the welfare and credit of the state and its various subdivisions.

Statement No. XIX exhibits some remarkable disparities in the value of live stock, according to the assessors' figures, in the several counties. The valuation of cattle ranges from \$18.32 a head in Davis county, and \$15.47 in Appanoose county, to \$6.14 in Winneshiek and \$6.46 in Lyon; that of horses, from \$43.20 in Davis, and \$42.78 in Mills, to \$15.85 in Lyon and \$15.05 in O'Brien; that of mules, from \$53.88 in Mills, and \$51.32 in Page, to \$16.62 in Lyon and \$16.98 in O'Brien; that of sheep, from \$2.01 in Pocahontas, and \$1.53 in Linn and Monroe, to 41 cents in Palo Alto (adjoining Pocahontas), and 47 cents in Lyon; and that of swine, from \$4.30, in Van Buren and \$4.23 in Davis, to 62 cents in Carroll and 30 in O'Brien!

These enormous disparities ought in some manner to be remedied; and this can be done by giving the state board power to equalize as to live stock as well as to realty. That body can make all due allowances for inequalities of breeds in the several counties as well as it can for different qualities of lands and lots. The injustice of the present system, or rather want of system, would seem to be too flagrant to permit it to be longer tolerated.

INDEBTEDNESS OF COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNSHIPS, AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

This office is frequently called upon for information relative to the indebtedness of the abovenamed corporations. It is worthy the consideration of the general assembly whether it would not be well to provide by statute for requiring reports to be made to this office by local officers, giving the data from which accurate compilations of the desired information could be made.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Former auditors, in their biennial reports for a number of terms, have uniformly agreed in recommending a change in our revenue laws so as to make the counties responsible to the state for the full amount of state tax levied on the equalized total value of the property in each county, without additions or deductions therefrom. Without reiterating the reasons given in favor of the proposed change, I would simply indorse the views of former auditors, given in their reports in regard to it, and again suggest that the general assembly give the subject favorable consideration.

AUTHORITY FOR DRAWING MONEY FROM THE TREASURY.

The constitution ordains that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." This provision seems to be very positive, and its requirements exacting. Yet I find a practice has grown up of issuing warrants on what I cannot but regard as very doubtful constitutional authority. It not unfrequently happens that an act is passed fixing a rate of compensation for services to be performed; but no provision is made for drawing the same from the treasury. Yet, as such act seemed to contemplate creating a public charge, it has been looked upon as implying an appropriation; and warrants have been drawn upon the authority thereof. Of the character of claims thus treated, I may instance the following: The per diem of the regents of the university; the per diem and mileage of the trustees of the various institutions, except the agricultural college and the hospitals for the insane (the compensation of the trustees of these institutions being provided for by special enactment); the per diem and mileage (beyond actual expenses) of the directors of the normal school; and the allowances to the attorney-general beyond his annual salary. Warrants have also been drawn under the authority of joint resolutions. In view of the fact that the practice had gained some sort of sanction from usage, I did not think it advisable to make any material change therein; but I deem it my imperative duty to call attention thereto, in hopes that the general assembly may be induced to take action calculated to make the manner of drawing money from the treasury conform in all respects to the constitutional requirement.

PAYMENTS IN TO THE STATE TREASURY.

How to secure prompt payments by the county authorities of the moneys due the state, on the various accounts, has repeatedly been the subject of recommendation in the official reports of this office, and something has been accomplished toward the end desired, so that the law is quite clear as to the duty of county officers in this regard. The time of payment of general revenue and insane hospital dues are specified, and the mode of proceeding in order to reimburse the state for the care of indigent children, and for the expense of clothing the inmates of the institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded, is laid down, and the duties thus prescribed are reasonably well performed in most of the counties. There

are exceptions, however, unfortunately too numerous, and these exceptions increase the interest account of the state, by reason of the inability of the treasurer to cash warrants because of funds thus withheld. These remarks particularly apply to the funds required of the counties for the care of their unfortunates at the several state institutions. Statement No. II shows the amounts paid by the state for the care of the insane at the hospitals and the indigent children at the orphans' home, and the clothing of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded, and statement XXVI exhibits the amounts yet due the state from counties on these several accounts. From these statements the following table is collated:

	Amount paid by state.	Amount due from coun- ties June 30.	Percentage.
Care of insane.....	\$ 388,537.00	\$ 70,419.00	18
Indigent children.....	87,085.34	21,333.81	57½
Clothing for feeble-minded children.....	10,079.54	4,092.99	81
Deaf and dumb pupils.....	2,394.84	2,172.25	90
Blind pupils.....	1,807.24	2,810.88	1.55
Total	\$ 487,905.96	\$ 101,027.92	24

It will be seen that the amount due because of the pupils at the college for the blind exceeds the entire amount charged for the period of two years. This great deficiency is partly accounted for by the fact that there is no provision for meeting any amount that may be lacking by reason of the inability of the parents or guardians of the pupils to pay the expense of clothing their wards. This ought to be remedied by requiring the amounts due in such cases to be paid out of the county treasury.

In 1878, in order to facilitate the payment of insane dues, an act was passed, attaching a penalty of three per cent a month in case of failure of the board of supervisors to levy the necessary tax to pay those dues. There appears to be no difficulty on this score now, if there ever was any. A tax, abundantly sufficient, is levied by all the counties, to meet the accruing expenses, on this account; but in not a few counties it appears to be used as an addition to the ordinary county revenues, and turned into the state treasury only after long delay, and sometimes constant urging from this office.

It is true that penalties are provided by law for non-performance of

du'y, on the part of county treasurers and other officers, and perhaps they are severe enough, but, as they must be enforced by local authorities, which are often not inimical to the feeling which causes the funds to be retained in the county treasury, it is evident they constitute an insufficient incentive to prompt payments. What is wanted is not so much penalty for non-performance of the required duties, as direct provisions for enforcing performance thereof. If authority were given to institute summary proceedings in case of derelict officials, it would very much facilitate promptness in the required payments. Something of the kind is also required in justice to the counties whose officers perform their duties in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law, but whose citizens necessarily pay their share of the augmented expense entailed by tardy and delinquent officers and counties.

THE SPECIAL OATH REQUIRED OF A COUNTY TREASURER.

Section 73 of the Code requires the auditor to exact an oath of each county treasurer, when the latter seeks to obtain credit for moneys paid into the state treasury, to the effect "that he has not used, loaned, or appropriated any of the public money for his private benefit, nor for the benefit of any other person." In my judgment this section should be repealed. It is at best very doubtful legislation to require an officer, who has already sworn that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, afterward to make another oath that he has not violated his first one; and this is the purport of the section criticised. Nothing of the kind is exacted of any other officer, even of the thousands of school treasurers throughout the state. Moreover, it is very difficult of enforcement, so much so that very few treasurers regularly transmit the required affidavit. It was found to be difficult to some extent even when, as was the case at the time of the adoption of the code of 1851, in which this provision first appeared, the treasurers usually made their payments into the state treasury in person, and the auditor could require the oath to be taken on the presentation to him of the duplicate receipt. It is much more so now, when by reason of later enactments the mode of paying the revenue to the state treasurer has entirely changed, and a county treasurer very rarely makes payment in person. I am aware that this of itself would be a very inadequate reason for the repeal of any law, but when it is considered in connection with the character of the leg-

isolation, and the changed circumstances since the latter was first enacted, it presents, in my judgment, a phase demanding legislative attention. If the section be not repealed, I am persuaded something should be done toward making it more effective.

THE SCHOOL-FUND

is now in excellent condition. The law of 1872 making counties responsible for the whole amount of permanent school-fund in their possession, and requiring them to pay the full amount of interest in semi-annual payments, has operated very beneficially, and so far has proved satisfactory to all the officers whose duties require them to enforce it. It has curtailed the amount of labor required under the old system, and has very much simplified the keeping of the accounts both in the counties and in this office.

It will be seen by reference to table in Statement XII of this report that the total amount of permanent fund in the several counties of the state, and on which they are charged with interest at this date, is \$3,836,111.12. This shows an increase, over the aggregate given in the table published in the auditor's report of 1883, of \$250,338.21.

The additions to the fund are made up mainly from sales of lands reported from the several counties. In addition to sales the sum of \$808.30 has been received from escheated estates during the last fiscal term, a detailed statement of which is given. The entire permanent school fund of the state now available, including state loans at this date, is \$4,083,442.31. Additions will continue to be made from time to time until all the lands and lots still held by the state are sold, and the proceeds become a part of the fund.

Among the assets of this fund, as appears in statement XII, is a bond for \$112,000 issued to the fund by the state, which bond falls due March 2, 1888. As this bond does not stand for losses to the fund, but for moneys directly borrowed to help pay the \$200,000 debt of 1858, which became due in 1868, the amount thereof is not affected by the exception contemplated in the last clause of section 3, article 7, of the constitution. It is true that the twenty-second general assembly will convene before the bond becomes due, and can therefore make provision for meeting it; nevertheless, as it cannot at that time be paid, and the bonded debt be also liquidated to that extent, without action by the body before which this report will come, it seems proper to call your attention to it at this time.

The total amount of school lands yet unsold in the several counties of the state, July 1, 1885, as shown by the report of the land department, made by the secretary of state, was 64,647.88 acres. The minimum price fixed by law at which they can be sold is six dollars per acre. Estimating them at that price, these lands would yield \$387,887.28. This, added to the \$4,083,442.31 now available, would make \$4,471,329.59, exclusive of the parcels of lots in the hands of the executive council still unsold.

Tables are given in this report showing in detail the semi-annual apportionments of interest made to the respective counties during the fiscal term. The aggregate amount distributed was \$476,921.62, and the average sum for each person entitled to attend the public schools was thirty eight and one half cents per annum.

It appears from the books in this office that \$800 has been credited to the school fund which really belongs to the general revenue, and should be transferred to that account, thereby reducing the aggregate of the permanent school fund by that sum.

One instance has occurred where a county auditor has applied to this office, claiming that his county had not been allowed proper credits when the final settlement was made and agreed upon by the auditor of state and the county auditor on the first day of January, 1874, as provided in chapter 34, public acts of 1872. Nearly eleven years having passed since these settlements were completed, ratified, and signed by both the county auditor and the auditor of state, and as these were designed to be complete and final settlements of all differences then existing between the school fund accounts in the several counties and like accounts in the office of the auditor of state, it has been deemed improper, and probably unlawful, to go behind them and open up anew disputed claims that are presumed to have been long ago adjusted by the proper authorities. The officer in this instance was advised that if the evidence of injustice imposed on the county in consequence of the oversight of its auditor could be clearly and unquestionably presented, the county had better have the matter submitted to the ensuing general assembly, and request it to examine the subject, and if the claim should be found to be a just one, that body could instruct the auditor of state to credit the county with whatever might be allowed. Some examination was given to the claim as made by the county auditor, and a portion of it at least was found untenable, while some ground seemed to exist on which part of it might be considered correct. It is deemed the safest and

best policy never to go back of these final settlements in adjusting school-fund accounts in this office. The law itself seems to contemplate this, and no change should be made in them unless by order of the general assembly. If the door should be again opened for readjustment of disputed questions, every new county auditor who might conceive that his county has been unfairly charged in the settlement would be prompted to reopen adjusted accounts, and again renew the interminable conflicts which these final settlements were designed permanently to obviate. This has so far been fully realized, and the auditor of state should rigidly adhere to the rule of standing by them as starting-points in all future adjustments, except when otherwise instructed by the general assembly. A contrary course would destroy their character as *final settlements*, and their authority as such would be entirely ignored.

BANKS.

The statute authorizes the auditor to make, or cause to be made, an examination of any banking association in the State whenever he may see proper, but no provision is made for the expense of such examination. It has been customary, however, to charge the same to the banks, and they, I think, quite generally have paid it. It would seem, however, that the matter should not be left thus doubtful. A fee for examination, graduated according to capital, similar to that required of national banks, is desirable.

There would seem to be no good reason why all banks, whether managed by corporations or by individuals, should not be under official supervision. It is the business, rather than the character of the management, that suggests any necessity for such supervision. The legislature of the state of New York has, during the present year, forbidden, by positive enactment, the use of the term "bank" by any institution not organized under the banking-law of the state. In view of the fact that to the popular mind, by reason of immemorial usage, this term carries with it the idea of an institution more or less under government control, there would seem to be good reason for such legislation, if the official supervision herein recommended be not considered practicable or advisable.

INSURANCE.

The business of insurance is now of such magnitude in the state as to entail on the auditor's office a large amount of responsibility

and labor. I notice that former incumbents have recommended the creation of a separate department to take charge of this business. The general assembly has so far failed to act upon such recommendations. From the short experience I have had in conducting the affairs of the office, I am strongly impressed with the propriety, if not necessity, of creating a separate department to take especial charge of the insurance business. In view of the recent experience of the office in conducting the business it is hoped that the ensuing session of the general assembly will make provision for a separate department, and relieve the Auditor of the labor and responsibility inseparable from the duties connected with it as they are now defined. Attention has been called to this subject in the insurance report for 1885, which will be furnished to members of the general assembly. It would seem only necessary again to remind the members of the necessity of doing something in this direction in order to insure the establishment of a new department for this purpose.

The revenue derived from insurance companies is large. It will be seen, in the statement of receipts in this report, that the sum realized from the two and one-half per cent tax on the gross receipts of both fire and life companies, organized in other states and countries, amounted to \$125,471.71 for the two years ended June 30, 1885, and the fees received by the Auditor for the same period were \$50,832.74, making an aggregate of \$176,304.45. This is quite a revenue from that source, and it should remind the general assembly that a small portion of it might be well expended in providing the separate department herein recommended.

The report of 1885 shows an expenditure by our citizens for regular insurance of nearly four millions of dollars in 1884: a sum almost equal to one-third of the entire taxation levied for all purposes in the state in 1883. It will no doubt continue to expand as the state advances in the accumulation of wealth and property. Our citizens have a right to expect that their interests will be properly guarded against imposition by companies and agents that are unwilling or unable to comply with the requirements of our laws. This can and should be more fully secured by some proper person whose principal duty it should be to supervise and attend to the details of the business.

It is deemed proper to call the attention of the General Assembly to the provisions of chapter 210, laws of 1880. Section 3 of that act provides, "The assured, may, at any time after the maturity of the

note, contract, or installment, pay to the insurance company or association the customary short rates, including the expense of taking the risk, and the cost of suit in case suit has been commenced, or judgment rendered on the note or contract; and upon such payment, if he so elect, his said policy shall be canceled," etc. As the expenses charged by different companies vary from 25 to 60 per cent, it would seem proper that the law should fix a maximum to these charges. It would be fair to fix the limit at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the remainder of the premium, after deducting the established short rates. Complaints are frequently made to this office in regard to charges made for expenses in the cancellation of policies. If the law should be changed as here suggested that trouble would be obviated.

CO-OPERATIVE COMPANIES.

Attention is called in the insurance report to the necessity for some legislation to protect our citizens from the imposition and fraudulent representations by the class of almost innumerable so-called co-operative or assessment life insurance companies. For some time these associations have been multiplying rapidly in our own and other states. Many citizens have written to this office making inquiries regarding their condition and standing. One reply only could be given, and that was that our law as interpreted by our courts did not recognize that class of companies as coming within the scope of our insurance laws, and that this office, having no jurisdiction over them, had no official knowledge of their existence. Under the law as it now exists there seems to be no means by which such companies can be compelled to deal justly and fairly with those who are tempted to take policies therein and become members. Under an agreement to pay not exceeding a certain amount on the death of a member it is generally further provided that the company will only pay whatever sum may be collected from members on assessments levied in case of death. The sum collected is usually much less than that named in the policy. The party to whom the insurance is due finds by experience that there really was no insurance of any definite amount, and that the tempting sum named in the policy, or rather certificate of membership, dwindles to insignificant proportions when the time comes for final payment. The real fact is that no assurance of the payment of any definite sum is given, or intended to be given, when the members are induced by plausible misrepresentations to pay admission fees, annual dues, and assessments with the understanding

that the large and highly ornamented figures on the face of the certificate will be realized in full on the occurrence of the death of the insured. The state, and indeed the whole country, is overrun with the agents of this class of so-called insurance companies. With no pecuniary responsibilities resting upon them, any number of men can get together and organize a company of this kind, and with a few dollars expended on printers' ink, and the employment of a number of talkative and expert agents, they can so operate on the credulity of the people as to enable them to do a profitable business in securing admission fees, annual dues, and other charges for expenses in conducting the business for the alleged benefit of the members. Judging from the fact that these organizations continue to multiply, notwithstanding the fact that the experience of some of the earlier ones of this class in the state has proved delusive to those who became members, and they have already run their brief careers and passed out of active existence, it would seem that further experiments must be made in this direction before the people will be satisfied that the system itself can only temporarily succeed. Under this state of facts some adequate legislation should be devised that would put these companies under a supervision, such as would at least bring them within reasonable restrictions and require them to pay to their patrons a specific amount on the death of a member, and exact some guarantee of pecuniary responsibility on the part of the management.

- Some suggestions relative to needed legislation have been made in the insurance report, which need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the general assembly should take up the subject, and enact such a law regulating the business as would in its practical application rid the State of the many swindles now being perpetrated on its citizens in the name of insurance, but gotten up solely for the pecuniary benefit of those engaged in them. It is doubtful if the existing law can be so enforced as to prevent companies of other states from transacting business in Iowa. The attorney general has given it as his opinion that under the decisions of our courts it would be better for the auditor not to attempt it. In this condition our state is being overrun with these delusive institutions, and their agents, having a clear field, are busy at work getting all the business they can work up, to the great injury of legitimate insurance, and the wronging of the victims. Under the law the auditor is utterly powerless to interfere with their operations and can only call on the legislative power

of the state to provide some adequate means for restraining and controlling them in the future.

Assessment or co-operative life associations should be required to make annual reports to the auditor of state, showing their business and condition. This office should have control of them, with authority to prevent their doing business, if found to be in an unsound condition. The statute should also provide proper penalties for a violation of the law. Section 1160 of the code as amended, and under which such associations are organized, is devoid of specific penalties for its violation, and this office is without any power of supervision over them as the law now stands. A much needed change in the direction suggested would be beneficial.

J. W. CATTELL,

Auditor of State.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Condition of the several savings banks doing business under the laws of the state, as shown by their reports made to the auditor of state, June 30, 1886.

ASSETS.

STATEMENT NO. I—CONTINUED.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	CASHER.	Bills received.	Cash and cash items.	Credits subject to audit drafts.	Overdrafts.	Real estate and personal property.	Total assets and liabilities.
Norway	Benton County Savings Bank	Thos. Atkinson	\$ 21,026.02	\$ 2,826.49	\$ 2,260.12	\$ 1,914.81	\$ 2,203.12	\$ 22,947.41
Mouk City	Inwa Savings Bank	L. Wynn	28,671.90	813.77	10,225.34	45.32	1,119.04	119,195.50
Toldeo .....	.....	Hiram Baldwin	78,319.46	8,651.07	6,708.87	6,192.04	6,145.64	101,595.70
Washington .....	.....	A. Anderson	16,008.10	24,645.61	9,311.67	2,180.00	2,635.59	126,146.76
West Union .....	.....	E. A. Whitney, Treasurer	61,522.15	.....	19,367.78	.....	2,410.00	104,800.03
Williamstown .....	.....	John Hughes, Jr.	22,668.59	4,624.06	2,203.88	1,261.29	6,900.91	61,217.03
Totals	34 banks .....	.....	\$ 7,644,633.37	\$ 217,146.96	\$ 1,374,465.94	\$ 62,651.54	\$ 270,039.91	\$ 9,512,908.97
Totals as per report of Auditor of State, July 1, 1903, pages 8 and 9, appendix .....	.....	.....	7,162,899.24	204,088.79	643,355.37	2,624.59	189,732.45	8,410,739.63
Increase .....	.....	.....	481,733.66	.....	711,109.57	23,026.95	90,307.46	1,102,127.14
Diminution .....	.....	.....	.....	78,940.83	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Condition October 29, 1903, upon examination.
 † 23 banks.

STATEMENT No. I--CONTINUED.
LIABILITIES.

STATEMENT No. I--CONTINUED.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	CASHIER.	Capital.	Due depositors.	Due banks and others.	UNDIVIDED PROFITS.		
						Surplus.	Other undi- vided profits.	Total.
Norway	Henton County Savings Bank	Thos. Atkinson	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 17,786.59	\$	\$	\$ 5,155.82	\$ 5,155.82
Sioux City	Iowa Savings Bank	L. Wynn	50,000.00	61,351.87	.....	3,500.00	4,633.63	8,133.63
Toledo	Toledo Savings Bank	Hiram Baldwin	50,000.00	25,913.58	8,005.83	15,000.00	2,646.29	17,646.29
Washington	Washington County Savings Bank	A. Anderson	50,000.00	59,173.86	12,739.67	.....	6,536.23	6,536.23
West Union	Wayette County Savings Bank	E. A. Whitney, Treasurer	15,000.00	88,820.78	.....	.....	979.24	979.24
Williamsburgh	Williamsburgh Savings Bank	John Hughes, Jr.	10,000.00	40,509.18	10.00	.....	1,298.85	1,298.85
Totals	34 banks .....	.....	\$ 1,645,000.00	\$ 7,401,633.30	\$ 114,070.59	\$ 223,296.86	\$ 234,868.22	\$ 458,163.08
Totals as per report of Auditor of State, July 1, 1883, pages 8 and 9, appendix†....			1,335,000.00	6,761,144.92	51,345.04	.....	.....	272,249.87
Increase .....	.....	.....	310,000.00	640,488.38	63,725.55	.....	.....	185,913.21

* Condition when examined, Oct. 29, 1885.
† 28 banks.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement of condition of incorporated Banks (not savings) at the close of business June 30, 1885, except as otherwise noted.

ASSETS.

LOCATION.	Bills receivable.	Cash and cash items.	Notes subject to debit drafts.	Overdrafts.	Real estate and per- sonal property.	Total assets and li- abilities.
Adel.....	69,932.25	7,616.50	1,194.20	9,278.05	5,642.75	76,652.25
Algona.....	98,691.15	9,367.33	18,482.92	1,846.73	10,210.15	134,786.23
Atlantic.....	169,561.90	16,733.87	18,376.39	13,541.21	13,553.79	231,187.16
Blairtown.....	72,184.02	11,638.96	20,261.00	2,450.00	12,041.06	118,575.04
Bonaparte.....	30,017.79	12,043.47	2,591.41	.....	1,197.57	45,853.64
Burlington.....	73,093.29	2,980.17	10,147.97	723.61	1,893.40	88,746.41
Correctionville	49,318.11	4,907.84	21,628.23	3,733.74	1,823.09	82,007.02
Corydon.....	41,899.61	3,110.16	6,825.45	410.62	2,917.19	54,963.03
Corydon.....	63,418.67	6,643.96	6,654.10	6,146.73	9,916.09	92,778.46
Council Bluffs.	163,751.87	74,158.81	127,265.80	5,226.49	2,560.00	371,902.97
Creston.....	90,737.76	11,538.03	35,392.33	1,073.90	12,200.00	150,941.02
Denison.....	57,866.55	14,894.24	18,225.00	1,175.57	5,500.00	97,651.35
Des Moines.....	196,639.61	31,002.71	22,297.27	4,397.73	28,000.00	304,302.33
Dubuque.....	142,665.88	18,607.29	11,514.57	2,941.41	2,450.00	173,179.90
Dubuque.....	605,190.41	36,208.29	123,389.79	1,440.73	23,800.00	788,929.22
Eldora.....	93,546.33	13,193.95	39,494.14	115.69	13,182.55	159,492.63
Fort Madison.	166,262.26	10,556.13	92,863.04	4,054.92	5,000.00	278,848.35
Hampton.....	308,777.11	7,664.59	16,838.10	3,052.72	12,632.10	348,904.62
Harlan.....	63,011.74	8,776.26	9,800.83	2,705.31	7,522.14	90,816.28
Humboldt.....	69,470.06	3,667.63	17,399.89	382.05	5,734.00	96,615.29
Humboldt.....	63,322.46	5,016.69	14,936.12	3,398.14	11,311.26	97,982.68
Indianola.....	63,346.87	7,741.75	18,611.17	1,365.56	12,324.00	123,393.36
Iowa Falls.....	71,088.78	3,963.63	7,613.94	3,392.63	6,704.64	92,767.67
Keokuk.....	235,600.64	73,092.98	160,723.46	82.85	6,108.00	475,595.53
Keosauqua.....	73,536.56	11,825.74	18,761.63	1,788.67	11,904.64	117,835.63
Lansing.....	72,912.88	14,507.96	47,090.22	13,730.00	7,879.73	156,072.33
Lincoln.....	69,430.30	11,737.64	8,370.23	188.51	3,905.36	92,564.03
Livermore.....	94,333.80	3,309.64	4,392.09	.....	1,893.57	104,000.05
Macedonia.....	63,396.86	5,065.43	11,475.62	8,217.26	1,500.00	79,254.96
Manchester.....	168,665.67	17,399.36	94,618.61	9,821.79	25,661.64	174,994.17

STATEMENT No. II—CONTINUED.

* 48 banks.

NOTE—The dates set opposite some of the banks indicate the time when they were respectively examined under instructions from this office.—AUDITOR.

STATEMENT NO. II—CONTINUED.

LIABILITIES.

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	CASHIER.	Capital.	Due depositors.	Due banks and others.	UNDIVIDED PROFITS.		
						Surplus.	Other undivided profits.	Total.
Adel	Adel Bank, June 3	N. M. Leeb.	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 23,480.11	\$	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 1,173.81	\$ 3,173.81
Algona	Kossuth County Bank.	Lewis H. Smith.	50,000.00	75,820.90	..	..	8,917.39	8,917.39
Atlantic	Cass County Bank.	J. P. ..	50,000.00	164,973.16	5,190.69	..	1,023.31	1,023.31
Blairtown	H. F. ..	50,000.00	59,527.03	..	5,000.00	4,048.01	9,048.01
Bonaparte	Thos. ..	25,000.00	15,068.41	319.20	..	5,029.03	5,029.03
Burlington	B. L. ..	60,000.00	21,047.41	6,615.00	1,094.00	..	1,094.00
Correctionsville	Geo. J. ..	50,000.00	22,037.11	406.26	..	9,655.55	9,655.55
Corydon	June 23 ..	John A. Harper.	30,000.00	19,810.32	..	8,428.00	1,724.71	5,152.71
Corydon	H. Bracewell.	52,223.12	25,537.12	..	8,000.00	1,618.22	4,618.22
Council Bluffs	A. W. Street.	75,000.00	212,341.37	84,245.30	..	816.30	816.30
Creston	E. J. Bush.	50,000.00	85,234.66	10,339.71	2,700.00	2,698.05	5,398.05
Denison	W. H. Kridler.	50,000.00	42,530.49	1.60	..	5,129.27	5,129.27
Des Moines	Geo. W. Baker.	100,000.00	178,131.90	..	..	6,170.33	6,170.33
Dubuque	W. G. Stewart, President.	50,000.00	106,977.60	..	19,500.00	8,701.79	17,201.79
Dubuque	P. J. Lee.	120,000.00	610,827.53	14,005.93	42,521.66	1,713.16	44,234.76
Eldora	C. McK. Duren.	50,000.00	84,010.37	..	16,000.00	9,482.19	25,482.19
Ft. Madison	J. A. Smith.	50,000.00	172,468.98	..	50,000.00	6,381.37	56,381.37
Hampton	G. G. Clemmer.	75,000.00	141,167.54	..	22,500.00	10,237.08	32,737.08
Hartian	M. E. Campbell.	50,000.00	84,281.89	..	8,000.00	1,531.39	4,531.39
Humboldt	S. H. Brewer.	50,000.00	28,324.49	..	17,522.60	768.11	18,390.71
Humboldt	J. W. Foster.	57,000.00	45,868.79	101.94	14,300.48	621.50	14,921.98
Indianola	J. H. Whitney.	60,000.00	56,641.61	..	..	6,547.74	6,547.74
Iowa Falls	H. C. Miller.	50,000.00	31,592.32	5,219.73	..	6,085.02	6,085.02
Keokuk	A. Bridgeman, Jr.	150,000.00	201,270.59	21,135.78	..	2,988.48	2,988.48
Keota	E. G. Wilson.	85,000.00	77,137.92	18.47	..	5,682.24	5,682.24
Lansing	J. W. Thomas.	83,000.00	118,822.44	..	..	4,242.79	4,242.79
Linnville	A. L. Rockhold.	25,200.00	69,603.67	..	5,292.00	2,468.95	7,760.95
Livermore	C. Korslund.	25,000.00	8,908.32	..	..	151.21	151.21
Macedonia	James M. Kelley.	25,000.00	40,537.04	..	11,310.97	1,686.97	12,997.94
Manchester	W. H. Leeds.	60,000.00	97,660.89	..	16,016.25	1,578.05	17,594.30

ASSESSED VALUATION
OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY

IN THE
STATE OF IOWA,

AS FIXED BY THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE STATE

MARCH 2, 1885,

UNDER PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 5, TITLE 10 OF THE CODE, AND CHAPTER 114, ACTS OF THE 17TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

TABLE No. I.

Length and assessed value of railroads, January 1, 1885, by counties.
Compiled by the Secretary of State.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Adair —	28.052	\$.....	\$ 141,104.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	8.50	12,000	102,000.00
Creston & Northern.....	19.552	2,000	39,104.00
Adams —	30.373	.....	370,735.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	28.443	13,500	356,980.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Creston Branch.....	3.930	3,500	13,755.00
Allamakee —	64.55	.....	207,419.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Milwaukee Div...	1.61	2,000	3,220.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division.....	36.11	4,500	162,495.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Minn. Division	4.02	4,700	18,894.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Waukon Branch.....	22.81	1,000	22,810.00
Appanoose —	98.257	.....	333,514.00
Centerville, Moravia & Albia.....	13.337	2,000	26,674.00
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City.....	17.97	2,200	39,534.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch ...	29.88	6,000	179,280.00
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska.....	29.13	2,500	72,825.00
Moulton & Albia.....	.679	1,000	679.00
St. Louis, Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids.....	7.261	2,000	14,522.00
Audubon —	28.44	.....	56,880.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Audubon Branch.....	16.36	2,000	32,720.00
Iowa Southwestern.....	12.08	2,000	24,160.00
Benton —	91.02	.....	573,838.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	23.01	6,300	144,963.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Pacific Division...	14.85	3,500	51,975.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	24.84	9,500	235,980.00
Chicago & Northwestern—What Cheer Branch.....	2.47	2,000	4,940.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div	24.08	5,500	132,440.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Ottumwa Line.....	1.77	2,000	3,540.00
Black Hawk —	87.94	.....	417,562.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	32.74	6,300	206,262.00
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	7.38	3,000	22,140.00
Illinois Central.....	26.72	5,500	146,960.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	21.10	2,000	42,200.00
Boone —	82.81	.....	408,525.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	27.53	9,500	261,535.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div	7.83	5,500	43,065.00
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.....	3.00	3,700	11,100.00
Iowa Railway, Coal & Manufacturing Co.....	3.25	4,500	14,625.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	25.00	2,500	62,500.00
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern.....	15.70	1,000	15,700.00
Bremer —	49.68	.....	136,804.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	4.18	6,300	26,334.00
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	19.47	3,000	58,410.00
Dubuque & Dakota.....	26.03	2,000	52,060.00
Buchanan —	50.31	.....	186,475.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Milwaukee Div ...	25.78	2,000	51,560.00
Illinois Central.....	24.53	5,500	134,915.00
Buena Vista —	49.20	.....	192,093.00
Illinois Central.....	25.41	5,500	139,755.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	23.79	2,200	52,338.00
Butler —	73.67	.....	325,083.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	21.06	6,300	132,678.00
Dubuque & Dakota.....	27.70	2,000	55,400.00
Illinois Central.....	91.42	5,500	137,005.00

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Calhoun—	61.81	\$.....	\$ 154,567.00
Des Moines & Northwestern.....	29.82	1,200	35,184.00
Illinois Central.....	14.85	5,500	81,675.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	17.14	2,200	37,708.00
Carroll—	85.10	.....	449,900.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	25.41	9,500	241,395.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.....	24.95	5,500	137,325.00
Iowa Southwestern.....	25.44	2,000	50,880.00
Maple River.....	9.30	2,200	20,460.00
Cass—	53.917	.....	383,534.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	27.47	12,000	329,640.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—At. and S'n. Branch.....	14.71	2,000	29,420.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Audubon Branch.....	8.18	2,000	16,360.00
Red Oak & Atlantic.....	3.557	2,000	7,114.00
Cedar—	86.966	.....	487,987.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	8.95	6,300	56,385.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Clinton Branch... ..	23.856	2,000	57,712.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	24.90	9,500	236,550.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	6.88	12,000	82,560.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Wilton & Tipton Branch.....	4.92	2,000	9,840.00
Davenport & Northwestern.....	8.96	2,000	7,920.00
Stanwood & Tipton.....	8.50	2,000	17,000.00
Cerro Gordo—	68.06	.....	326,431.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	10.57	6,300	66,591.00
Central Iowa.....	24.34	5,500	133,870.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div... ..	33.15	3,800	125,970.00
Cherokee—	29.80	.....	163,900.00
Illinois Central.....	29.80	5,500	163,900.00
Chickasaw—	33.38	.....	121,204.00
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	7.05	3,000	21,150.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div... ..	26.33	3,800	100,054.00
Clarke—	48.549	.....	383,581.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	26.449	13,500	357,061.50
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	22.10	1,200	26,520.00
Clay—	37.71	.....	120,318.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div... ..	24.31	3,800	92,378.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Spencer Branch.....	7.70	2,000	15,400.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	5.70	2,200	12,540.00
Clayton—	127.41	.....	406,606.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division.....	36.22	4,500	162,990.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Minnesota Div.....	22.68	4,700	106,596.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Volga Branch.....	42.01	2,000	84,020.00
Davenport & Northwestern.....	12.17	2,000	24,340.00
Iowa Eastern.....	14.33	2,000	28,660.00
Clinton—	168.02	.....	768,525.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	40.17	9,500	381,615.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.....	36.06	5,500	198,330.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Clinton Branch.....	10.00	2,500	25,000.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Maquoketa Branch... ..	21.50	2,000	43,000.00
Davenport & Northwestern.....	12.28	2,000	24,560.00
Iowa Midland.....	33.40	2,000	66,800.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Clinton Branch... ..	14.61	2,000	29,220.00
Crawford—	45.89	.....	374,230.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	31.56	9,500	299,820.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.....	12.50	5,500	68,750.00
Iowa Southwestern.....	1.83	2,000	3,660.00
Dallas—	108.035	.....	490,709.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	17.56	12,000	210,720.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.....	24.72	5,500	135,980.00
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.....	27.00	3,700	99,900.00
Des Moines Northwestern.....	26.87	1,200	32,244.00
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern.....	11.885	1,000	11,885.00
Davis—	65.176	.....	225,112.00
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City.....	15.45	2,200	33,990.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch... ..	22.73	6,000	136,380.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	.75	3,000	2,250.00
St. Louis, Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids.....	26.246	2,000	52,492.00
Decatur—	100.376	.....	190,257.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Chariton Branch.....	15.907	2,000	31,814.00
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	30.70	1,200	36,840.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	28.13	2,500	70,325.00
Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern.....	25.639	2,000	51,278.00

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Delaware —	61.38		\$ 208,405.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Southwestern.	7.95	2,000	15,900.00
Davenport & Northwestern.	28.96	2,000	57,920.00
Illinois Central.	24.47	5,500	134,585.00
Des Moines —	63.189		437,972.50
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	21.18	6,300	133,484.00
Burlington & Northwestern	14.10	1,200	16,920.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	18.235	18,500	248,172.50
Keokuk & St. Paul.	8.924	4,000	35,696.00
Toledo, Peoria & Western	.75	5,000	3,750.00
Dickinson —	42.13		84,260.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div.	29.80	3,000	89,400.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Spencer Branch	12.33	2,000	24,660.00
Dubuque —	89.90		342,725.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Cascade Branch	19.50	800	15,600.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division	32.81	4,500	147,645.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Southwestern	7.79	2,000	15,580.00
Illinois Central.	29.80	5,500	163,900.00
Emmet —	27.97		55,940.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div.	16.22	2,000	32,440.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Emmetsburg Branch	11.75	2,000	23,500.00
Fayette —	97.84		195,680.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Milwaukee Div.	44.31	2,000	88,620.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Decorah Div.	.31	2,000	620.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Volga Branch.	16.20	2,000	32,400.00
Davenport & Northwestern.	37.02	2,000	74,040.00
Floyd —	64.35		280,787.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	20.57	6,300	129,591.00
Cedar Falls & Minnesota	18.96	3,000	56,880.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div.	24.82	3,800	94,316.00
Franklin —	65.47		229,605.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div.	12.38	2,000	24,760.00
Central Iowa.	27.09	5,500	148,995.00
Central Iowa—Belmond Branch.	15.7	2,000	31,400.00
Dubuque & Dakota	9.2	2,000	18,400.00
Illinois Central.	1.1	5,500	6,050.00
Fremont —	68.548		211,343.95
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Nebraska City Branch.	19.709	2,000	39,418.00
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.	8.749	2,500	21,872.50
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.	27.9501	4,500	125,775.45
Nebraska City, Sidney & Northeastern	12.139	2,000	24,278.00
Greene —	75.00		350,908.00
Chicago & Northwestern.	24.51	9,500	232,845.00
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	22.99	3,700	85,063.00
Des Moines & Northwestern.	27.5	1,200	33,000.00
Grundy —	47.21		120,403.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div.	11.13	2,000	22,260.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Pacific Div.	15.22	3,500	53,270.00
Illinois Central.	.17	5,500	935.00
Toledo & Northwestern	12.79	2,200	28,138.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.	7.9	2,000	15,800.00
Guthrie —	70.40		378,779.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	19.53	5,500	107,415.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	19.32	12,000	231,840.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Guthrie and N. W. Br.	14.58	2,000	29,160.00
Des Moines & Northwestern.	16.97	1,200	20,364.00
Hamilton —	77.08		252,856.00
Des Moines & Minneapolis.	8.4	3,000	25,200.00
Illinois Central.	23.20	5,500	127,600.00
Toledo & Northwestern.	45.48	2,200	100,056.00
Hancock —	50.09		156,620.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div.	24.15	3,800	91,770.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25.94	2,500	64,850.00
Hardin —	121.70		406,412.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div.	17.88	2,000	35,760.00
Central Iowa.	28.96	5,500	159,280.00
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.	26.33	1,000	26,330.00
Illinois Central.	23.72	5,500	130,460.00
Toledo & Northwestern.	24.81	2,200	54,582.00
Harriett —	69.911		489,545.00
Chicago & Northwestern	30.33	9,500	288,135.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chicago & C. B. Div.	7.01	5,500	38,555.00
Sioux City & Pacific.	32.571	5,000	162,855.00

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Henry—	75.193	\$...	\$ 355,464.00
Burlington & Northwestern	9.57	1,200	11,484.00
Burlington & Western	10.6	1,000	10,600.00
Central Iowa—Eastern Division	18.353	2,000	36,706.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	19.7	13,500	265,950.00
Ft. Madison & Northwestern	2.68	800	2,144.00
Keokuk & Northwestern	14.29	2,000	28,580.00
Howard—	24.38	.....	114,586.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa & Minnesota Div...	24.38	4,700	114,586.00
Humboldt—	89.884	.....	198,508.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div...	25	2,000	50,000.00
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge—Tara Division	6.324	2,000	12,648.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23.42	2,500	58,550.00
Toledo & Northwestern	35.14	2,200	77,308.00
Ida—	38.2	.....	84,040.00
Maple River	38.2	2,200	84,040.00
Iowa—	57.76	.....	367,120.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Ottumwa Line	32.6	2,000	65,200.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	25.16	12,000	301,920.00
Jackson—	78.04	.....	160,831.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Cascade Branch	16.12	800	12,896.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chicago & C. B. Division	13.02	5,500	71,610.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division	31.41	4,500	141,345.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Maquoketa Division	2.89	2,000	5,780.00
Iowa Midland	14.6	2,000	29,200.00
Jasper—	129.549	.....	562,308.00
Central Iowa	8.98	5,500	21,890.00
Central Iowa—Lynnville Branch	23.281	2,000	46,562.00
Central Iowa—Newton Branch			
Central Iowa—State Center Branch	5.928	2,000	11,856.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	34.13	12,000	409,560.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Newton & Monroe Br...	17	2,000	34,000.00
Iowa Northern	5.93	2,000	11,860.00
Keokuk & Des Moines	17.40	3,000	52,200.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska	21.90	2,000	4,386.00
Jefferson—	71.719	.....	528,706.50
Burlington & Western	17.9	1,000	17,900.00
Central Iowa—Eastern Division	1.5	2,000	3,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	25.719	13,500	348,206.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch ...	26.6	6,000	159,600.00
Johnson—	71.82	.....	493,168.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	16.05	6,300	101,115.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Clinton Branch...	12.96	2,000	25,920.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa City Div....	9.59	2,500	23,975.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Muscatine Div....	7.06	2,300	16,238.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	27.16	12,000	325,920.00
Jones—	96.00	.....	281,495.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chicago & C. B. Division.	25.57	5,500	140,635.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Southwestern...	19.78	2,000	39,560.00
Davenport & Northwestern	27.67	2,000	55,340.00
Iowa Midland	22.98	2,000	45,960.00
Keokuk—	141.788	.....	368,851.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa City Div....	31.35	2,500	78,375.00
Burlington & Western	13.59	1,000	13,590.00
Central Iowa—Eastern Division	26.528	2,000	53,056.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Ottumwa Line	30.70	2,000	61,400.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch	25.73	5,000	128,650.00
Chicago & Northwestern—What Cheer Branch	16.89	2,000	33,780.00
Kossuth—	82.95	.....	222,927.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div....	4.30	2,000	8,600.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa & Dakota Division.	24.35	3,400	92,530.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7.79	2,500	19,475.00
Toledo & Northwestern	46.51	2,200	102,322.00
Lee—	139.277	.....	344,796.00
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City	16.89	2,200	37,358.00
Ft. Madison & Northwestern	25.55	800	20,440.00
Keokuk & Des Moines	27.15	3,000	81,450.00
Keokuk & Northwestern	33.41	2,000	67,620.00
Keokuk & St. Paul	33.087	4,000	132,348.00
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern	2.79	2,000	5,580.00

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Linn—	124.84	\$.....	\$ 653,708.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	21.66	6,300	136,458.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.—Milwaukee Division.....	21.29	2,000	42,580.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chicago and C. B. Div....	26.04	5,500	143,220.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Southwestern..	14.01	2,000	28,020.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Ottumwa Line.....	12.54	2,000	25,080.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	29.30	9,500	278,350.00
Louis—	67.454	.....	345,441.00
Burlington & Northwestern.....	8.09	1,200	3,708.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	23.15	6,300	145,845.00
Central Iowa—Eastern Division.....	22.304	2,000	44,608.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch.....	18.91	8,000	151,280.00
Lucas—	52.143	.....	412,957.50
Chariton, Des Moines & Southern.....	11.561	2,000	23,122.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	26.841	13,500	362,353.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Chariton Branch.....	13.741	2,000	27,482.00
Lyon—	36.02	.....	71,922.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div....	9.42	3,800	35,796.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Sioux City and Dak. Div.	1.83	2,200	4,026.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha—Rock. Rap. Br.	17.44	1,000	17,440.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div....	7.33	2,000	14,660.00
Madison—	82.20	.....	137,245.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	7.67	12,000	92,040.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Ind. and Winterset Br...	12.13	2,500	30,325.00
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	12.40	1,200	14,880.00
Mahaska—	129.364	.....	430,203.00
Burlington & Western.....	15.00	1,000	15,000.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa City Division	4.32	2,500	10,800.00
Chicago & Northwestern—What Cheer Branch.....	15.85	2,000	31,700.00
Central Iowa.....	25.17	5,500	138,435.00
Central Iowa—Eastern Division.....	14.327	2,000	28,654.00
Central Iowa—Muchakinock Branch.....	1.5	2,000	3,000.00
Central Iowa—Newton Branch.....	6.897	2,000	13,794.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch.....	24.96	5,000	124,800.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	21.34	3,000	64,020.00
Marion—	105.354	.....	282,760.00
Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines.....	22.115	2,500	55,287.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch.....	12.65	5,000	63,250.00
Des Moines & Knoxville.....	17.089	2,500	42,722.50
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	39.	2,000	78,000.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	14.5	3,000	43,500.00
Marshall—	148.692	.....	685,439.00
Central Iowa.....	29.79	5,500	163,845.00
Central Iowa—State Center Branch.....	20.712	2,000	41,424.00
Central Iowa—Story City Branch.....	15.01	2,000	30,020.00
Chicago and Northwestern.....	25.99	9,500	246,905.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chicago and C. B. Div....	25.39	5,500	139,645.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	31.80	2,000	63,600.00
Mills—	93.7248	.....	564,120.10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	30.249	13,500	408,361.50
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	25.69	2,500	64,225.00
Hastings & Avoca.....	10.483	2,000	20,966.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	18.3848	4,500	82,731.60
Nebraska City, Sidney & Northeastern.....	8.918	2,000	17,836.00
Mitchell—	30.47	.....	97,610.00
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	22.72	3,000	68,160.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa and Dakota Div....	7.75	3,800	29,450.00
Monona—	29.70	.....	137,300.00
Maple River.....	4.00	2,200	8,800.00
Sioux City & Pacific.....	25.7	5,000	128,500.00
Monroe—	85.022	.....	541,515.50
Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines.....	10.772	2,500	26,930.00
Centerville, Moravia & Albia.....	10.693	2,000	21,386.00
Central Iowa.....	13.55	5,500	74,525.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	27.779	13,500	385,016.50
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	11.43	2,000	22,860.00
Moulton & Albia.....	10.798	1,000	10,798.00
Montgomery—	49.545	.....	409,820.00
Brownville & Nodaway Valley.....	2.418	2,000	4,836.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	27.02	13,500	364,770.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Nebraska City Branch....	7.658	2,000	15,336.00
Red Oak & Atlantic.....	12.439	2,000	24,878.00

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Muscatine—	98.46	\$.....	\$ 666,276.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	18.91	6,300	119,133.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Muscatine Div....	19.21	2,300	44,183.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	24.77	12,000	297,240.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch.....	22.43	8,000	179,440.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Wilton & Muscatine Br..	11.98	2,000	23,960.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Wilton & Tipton Branch.	1.16	2,000	2,320.00
O'Brien—	55.93	.....	175,359.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa & Dakota Division.	21.02	3,900	91,276.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	6.61	4,300	28,423.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	25.30	2,200	55,660.00
Osceola—	44.22	.....	129,794.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div....	26.24	2,000	52,480.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	17.98	4,300	77,314.00
Page—	112.801	.....	259,257.50
Brownville & Nodaway Valley.....	22.81	2,000	45,620.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Nebraska City Branch....	11.8	2,000	23,600.00
Clarinda & St. Louis.....	11.428	2,000	22,856.00
Clarinda, College Springs & Southwestern.....	15.844	2,000	31,688.00
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	19.801	2,500	49,502.50
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	27.02	2,500	67,550.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	4.098	4,500	18,441.00
Palo Alto—	82.925	.....	209,761.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa Falls Div....	27.28	2,000	54,560.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Emmetsburg Branch....	10.75	2,000	21,500.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa & Dakota Division.	21.34	3,800	92,592.00
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge—Tara Division.....	20.555	2,000	41,110.00
Plymouth—	61.93	.....	278,069.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Sioux City & Dakota Div.	15.	2,200	33,000.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	9.48	4,300	40,764.00
Illinois Central.....	34.95	5,500	192,225.00
Maple River.....	5.5	2,200	12,100.00
Pocahontas—	52.553	.....	142,696.00
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge—Tara Division.....	16.653	2,000	33,306.00
Des Moines & Northwestern.....	1.94	1,200	2,328.00
Illinois Central.....	9.8	5,500	53,900.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	24.16	2,200	53,152.00
Polk—	166.615	.....	648,852.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	27.65	12,000	331,800.00
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific—Indianola & Winterset Branch ..	8.59	2,500	21,475.00
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	9.3	3,700	34,410.00
Des Moines & Knoxville.....	10.135	2,500	25,337.50
Des Moines & Minneapolis.....	24.4	3,000	73,200.00
Des Moines & St. Louis....	17.49	2,000	34,980.00
Des Moines & Northwestern.....	12.4	1,200	14,880.00
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	7.5	1,200	9,000.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	17.56	3,000	52,680.00
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern.....	12.09	1,000	12,090.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	19.5	2,000	39,000.00
Pottawattamie—	138.7374	.....	1,021,018.30
Chicago & Northwestern.....	20.82	9,500	197,790.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	1.87	13,500	25,245.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago & Council Bluffs Div....	26.55	5,500	146,025.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	45.02	12,000	540,240.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Avoca, Mace. & S. W. Br.	17.61	2,000	35,220.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Harian Branch.....	1.13	2,000	2,200.00
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	11.74	2,500	29,350.00
Hastings & Avoca.....	5.244	2,000	10,488.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	6.7574	4,500	30,408.30
Red Oak & Atlantic.....	1.996	2,000	3,992.00
Poweshiek—	96.10	.....	530,725.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa City Div....	6.78	2,500	16,950.00
Central Iowa.....	22.81	5,500	125,455.00
Central Iowa—Montezuma Branch.....	13.7	2,000	27,400.00
Central Iowa—Newton Branch.....	.07	2,000	140.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	25.53	12,000	306,360.00
Chicago & Northwestern—What Cheer Branch.....	27.21	2,000	54,420.00
Ringgold—	55.762	.....	125,084.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	27.12	2,500	67,800.00
Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern.....	28.942	2,000	57,284.00
Sac—	54.02	.....	118,844.00
Maple River.....	54.02	2,200	118,844.00

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Scott—	85.64	\$.....	\$ 380,860.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	13.71	12,000	164,520.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch.....	12.08	8,000	96,640.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Maquoketa Branch.....	7.8	2,000	15,600.00
Davenport & Northwestern.....	26.54	2,000	53,080.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Clinton Branch...	25.51	2,000	51,020.00
Shelby—	54.68	.....	260,295.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	24.81	5,500	136,455.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	6.41	12,000	76,920.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Harlan Branch.....	10.71	2,000	21,420.00
Iowa Southwestern.....	12.75	2,000	25,500.00
Sioux—	112.14	.....	339,625.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Iowa & Dakota Division.	29.08	3,800	110,504.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Sioux City & Dakota Div.	25.87	2,200	56,914.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	22.09	4,300	94,987.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	35.1	2,200	77,220.00
Story—	94.92	.....	484,730.00
Central Iowa—Sioux City Branch.....	19.5	2,000	39,000.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	24.23	9,500	230,185.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	24.79	5,500	136,845.00
Des Moines & Minneapolis.....	26.4	3,000	79,200.00
Tama—	104.45	.....	522,573.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Pacific Division...	18.05	3,500	63,175.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	25.84	9,500	240,730.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	26.32	5,500	144,760.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	22.14	2,200	48,708.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	12.6	2,000	25,200.00
Taylor—	54.968	.....	165,428.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Creston Branch.....	28.208	3,500	98,028.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	26.96	2,500	67,400.00
Union—	44.669	.....	401,863.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	25.775	18,500	347,962.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Creston Branch.....	10.742	3,500	37,597.00
Creston & Northern.....	8.152	2,000	16,304.00
Van Buren—	79.10	.....	180,642.00
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City.....	27.33	2,200	60,128.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Keosauqua Branch.....	4.5	2,000	9,000.00
Ft. Madison & Northwestern.....	13.77	800	11,016.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	33.5	3,000	100,500.00
Wapello—	90.462	.....	553,935.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	26.856	13,500	362,556.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Ottumwa Line.....	12.76	2,000	25,520.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch....	7.71	6,000	46,260.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	30.	3,000	90,000.00
Ottumwa & Kirksville.....	3.333	3,000	9,999.00
St. Louis, Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids.....	9.803	2,000	19,606.00
Warren—	83.065	.....	160,933.00
Chariton, Des Moines & Southern.....	21.439	2,000	42,878.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Indianola & Winterset Br.	26.23	2,500	65,575.00
Des Moines & Knoxville.....	7.696	2,500	19,240.00
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	27.7	1,200	33,240.00
Washington—	102.951	.....	365,647.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Iowa City Div....	20.98	2,500	52,450.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Muscatine Div....	4.81	2,300	9,913.00
Burlington & Northwestern.....	12.01	1,200	14,412.00
Burlington & Western.....	13.62	1,000	13,620.00
Central Iowa—Eastern Division.....	11.861	2,000	23,722.00
C. R. I. & P.—Osk. Div., from City Wash. to E. line Co....	12.	8,000	96,000.00
C. R. I. & P.—Osk. Div., from City Wash. to W. line Co....	13.49	5,000	67,450.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch....	14.68	6,000	88,080.00
Wayne—	64.363	.....	254,691.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Chariton Branch.....	6.893	2,000	13,786.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch....	27.78	6,000	166,680.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	3.29	2,500	8,225.00
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska.....	26.4	2,500	66,000.00
Webster—	131.12	.....	406,123.00
Crooked Creek.....	8.5	1,000	8,500.00
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	20.38	3,700	75,406.00
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge—Tara Division.....	11.63	2,000	23,260.00
Illinois Central.....	26.74	5,500	147,070.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	37.91	2,500	94,775.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	25.96	2,200	57,112.00

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

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TABLE No. II.

Length and assessed value of railroads, January 1, 1885. Compiled by Secretary of State.

Burlington & Northwestern.....	36.77	\$ 1,200	\$ 46,624.00
Burlington & Western	70.71	1,000	70,710.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	240.61	6,500	1,516,032.00
Clinton Division.....	51.88	2,000	163,800.00
Decorah Division.....	23.3	2,000	46,800.00
Iowa City Division	73.02	2,500	182,550.00
Iowa Falls Division.....	244.94	2,000	489,880.00
Milwaukee Division.....	94.13	2,000	188,260.00
Muscatine Division.....	30.54	2,300	70,334.00
Pacific Division	48.12	3,500	168,420.00
Central Iowa	177.5	6,500	976,250.00
Belmont Branch	22.203	2,000	44,406.00
Eastern Division	94.87	2,000	189,740.00
Mont-zuma Branch	18.7	2,000	37,400.00
Muchaulnock Branch	1.5	2,000	3,000.00
Newton Branch	30.348	2,000	60,696.00
State Center Branch	28.64	2,000	57,280.00
Story City Branch.....	34.51	2,000	69,020.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	254.83	9,500	3,870,790.00
Des Moines & Minneapolis.....	69.20	3,000	177,600.00
Iowa Midland	70.98	2,000	141,960.00
Iowa Railway, Coal and Manufacturing Company.....	3.25	4,500	14,625.00
Iowa Southwestern.....	62.10	2,000	104,200.00
Maple River.....	130.62	2,200	287,144.00
Stanwood & Tipton	8.50	2,000	17,000.00
Toledo & Northwestern.....	267.87	2,000	73,574.00
What Cheer Branch.....	62.33	2,000	125,100.00
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City.....	77.66	2,200	170,852.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	282.936	13,500	3,819,636.00
Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines.....	82.687	2,500	82,317.50
Brownville & Nodaway Valley.....	25.238	2,000	50,456.00
Chariton Branch	36.541	2,000	73,082.00
Chariton, Des Moines & Southern.....	33.	2,000	66,000.00
Clarinda, College Springs & Southwestern.....	15.844	3,000	31,698.00
Creston Branch	43.680	3,500	149,380.00
Creston & Northern.....	27.704	2,000	55,406.00
Des Moines & Knoxville	34.93	2,500	87,300.00
Hastings and Avoca.....	14.727	2,000	31,454.00
Keokuk & St. Paul	42.011	4,000	168,044.00
Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern	54.281	2,000	108,562.00
Moulton & Albia	11.477	1,000	11,477.00
Nebraska City Branch	38.177	2,000	76,354.00
Nebraska City, Sidney & Northeastern	21.067	2,000	42,114.00
Red Oak & Atlantic.....	17.992	2,000	35,984.00
Chicago, Iowa & Dakota.....	26.83	1,000	26,830.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	35.83	800	28,496.00
Cascade Branch	349.17	6,500	1,230,455.00
Chicago & Council Bluffs Division.....	10.	2,500	25,000.00
Clinton Branch.....	150.49	2,000	300,980.00
Davenport & Northwestern.....	9.04	2,000	18,080.00
Decorah Branch.....	138.65	4,500	614,475.00
Dubuque Division.....	49.53	2,000	99,060.00
Dubuque Southwestern	22.50	2,000	45,000.00
Emmetsburg Branch.....	277.00	3,800	1,062,800.00
Iowa & Dakota Division	63.78	4,700	333,766.00
Iowa & Minnesota Division	14.33	2,000	38,660.00
Iowa Eastern.....	23.19	2,800	64,330.00
Maquoketa Branch.....	90.34	2,000	180,680.00
Ottumwa Line.....	48.30	2,300	106,260.00
Sioux City & Dakota Division.....	30.08	2,000	40,080.00
Spencer Branch	58.21	2,000	116,420.00
Volga Branch	23.81	1,000	23,810.00
Waukon Branch.....			

TABLE No. II—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	316.94	\$ 12,000	\$ 3,803,280.00
Atlantic & Southern Branch.....	14.71	2,000	29,420.00
Audubon Branch.....	24.54	2,000	49,080.00
Avoca, Macedonia & Southwestern Branch.....	17.61	2,000	35,220.00
Guthrie & Northwestern Branch.....	14.58	2,000	29,160.00
Harlan Branch.....	11.84	2,000	23,680.00
Indianola & Winterset Branch.....	46.95	2,500	117,375.00
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	162.20	3,000	486,600.00
Keosauqua Branch.....	4.50	2,000	9,000.00
Newton & Mouroe Branch.....	17.	2,000	34,000.00
Oskaloosa Branch—Washington to Knoxville.....	76.83	5,000	384,150.00
Southwestern Branch—} Davenport to Washington.....	65.42	8,000	523,360.00
} Washington to Lineville.....	129.38	6,000	776,280.00
Wilton & Muscatine Branch.....	11.98	2,000	23,960.00
Wilton & Tipton.....	6.08	2,000	12,160.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	82.30	4,300	353,890.00
Rock Rapids Branch.....	17.44	1,000	17,440.00
Crooked Creek.....	8.5	1,000	8,500.00
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.....	82.67	3,700	305,879.00
Tara Division.....	55.162	2,000	110,324.00
Des Moines, Osceola & Southern.....	100.4	1,200	120,480.00
Dubuque & Dakota.....	63.20*	2,000	126,400.00
Fort Madison & Northwestern.....	42. *	800	33,600.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	112.52	2,500	281,300.00
Illinois Central.....			
Cedar Falls & Minnesota.....	75.58	3,000	226,740.00
Dubuque & Sioux City.....	142.89	5,500	785,895.00
Iowa Falls & Sioux City.....	183.69	5,500	1,010,295.00
Iowa Northern.....	5.93	2,500	14,825.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	57.19	4,500	257,355.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	141.	2,500	352,500.00
Ottumwa & Kirkville.....	3.333	3,000	9,999.00
St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern.....	39.675	1,000	39,675.00
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern.....			
Keokuk & Northwestern.....	50.89	2,000	101,780.00
Sioux City & Pacific.....	80.613	5,000	403,065.00
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....			
Centerville, Moravia & Albia.....	24.08	2,000	48,000.00
Clarinda & St. Louis.....	11.428	2,000	22,856.00
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	65.98	2,500	164,950.00
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	67.92	2,000	135,840.00
Des Moines Northwestern.....	115.00	1,200	138,000.00
Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska.....	55.53	2,500	138,825.00
St. Louis, Ottumwa & Cedar Rapids.....	43.31	2,000	86,620.00
Toledo, Peoria & Western.....	.75	5,000	3,750.00
Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska.....	115.8	2,000	231,600.00

* From 1883 report, no report for 1884 filed.

TABLE No. III.

SLEEPING-CARS.

Showing the number of miles of road on which sleeping-cars, not owned by railroad companies, are operated, and the assessed value thereof, January 1, 1885, by counties. Compiled by the Secretary of State.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
Adair—	8.5	\$.....	\$ 850.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	8.5	100	850.00
Adams—	30.373	.....	5,485.10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	26.443	200	5,288.60
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Oreston Branch.....	3.93	50	196.50
Allamakee—	36.11	.....	902.75
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division	36.11	25	902.75
Appanoose—	29.88	.....	1,494.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch. ..	29.88	50	1,494.00
Benton—	71.93	.....	5,989.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	23.01	100	2,301.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	24.84	100	2,484.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	24.08	50	1,204.00
Black Hawk—	59.46	.....	4,610.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	32.74	100	3,274.00
Illinois Central.....	26.72	50	1,336.00
Boone—	35.36	.....	3,144.50
Chicago & Northwestern.....	27.53	100	2,753.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	7.83	50	391.50
Bremer—	4.18	.....	418.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	4.18	100	418.00
Buchanan—	24.53	.....	1,226.50
Illinois Central.....	24.53	50	1,226.50
Buena Vista—	49.20	.....	1,865.25
Chicago & Northwestern--Toledo & Northwestern Div....	23.79	25	594.75
Illinois Central.....	25.41	50	1,270.50
Butler—	45.97	.....	3,351.50
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	21.06	100	2,106.00
Illinois Central.....	24.91	50	1,245.50
Calhoun—	31.99	.....	1,171.00
Chicago & Northwestern--Toledo & Northwestern Div....	17.14	25	428.50
Illinois Central.....	14.85	50	742.50
Carrroll—	50.36	.....	3,788.50
Chicago & Northwestern.....	25.41	100	2,541.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	24.95	50	1,247.50
Cass—	27.47	.....	2,747.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	27.47	100	2,747.00
Cedar—	40.73	.....	4,073.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	8.95	100	895.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	24.9	100	2,490.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	6.88	100	688.00
Cerro Gordo—	34.91	.....	2,274.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	10.57	100	1,057.00
Central Iowa	24.34	50	1,217.00
Cherokee—	29.80	.....	1,490.00
Illinois Central.....	29.80	50	1,490.00
Clarke—	29.449	.....	5,289.80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	26.449	200	5,289.80
Clay—	5.70	.....	142.50
Chicago & Northwestern--Toledo and Northwestern Div.	5.70	25	142.50
Clayton—	36.23	.....	905.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division	36.23	25	905.50
Clinton—	76.23	.....	5,820.00
Chicago & Northwestern.....	40.17	100	4,017.00
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	36.06	50	1,803.00

TABLE III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate assessed value.
<i>Crawford</i> —	44.08	\$.....	\$ 3,781.00
— Chicago & Northwestern.....	31.58	100	3,158.00
— Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	12.5	50	625.00
<i>Dallas</i> —	42.28	.....	2,992.00
— Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	24.72	50	1,236.00
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	17.56	100	1,756.00
<i>Davis</i> —	22.73	.....	1,136.50
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch....	22.73	50	1,136.50
<i>Decatur</i> —	28.13	.....	1,125.20
— Humeston & Shenandoah.....	28.13	40	1,125.20
<i>Delaware</i> —	24.47	.....	1,223.50
— Illinois Central.....	24.47	50	1,223.50
<i>Des Moines</i> —	48.339	.....	6,657.40
— Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	21.18	100	2,118.00
— Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	18.235	200	3,647.00
— Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Keokuk & St. P. Branch..	8.924	100	892.40
<i>Dubuque</i> —	62.61	.....	2,310.25
— Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division.....	32.81	25	820.25
— Illinois Central.....	29.80	50	1,490.00
<i>Floyd</i> —	20.57	.....	2,057.00
— Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	20.57	100	2,057.00
<i>Franklin</i> —	28.19	.....	1,409.50
— Central Iowa.....	27.09	50	1,354.50
— Illinois Central.....	1.1	50	55.00
<i>Fremont</i> —	36.6991	.....	1,834.95
— Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	8.749	50	437.45
— Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	27.9501	50	1,397.50
<i>Greene</i> —	24.51	.....	2,451.00
— Chicago & Northwestern.....	24.51	100	2,451.00
<i>Grundy</i> —	12.96	.....	328.25
— Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div....	12.79	25	319.75
— Illinois Central.....	.17	50	8.50
<i>Guthrie</i> —	38.85	.....	2,908.50
— Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago and Council Bluffs Div.	19.53	50	976.50
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	19.32	100	1,932.00
<i>Hamilton</i> —	68.68	.....	2,297.00
— Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div....	45.48	25	1,137.00
— Illinois Central.....	23.20	50	1,160.00
<i>Hardin</i> —	77.49	.....	3,254.25
— Central Iowa.....	28.96	50	1,448.00
— Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div....	24.81	25	620.25
— Illinois Central.....	23.72	50	1,186.00
<i>Harrison</i> —	69.911	.....	5,012.05
— Chicago & Northwestern.....	30.33	100	3,033.00
— Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago & Council Bluffs Div....	8.01	50	350.50
— Sioux City & Pacific.....	32.572	50	1,628.55
<i>Humboldt</i> —	35.14	.....	878.50
— Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div....	35.14	25	878.50
<i>Henry</i> —	19.7	.....	3,940.00
— Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	19.7	200	3,940.00
<i>Iowa</i> —	25.16	.....	2,516.00
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	25.16	100	2,516.00
<i>Jackson</i> —	44.43	.....	1,436.25
— Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago & Council Bluffs Div....	13.02	50	651.00
— Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Dubuque Division.....	31.41	25	785.25
<i>Jasper</i> —	34.11	.....	3,612.00
— Central Iowa.....	3.98	50	199.00
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	34.13	100	3,413.00
<i>Jefferson</i> —	52.319	.....	6,473.80
— Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	25.719	200	5,143.80
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch....	26.6	50	1,330.00
<i>Johnson</i> —	43.21	.....	4,321.00
— Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	16.05	100	1,605.00
— Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	27.16	100	2,716.00
<i>Jones</i> —	25.57	.....	1,278.50
— Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul—Chicago & Council Bluffs Div....	25.57	50	1,278.50
<i>Kossuth</i> —	46.51	.....	1,162.75
— Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div....	46.51	25	1,162.75

TABLE No. III--CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Lee--	33.067	\$.....	\$ 3,308.70
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy--Keokuk & St. Paul Br....	33.067	100	3,308.70
Linn--	77.00	.....	6,398.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	21.68	100	2,168.00
Chicago, & Northwestern.....	29.3	100	2,930.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul--Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	26.04	50	1,302.00
Linn--	42.06	.....	3,260.50
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	23.15	100	2,315.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific--Oskaloosa Branch.....	18.91	50	945.50
Lucas--	26.841	.....	5,368.20
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	26.841	200	5,368.20
Madison--	7.67	.....	767.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	7.67	100	767.00
Mahaska--	25.17	.....	1,258.50
Central Iowa.....	25.17	50	1,258.50
Marion--	39.	.....	2,925.00
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	39.	75	2,925.00
Marshall--	81.17	.....	5,358.00
Central Iowa.....	29.79	50	1,489.50
Chicago & Northwestern.....	25.99	100	2,599.00
Chicago, M. & St. Paul--Chicago & Council Bluffs Div....	25.39	50	1,269.50
Mills--	74.3238	.....	8,253.54
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	30.249	200	6,049.80
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	25.69	50	1,284.50
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	18.3848	50	919.24
Monona--	25.7	.....	1,285.00
Sioux City & Pacific.....	25.7	50	1,285.00
Monroe--	52.759	.....	7,090.55
Central Iowa.....	13.55	50	677.50
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	27.779	200	5,555.80
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	11.43	75	857.25
Montgomery	27.02	.....	5,404.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	27.02	200	5,404.00
Muscatine--	66.11	.....	5,489.50
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	18.91	100	1,891.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	24.77	100	2,477.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific--Oskaloosa Branch.....	22.43	50	1,121.50
O'Brien--	31.91	.....	963.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	6.61	50	330.50
Chicago & Northwestern--Toledo and Northwestern Div.	25.30	25	632.50
Oceola--	17.98	.....	899.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	17.98	50	899.00
Page--	59.919	.....	2,275.75
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	19.801	50	990.05
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	4.098	50	204.90
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	27.02	40	1,080.80
Plymouth--	44.43	.....	2,221.59
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	9.48	50	474.00
Illinois Central.....	34.95	50	1,747.50
Pocahontas--	33.96	.....	1,091.00
Chicago, & Northwestern--Toledo & Northwestern Div...	24.16	25	604.00
Illinois Central.....	9.80	50	490.00
Polk--	45.14	.....	4,076.75
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.....	27.65	100	2,765.00
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	17.49	75	1,311.75
Pottawattamie	112.7574	.....	9,210.37
Chicago & Northwestern.....	20.82	100	2,082.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	1.87	200	374.00
Chicago, M. & St. Paul--Chicago, & Council Bluffs Div....	26.55	50	1,327.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	45.02	100	4,502.00
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	11.74	50	587.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	6.7574	50	337.87
Poweshiek--	48.34	.....	3,693.50
Central Iowa.....	23.81	50	1,190.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	25.53	100	2,553.00
Ringgold--	27.12	.....	1,084.80
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	27.12	40	1,084.80

TABLE No. III—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, AND RAILROADS IN EACH.	No. of miles.		Aggregate as- signed value.
Scott —	25.79		1,975.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	13.71		1,371.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch	12.08		604.00
Shelby —	31.23		1,331.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	24.81	50	1,240.50
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	6.41	100	641.00
Stout —	57.19		1,912.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	22.09	50	1,104.50
Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div.	35.10	25	877.50
Story —	49.02		3,662.50
Chicago & Northwestern	24.23	100	2,423.00
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	24.79	50	1,239.50
Tama —	73.89		4,403.50
Chicago & Northwestern	25.34	100	2,534.00
Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div.	22.14	25	553.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Chi. & Council Bluffs Div.	26.32	50	1,316.00
Taylor —	54.968		2,172.80
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Creston Branch	28.008	50	1,400.40
Humeston & Shenandoah	26.96	40	1,078.40
Union —	36.517		5,802.10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	25.775	200	5,155.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Creston Branch	10.742	50	537.10
Wapello —	34.566		5,756.70
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	26.856	200	5,371.20
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch	7.71	50	385.50
Washington —	20.68		1,334.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Oskaloosa Branch	12.	50	600.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch	14.68	50	734.00
Wayne —	31.07		1,520.00
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Southwestern Branch	27.78	50	1,389.00
Humeston & Shenandoah	3.29	40	131.60
Weber —	52.70		1,986.00
Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div.	25.86	25	646.00
Illinois Central	26.74	50	1,337.00
Woodbury —	54.84		2,742.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	28.14	50	1,407.00
Illinois Central	6.41	50	320.50
Sioux City & Pacific	22.29	50	1,114.50
Worth —	18.61		1,261.00
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	18.61	100	1,861.00
Wright —	23.85		706.25
Chicago & Northwestern—Toledo & Northwestern Div.	23.85	25	596.25

TABLE No. IV.

SLEEPING-CARS.

Showing the number of miles of road on which sleeping-cars, not owned by the railroad companies, are operated, and the assessed value thereof, January 1, 1885.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	No. of miles.	Assessed value per mile.	Aggregate as- sessed value.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	240.64	\$	34,061.00
Central Iowa	177.5		8,875.00
Chicago & Northwestern	354.83		55,482.00
Toledo & Northwestern Division.....	267.87		9,196.75
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	282.938		56,587.20
Creston Branch.....	42.58		2,134.00
Keokuk & St. Paul (Keokuk to Burlington).....	42.041		4,201.10
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (Chicago & Council Bluffs Div.)	348.17		17,458.50
Dubuque Division	146.56		3,413.75
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	316.94		31,694.00
Oakaloosa Branch (Davenport to Washington).....	66.42		3,271.00
Southwestern Branch (Washington to Linville).....	129.38		6,488.00
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.....	82.3		4,115.00
Council Bluffs & St. Louis.....	65.98		3,299.00
Des Moines & St. Louis.....	67.92		5,094.00
Humeston & Shenandoah.....	112.69		4,500.80
Illinois Central. { Dubuque & Sioux City, {	328.58		16,322.00
{ Iowa Falls & Sioux City, {			
Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs.....	57.19		2,859.50
Sioux City & Pacific	80.618		4,030.65

lines and Des M. & Knoxville.	5,094,497.08	2,885,402.03	12,914.97	6,804.67	2,102,354.45	10,800.00	10,677.46	120,000.01
lley and C. O. H. & S. W.	150,001.75	11,374.02	2,800.00	374.61	170,460.21	2,014.00	2,014.00	
St. Ayr & Southwestern	62,805.85	1,374.02	1,553.51	374.61	58,330.33	1,570.00	1,570.00	
thern	191,001.00	1,374.02	1,116.48	374.61	116,514.96	1,370.00	1,414.36	
	22,411.26	65,517.00	709.43	1,300.77	28,531.25	885.10	8,120.92	
	157,524.76	8,920.78	8,700.30	1,300.77	102,411.76	2,300.00	2,300.00	
	27,888.88	36.29	908.61	141.53	23,467.59	847.08	847.08	
	16,131.46	46,482.42	644.40	2.34	16,089.17	642.18	642.18	
	190,822.18	905.40	4,364.16	1,105.49	194,379.70	3,100.00	3,100.00	
	905.40	1,480.87	86.78	1,002.04	144.81	144.81	608.64	
orthwestern	2,408.96	1,143.31	1,480.87	1,002.04	63,002.77	2,116.00	2,116.00	
	18,304.51	686.29	1,017.37	33.96	16,126.32	785.98	8,721.36	
	24,441.81	928.29	928.29	33.96	17,694.02	903.48	903.48	
	13,574.65	283.90	283.90	2,785.36	25,004.61	650.31	603.08	
ivision	2,329,314.00	875,926.96	6,354.61	2,785.36	25,072.21	763.88	11,267.56	
	27,154.47	18,508.12	3,715.45	122.96	34,441.32	3,444.19	7,383.85	
	249,413.45	12,532.46	1,657.34	1,005.23	230,903.38	1,634.36	6,163.41	
	605,528.35	91,208.80	1,005.76	2,967.19	17,705.87	1,535.61	2,133.86	
	81,208.80	9,787.03	1,642.70	197.69	61,481.86	1,645.16	2,471.08	
	1,304.31	776,508.22	57.87	2,303.46	4,514.90	203.08	3,210.56	
	1,348,488.15	205,190.55	4,903.97	2,449.16	169,929.52	2,057.51	25,036.47	
	488,535.80	4,091.81	5,834.75	2,449.16	263,645.28	3,365.59	10,478.08	
	41,731.55	1,306.41	205.04	3,365.59	17,712.44	1,236.11	3,001.00	
	63,171.75	548.07	1,306.41	3,365.59	44,386.80	1,379.39	2,000.75	
OB.	93,117.14	46,803.03	548.07	949.06	81,699.65	942.97	8,627.87	
	1,370.34	714.12	367.96	949.06	46,514.61	565.80	4,300.06	
	81,157.25	2,319,325.41	534.91	31.31	10,537.45	531.08	1,501.82	
	18,861.46	76,261.73	608.57	7,319.44	44,035.45	766.54	8,263.80	
	6,137,379.00	79,168.80	16,177.44	7,319.44	12,167.34	577.26	579.39	
	453,628.79	274,330.91	1,588.23	453.20	2,307,454.49	6,305.00	1,808.96	
	758,735.06	350,973.40	2,796.73	1,028.44	83,572.26	1,718.28	2,303.42	
	886,923.20	28,536.00	5,324.81	1,028.44	263,347.04	2,303.42	3,665.87	
	28,536.00	39,364.00	6,700.59	2,712.77	484,414.67	2,307.52	12,901.22	
western	26,176.00	7,200.00	16,177.44	2,712.77	815,943.39	577.26	170,000.25	
	23,324.00	18,044.00	27,200.00	2,712.77	2,307,454.49	6,305.00	1,808.96	
	7,200.00	27,200.00	19,163.00	9,725.00	2,307,454.49	6,305.00	1,808.96	
	19,163.00	9,725.00	9,725.00	9,725.00	2,307,454.49	6,305.00	1,808.96	
	9,725.00	9,725.00	9,725.00	9,725.00	2,307,454.49	6,305.00	1,808.96	

anch. *Included in main line. †Estimated. These amounts are included in the reported earnings of the main line
s or divisions, and are not additional thereto. They are estimated by the company on the basis of \$1,000 per mile for the nine
rating expenses for these branches are not separately reported nor estimated.

TABLE NO. V--CONTINUED.

WISCONSIN, IOWA & NEBRASKA	111,222 04	12,080.53	1,912.51	575.50	16,000.11	201.04
* No report.	** The "operating expenses" for this road "in this State," are reported at \$1,271,186.94. This is doubtless an error, and probably represents the operating expenses of the entire road, within and without the State.					
of the road in the different States.	† Estimated by the receiver. No separate account kept of the business of the road in the different States.					
	‡ Earnings, expenses and taxes not reported nor estimated.					

IOWA

AT THE

World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial

AND THE

NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN

EXPOSITIONS

NEW ORLEANS, 1884-6.

REPORTS OF

HERBERT S. FAIRALL,

COMMISSIONER,

TO THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

DES MOINES:

GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.

1885.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I herewith submit my reports as Commissioner for Iowa at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and at the North, Central and South American Exposition—the former held at New Orleans, Louisiana, from December 16, 1884, to June 1, 1885, and the latter now in progress in the same city, having opened November 10, 1885, to continue not later than March 31, 1886. The benefits derived by the State of Iowa from its participation in the first international exposition in the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1876, had been so marked by increase in its population, by investment within its borders of capital and attraction of immigration, and especially by the advance outside of the State both in the demand and value of its products, that all thoughtful, enterprising citizens urged that the material prosperity of Iowa would be further enhanced by its taking part in the second World's Exposition in this country, and in its successor, the American Exposition.

The opinion also prevailed that aside from the commercial phase of the subject the State of Iowa could not afford to be the only commonwealth in the Union to withhold its presence and support from, and enjoy the influences of, a great world's fair. Of the peculiar circumstances preventing State aid for the exhibits from Iowa, the discouragements that beset the work of making the State display, the organization of the Iowa Commission, the promptness of leading citizens to loan their credit to the State, the character of the exhibits from Iowa, and the honors conferred upon the State for the excellence of its exhibits, I have the honor of speaking hereinafter. That these expositions at New Orleans have already opened new markets for the products of Iowa, and advanced the State still further in the front rank of States, short as has been the time since their organization, is

a fact briefly alluded to. It is also a source of gratification to present in these pages descriptive lists of the articles forming the Iowa displays, together with the names of the large number of citizens who contributed to them.

In conclusion, I desire to return thanks to the men and women directly associated with me in the work, and to join with them in acknowledging our obligations to the many citizens of the State who so promptly and generously aided us, and without whose support there could have been no exhibit from Iowa at either of these important expositions.

Yours respectfully,

HERBERT S. FAIRALL,
Commissioner.

IOWA CITY, IOWA, December 31, 1885.

THE IOWA COMMISSION.

President—HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa.

Secretary—HERBERT S. FAIRALL, U. S. Commissioner, Iowa City.

Treasurer—JOHN S. ELY, Alternate U. S. Commissioner, Cedar Rapids.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Agriculture—Hon. F. N. Chase, Cedar Falls.

Horticulture—Col. G. B. Brackett, Denmark.

Education—Hon. J. W. Akers, Des Moines.

Dairy—C. A. Huston, Esq., Cedar Rapids.

Mechanics and Manufactures—W. C. Huntington, Esq., Des Moines.

Live Stock—Col. John Scott, Nevada.

Flour and Grain—Hon. J. J. Snouffer, Cedar Rapids.

Geology—Prof. Samuel Calvin, Iowa City.

Woman's Work—Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada.

Fish and Fisheries—Hon. A. W. Aldrich, Anamosa; Hon. A. A. Mosher, Spirit Lake.

Sanitary—L. F. Andrews, Esq., Des Moines.

Mineral Exhibit—Capt. Albert Head, Jefferson.

Railroad Systems—Hon. E. G. Morgan, Des Moines.

Colored—Alex. Clark, Muscatine.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Col. G. B. Brackett, Denmark.

Second District—Hon. N. A. Merrell, Clinton.

Third District—Hon. J. K. Graves, Dubuque.

Fourth District—Hon. S. A. Converse, Cresco.

Fifth District—Hon. H. W. Lathrop, Iowa City.

Sixth District—Hon. W. T. Smith, Oskaloosa.

Seventh District—Hon. C. L. Watrous, Des Moines.

Eighth District—Col. H. H. Wright, Centerville.

Ninth District—Hon. B. F. Clayton, Macedonia.

Tenth District—Hon. D. D. Chase, Webster City.

Eleventh District—Hon. H. C. Wheeler, Odebolt.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

J. M. Gow, Greenfield, Adair county.
A. B. Shaw, Corning, Appanoose county.
A. M. May, Waukon, Allamakee county.
James C. Barrows, Centerville, Appanoose county.
J. A. Overholtzer, Viola Center, Audubon county.
J. W. Keith, Vinton, Benton county.
J. W. Richards, Waterloo, Black Hawk county.
J. R. Whitaker, Boone, Boone county.
E. C. Bennett, Waverly, Bremer county.
Wm. A. Jones, Independence, Buchanan county.
F. J. Stockwell, Alta, Buena Vista county.
F. O. Newcomb, Shell Rock, Butler county.
Frank S. Rice, Rockwell City, Calhoun county.
M. Miller, Carroll, Carroll county.
J. B. Erion, Lewis, Cass county.
Herbert Hammond, Tipton, Cedar county.
Henry Martin, Mason City, Cerro Gordo county.
Charles Finkbine, Aurelia, Cherokee county.
John M. Gilliland, New Hampton, Chickasaw county.
A. S. Johnson, Osceola, Clarke county.
A. C. Parker, Spencer, Clay county.
A. F. Hofer, McGregor, Clayton county.
Frank Mahin, Clinton, Clinton county.
E. C. Haywood, West Side, Crawford county.
C. H. Lyon, Dexter, Dallas county.
J. A. Wright, Bloomfield, Davis county.
C. M. Murray, Leon, Decatur county.
J. D. Kennedy, Manchester, Delaware county.
J. W. Burdette, Burlington, Des Moines county.
Ira S. Foster, Milford, Dickinson county.
E. H. Smith, Dubuque, Dubuque county.
M. Richmond, Armstrong, Emmet county.
S. B. Zeigler, West Union, Fayette county.
O. H. Lyon, Rockford, Floyd county.
F. M. Hemingway, Hampton, Franklin county.
W. L. Aten, Hamburg, Fremont county.
C. B. Park, Grand Junction, Greene county.
*C. W. Gibson, Grundy Center, Grundy county.
E. W. Weeks, Guthrie Center, Guthrie county.
G. F. Richardson, Webster City, Hamilton county.
J. A. Treganye, Britt, Hancock county.
J. T. Buttolph, Iowa Falls, Hardin county.
F. W. Hart, Logan, Harrison county.
R. B. Lindley, Winfield, Henry county.
O. F. Webster, Cresco, Howard county.

C. H. Bissell, Humboldt, Humboldt county.
 J. A. Frink, Ida Grove, Ida county.
 W. P. Ketcham, Marengo, Iowa county.
 James Dunne, Otter Creek, Jackson county.
 H. K. Stahl, Newton, Jasper county.
 *I. W. Pancoast, Libertyville, Jefferson county.
 *H. W. Fyffe, Iowa City, Johnson county.
 J. S. Stacy, Anamosa, Jones county.
 John Morrison, Sigourney, Keokuk county.
 John Wallace, Algona, Kossuth county.
 J. H. Hardin, Ft. Madison, Lee county.
 C. G. Greene, Cedar Rapids, Linn county.
 Arthur Springer, Columbus Junction, Louisa county.
 S. H. Mallory, Chariton, Lucas county.
 J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids, Lyon county.
 F. M. Cassidy, Winterset, Madison county.
 O. C. G. Phillips, Oskaloosa, Mahaska county.
 C. H. Durham, Durham, Marion county.
 J. G. Brown, Marshalltown, Marshall county.
 P. P. Kelley, Glenwood, Mills county.
 F. A. Vanderpool, West Mitchell, Mitchell county.
 J. D. Ainsworth, Onawa, Monona county.
 E. C. Hurlbut, Albia, Monroe county.
 C. W. Snyder, Red Oak, Montgomery county.
 A. W. Lee, Muscatine, Muscatine county.
 T. B. Stringfield, Sheldon, O'Brien county.
 W. J. Miller, Sibley, Osceola county.
 S. E. Wilson, Clarinda, Page county.
 E. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county.
 H. C. Curtis, LeMars, Plymouth county.
 James Mercer, Fonda, Pocahontas county.
 P. V. Carey, Des Moines, Polk county.
 George F. Wright, Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county.
 J. Jarnagin, Montezuma, Poweshiek county.
 Henry Todd, Mt. Ayr, Ringgold county.
 W. W. Field, Odebolt, Sac county.
 A. J. Hirschl, Davenport, Scott county.
 C. C. Redfield, Harlan, Shelby county.
 H. S. Iselin, Orange City, Sioux county.
 C. G. McCarthy, Nevada, Story county.
 George W. Sweatt, Toledo, Tama county.
 B. G. Moon, Bedford, Taylor county.
 J. F. Bishop, Afton, Union county.
 Robert Topping, Keosauqua, Van Buren county.
 P. G. Ballingall, Ottumwa, Wapello county.

*Deceased.

J. L. Eno, Indianola, Warren county.

H. A. Burrell, Washington, Washington county.

Samuel Wright, Clio, Wayne county.

Frank Farrell, Ft. Dodge, Webster county.

J. F. Thompson, Forest City, Winnebago county.

A. W. Brownell, Ft. Atkinson, Winneshiek county.

George H. Wright, Sioux City, Woodbury county.

Geo. F. Wattson, Northwood, Worth county.

E. A. Howland, Eagle Grove, Wright county.

REPORTS
OF THE
COMMISSIONER.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

1884-5.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On the first day of January, 1884, the people of Iowa, through Hon. Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State, were invited by the Board of Management of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans, to participate in said exposition, both by contributing to it and by visiting it. In order to insure the presentation of an exhibit from Iowa, the Governor was requested to recommend to the President of the United States for appointment a Commissioner and an Alternate Commissioner for the Exposition, in conformity with an act of Congress providing for such appointment. Accordingly an invitation was extended by the Governor, on the 10th day of January, 1884, to Herbert S. Fairall, of Iowa City, and John S. Ely, of Cedar Rapids, to accept the respective positions named above, and these gentlemen accepting, they were on February 10, 1884, duly commissioned by the President of the United States and accredited by the Governor of Iowa to the authorities of the Exposition.

While the preliminary circulars and general plan of the Exposition were of the most comprehensive character, and the general government had officially recognized the project, by inviting foreign nations to participate therein, the care manifested by Congress not to have the government become in any manner financially responsible for the Exposition, and to appropriate no money for its preparation or maintenance, gave rise to the belief that the enterprise would be only local in character, somewhat on the scale of the Atlanta, Cincinnati, Louisville and other similar expositions.

At a conference of the Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner

with the Governor, the matter of Iowa's representation in the project was discussed and decided favorably upon. It was agreed that even if the Exposition should not prove to be an international affair, it would be an excellent opportunity to advertise the resources and interests of Iowa, and to hasten the era of good feeling between the two great sections of the country. As neither Congress nor the Exposition provided means whereby an exhibit could be made, the Commissioners and the Governor presented the subject to the General Assembly, then in session, but the impression prevailed to such an extent that the Exposition could be none other than a New Orleans or local enterprise, that the bill asking for ten thousand dollars never reached a vote. The same indifference was displayed in the legislatures of the various States that were in session at the same time, only Kansas and Nebraska making appropriations. A few weeks after the General Assembly had adjourned, upon the presentation of the case by the Commissioners of the several States and Territories, Congress voted a loan of a million dollars to the Exposition and a third of a million dollars to defray the expenses of making a display at New Orleans of the government exhibit that had attracted so much attention at the Centennial Exposition, in 1876. This vast outlay of money by the government at once advanced the Exposition to the rank of a great world's fair, and its preparation went forward with remarkable rapidity. To each State and Territorial Commissioner there was set apart by the Board of Management the sum of five thousand dollars as a fund to be used in exciting an interest and preparing the way for an exhibit from his State or Territory. This much-needed aid proved of great benefit in urging the work forward throughout the entire Union; but, while the appropriation was made by Congress early in June, the failure of the Board of Management to comply with certain requirements of the statute as to paying in the subscriptions of stock for the Exposition corporation, delayed the availability of the money for the Commissioners until the middle of August. Meantime, in Iowa, as in other States, the money for the expenses of the preliminary work was advanced by the Commissioner.

The several States marked their approval of the project by raising funds to supplement this appropriation of \$5,000, and by preparing exhibits. It was evident that Iowa could not afford to be absent from an affair which was endorsed by her sister Commonwealths. Besides, the beneficent effects of her participation in the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 were yet being enjoyed by her producers and man-

ufacturers. The just recognition of her supremacy in the products of the dairy and the orchard, by the Centennial Exhibition, gave a stimulus to her horticultural and creamery interests, resulting in increased trade, with corresponding increase of wealth. It was, therefore, but the simple exercise of business sagacity that the State should be represented at New Orleans.

THE IOWA COMMISSION.

During the spring and summer, after my appointment, I visited many parts of the State and found but one sentiment prevailing, and that was that Iowa should be represented at the forthcoming World's Exposition. In a large number of counties the people set to work to preserve the choicest of their products for a State exhibit. The necessity of a suitable fund for the work, however, became so imperative that a meeting to devise ways and means was held at Cedar Rapids, on August 27, 1884, with a large number of the most prominent citizens in attendance. The high standing of the personnel of this meeting, embracing the best men of the State, without regard to political distinctions, gave to its deliberation a weight not to be disregarded. It was agreed that a suitable display of the State's resources and abilities should be made. Unfortunately, as has been stated, the legislature had adjourned without providing means for such exhibit, and a plan was perfected to accomplish the desired end. This was to secure from the citizens of the State a sum sufficient to pay the expense of the State exhibit. The money so obtained was to be raised in the shape of a *quasi* loan, based upon the expected credit of the State, and with the understanding that the amounts advanced by individuals would not be finally their loss, unless the State should, by the action of its representatives, refuse to recognize the value of its presence at the New Orleans Exposition, as applied to it as a State. This plan was not only heartily endorsed by the press of Iowa, and its consummation aided by them, but also the people generally, and especially by a large number of members of the last legislature, who expressed their regrets at the failure of that body to make, in advance, the necessary appropriation. It was further commended by the several officers of the State government, as being a desirable solution of a difficulty imperilling the pride of a State which enjoyed a most enviable reputation for the part heretofore borne by it in

every enterprise looking to the proper presentation and enhancement of its interests and standing.

The opportunity, it was on all sides conceded, was presented whereby Iowa might aid in promoting patriotism and amity between the two sections of the country, and at the same time augment general and popular knowledge. By participation in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition she could also be in a position to aid in developing desirable commercial relations with the countries immediately at our door to the south, and to which the produce of her fertile acres should naturally gravitate over the great water highways to the Gulf. The creation of a market means increased wealth for the producer, and now that the opportunity was afforded, her neglect to avail herself would not only have been a reproach upon her judgment, but would have resulted in her being a compulsory witness to the increased trade of other States, to the detriment of her own.

In accordance with the plan agreed upon, an organization was completed to carry the same into effect. This organization was known as the Iowa Commission, and was composed as follows: President, Hon. B. R. Sherman, Governor of Iowa; Secretary, Herbert S. Fairall, U. S. Commissioner, and John S. Ely, Alternate Commissioner as Treasurer. Mr. Ely executed to the Executive Council of State a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. There were also added to the Commission the persons to whom had been confided as Superintendents, the several departments of the State display. There was also appointed an honorary commissioner for each Congressional District, and in each county an assistant commissioner, whose duties consisted in aiding the collection of exhibits, and the general enhancement of the affair. A full list of the Commission is given herewith.

PREPARING THE EXHIBIT.

The Commission was organized in the latter part of August, 1884, leaving a period of but little more than three months in which to select, assemble and install the contemplated display. The harvests had moreover been mostly garnered. Notwithstanding this latter fact, and the shortness of the available time for preparation, a most magnificent exhibit was gathered together, representing in attractive manner, the wonderful agricultural and other resources of

the State. It was the intent of the Commission to have every county appropriately represented, and to this end the several county commissioners were supplied with material, such as bags, glassware, etc., in which to place and transport their collections. The various divisions of the display, embracing agriculture, horticulture, dairy products, mechanics and manufacturers, live stock, flour and grain, fish and fisheries, mineralogy and geology, railroad systems, sanitary appliances, woman's work, and last but not least, education, were each and all represented by displays which conferred distinguished honors upon the State, and were recognized superior in character, alike by the juries of awards and the general visitor. No higher honor was nor could be conferred upon any participant in the grand exhibition at New Orleans, than was bestowed upon the display made by the State of Iowa.

THE EXHIBIT PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

The plans of the Commission received a severe shock on December 1, 1884, by a railroad wreck occurring to the display then *en route* upon the B., C. R. & N. R'y. By this unfortunate accident a large portion of the exhibit was totally destroyed, and much damaged beyond use—grains, seeds, vegetables, and nearly every fragile article were ruined. The lateness in the season utterly precluded their reproduction. They had been collected with especial reference to this display, and were, in fact, the "cream of the harvest." But two short weeks intervened before the opening day. Yet, notwithstanding these great difficulties, the Commission again went to work in the State, gathered the best products available, proceeded with their installation and exhibited upon the opening day a display that was second to none.

At the time of shipment of the exhibits, the Commission had agreed upon a plan of installation. The railroad accident not only frustrated this plan, but also entailed unforeseen expense upon the Commission. As soon as the extent of the injury to the display became known throughout the State, large numbers of well-intending citizens sent to New Orleans various contributions of agricultural products, etc. Such evidences of friendly interest was very encouraging to the Commission; but unfortunately, the major portion of the contributions were sent by express "C. O. D.," necessitating a considerable outlay of the available funds of the Commission, and

the same time but very few of such contributions were fitted for display as specimen exhibits. These contributions could not be declined without offense, and it was deemed best to receive them, as far as possible, and thus retain the good feeling and friendly interest in the exhibit manifested by the people at home.

INSTALLING THE DISPLAY.

In the allotment of space to the several States for exhibition purposes in the government and state building, the State of Iowa was awarded 10,175 square feet. Under the regulations governing the Exposition, no exhibit was allowed to be made in this building for any purpose beyond that of simple display. Articles exposed for competition were therefore compelled to exhibit elsewhere, and in consequence, a very large portion of Iowa's exhibit found its way to the Main Building, the Machinery and Carriage Annexes, and the Horticultural Hall.

It was the purpose of the Commission to secure to each and every exhibit that prominence warranted by their merit, and at the same time retain their relationship to the State. To this end the exhibits of working machinery in the Machinery Annex, those of wagons and other vehicles in the Carriage Annex, and of agricultural implements, farm appliances, dairy products and appurtenances in the Main Building were, so far as practicable, grouped together as Iowa matters. A large amount of similar exhibits, not entered for competition, were displayed in the Government and State building. The plan of thus securing an intelligent distinction, as between different classes of exhibits was also carried out in the general display made upon the State space. The several departments of agriculture, flour and grain, fish and fisheries, mineralogy and geology, railroad systems, domestic manufactures, sanitary appliances, education and womens' work, while assembled as a whole, were each systematically arranged under the immediate supervision of their respective superintendents. The educational exhibit was made in the gallery space 40 by 42 feet, immediately overlooking the State exhibit on the main floor. In the gallery, at the opposite side of the building, and fronting the state exhibit, was displayed the department of woman's work. These two departments, while occupying distinctive spaces, appropriately identified by means of large signs as Iowa exhibits, were each made to form a part of a group of similar displays made by the several states.

and territories. Each group being termed by the general management, respectively the "Department of Education," and "Department of Womans' Work." These general departments were each presided over by an officer designated by the Exposition Management.

It was the earnest desire of the Commission to accord to Iowa exhibitors such position upon the allotted space, as would enable each to make the best possible showing. Especially so in manufactures. The high position accorded the State by the tenth census, among manufacturing States, that of second west of the Mississippi river, was not forgotten in the installation of that department. This was fortunately aided by the original selection of the State space which proved to be one of the most eligible in the building.

In the display of the State exhibit, the space upon the floor was divided as follows: Departments of agriculture, manufacturing, grains and milling products; geology and mineralogy, and miscellaneous. Dairy products and appliances were well exhibited in the appropriate department located in the main building. The horticultural display was made in the horticultural hall, a magnificent structure of iron and glass, especially constructed for this exhibit. The location of the exhibits of education and woman's work have been heretofore alluded to.

In common with every State and territory, that portion of the space beneath the gallery was tastefully but economically fitted up as State Headquarters, comprising two general reception rooms and the private office of the Commissioner. Papers of all the prominent newspapers of the State were on file in the large reception room. The headquarters were plainly but neatly furnished, and were at all times attended by the Commissioner or his representative, and a genuine Iowa welcome was extended to every visitor. Here visitors found a comfortable resting place where the surroundings conferred a satisfactory feeling of State pride.

The Commissioner's private office was elegantly decorated, the paper being donated to the display through Mr. R. H. Allin, of Iowa City by Robert Hobbs & Co., the well known wall paper manufacturers, of Brooklyn, New York, to whose representative, Mr. Wm. B. Burgess, the Commission desires to extend their appreciative thanks. A very convenient acquisition to the headquarter outfit was a postal cabinet, the invention of Mr. L. C. Gray, of Fort Dodge. The large amount of mail matter received at the headquarters for Iowa visitors,

was placed in this cabinet, which afforded a most convenient and simple method of arrangement, attracting many commendations, from its numerous patrons

VISITORS FROM IOWA.

A register, arranged to show the name, occupation, home residence, and New Orleans address of visitors, was placed in a convenient position. It was continually consulted as the means of ascertaining the whereabouts of mutual friends, and proved a most valuable adjunct. An examination of its pages show that over fifteen thousand persons visited the Iowa Exhibit.

From reports made by the various United States Commissioners to the Board of Management it appears, that next to Louisiana, the number of visitors, in proportion to population was greatest from the Hawk-eye State.

THE IOWA EXHIBIT.

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Upon the request of the Commission made to the State Agricultural Society to select a suitable person to arrange and preside over this department of the display, that body designated Hon. Frank N. Chase, of Cedar Falls, to whom was confided this important trust. Mr. Chase, from his long experience at the head of a similar department of the State Fair Association, was especially suited for the place.

Owing to the destruction of a large percentage of exhibits by the railway accident before referred to, it was impossible to make a complete catalogue of agricultural exhibits provided for display. The following list is as full as can be made under the circumstances:

CORN.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
"Pride of Iowa"; yellow, shelled.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
"Pride of Iowa"; yellow, in ear.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
"Johnson White"; white, in ear.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
"Johnson White"; white, shelled.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Sweet.....	Matt Stokes, Clark.
Leming.....	Cha
—; yellow.....	Jas.
Early Dent; yellow.....	W. I
Leming; yellow, shelled.....	W. I
Leming; yellow, ears.....	W. I
Vermillya; yellow, ears.....	H. E
Vermillya; yellow, shelled.....	H. E
—; yellow.....	Doo
Gold Drop; yellow.....	J. E
Dent; yellow.....	Wm
"Hundred Days"; yellow.....	E. S
—; yellow.....	W.
—; yellow.....	H. I
—; yellow, shelled.....	R. S
Yankee.....	N. I
Yankee.....	J. F
—; yellow.....	W.
—; yellow.....	T. E
—; yellow.....	S. A
—; yellow.....	A. I
—; yellow.....	A. I
Dent; yellow, three varieties.....	J. E
Duttons; yellow.....	J. E
Pennsylvania Mammoth; yellow.....	C. A
Pride of the North; yellow.....	C. A
Dent; yellow.....	C. A
Narragansett; yellow.....	C. A
Monmouth; white.....	C. A
Evergreen; white.....	C. A
Belgian; speckled.....	C. A
Bloody Butcher.....	J. E
Dent; white, three varieties.....	J. E
King Philip; white.....	J. E
Lyon County Prolific; white.....	J. E
Common; white.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Early; white.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Red and Yellow on Stalks.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Common; white.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
Square; white.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.
Johnson, shelled and ear; white.....	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Mammoth; white.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Early; white.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Early; white.....	Dood & Meleck, Spring Creek.
Early; white.....	Wm Hartsock, Tama.
Common; red.....	Dood & Meleck, Spring Creek.
Rice Prolific, 3 varieties; red.....	Ed. Reichman, Toledo.
Hundred Day; red.....	E. S. Carpenter, Tama.
Common; red.....	J. W. Mapes, Hamburg.
Mixed, eleven varieties.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county

CORN—CONTINUED.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Dent (4 varieties) white.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Pop corn, shelled and ears.....	A. Slosken, Eagle Grove.
Pop corn, shelled and ears.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Pop corn, red, shelled.....	R. S. Parkhurst, Hauxburg.
Pop corn, shelled.....	John Shawner, Osceola.
Pop corn, white.....	C. Danforth, Hamburg.
Sweet corn, ears.....	S. Adams, Belmont.
Sweet corn, ears.....	Wm. R. Sherley, Hamburg.
Calico, striped.....	H. Wright, Hamburg.

WHEAT.

Sea Island.....	Andrew Law, Perry.
Winter, on straw.....	Wm. McTurk, Crystal.
Doty.....	Wm. McTurk, Crystal.
Sea Island.....	Wm. McTurk, Crystal.
Red Russian.....	W. C. Cory, Columbia.
German Emperor, fall.....	O. Hoyt, Hamburg.
Sea Island, spring.....	C. Hoyt, Hamburg.
Doty, spring.....	F. Gillman, Hamburg.
Gold Drop.....	A. Calkins, Hamburg.
Winter.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Sea Island.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Odesa.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Fife (5 varieties).....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
White Russian.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Sea Island.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Blue Stem.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Sea Island.....	Rosedale Farm.
Sea Island.....	T. A. Scott, Eagle Grove.
No. 2.....	Hill Bros., Clarion.
Sea Island.....	W. C. Morton, Clarion.

OATS.

White Russian.....	G. H. Palmer, Gaultsville.
White Russian.....	A. Elder, Belmont.
Fox.....	S. Adams, Belmont.
White German.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
White Russian.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
White Russian.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
White Russian.....	O. S. Wing, Hamburg.
White Russian.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Mixed.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Barley oats.....	A. Ebey, Clear Creek.
Excelsior.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Mammoth white.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
White Hibernian.....	Robert Patheridge, Tama.
Mammoth white.....	Robert Patheridge, Tama.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

FLAX.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Russian flax.....	J. K. P. Thompson.
Russian flax.....	J. K. P. Thompson.
Russian flax.....	J. K. P. Thompson.
Flax seed.....	John Muerhead, Perry.
Flax seed.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Flax seed.....	Hill Bros., Clarion.
Flax seed.....	John Smith, Belmont.

TIMOTHY.

Timothy seed.....	E. Lynch, Belmont.
Timothy seed.....	J. Echels, Buckingham.
Timothy seed.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Timothy seed.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Timothy seed.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.
Red top	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
Blue joint grass seed.....	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids.

BARLEY.

Barley	Dood & Meioch, Spring Creek.
Barley	O. S. Wing, Hamburg.

RYE.

Winter rye.....	N. H. Kusick, Belmont.
Red rye.....	M. E. Johnson, Osceola.
White rye.....	R. S. Parkhurst, Hamburg.
White rye.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

BEANS.

Black.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Yellow	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Marrowfat.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Boston Yellow	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Cranberry	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Fancy Colored.....	W. T. Butts, Belmont.
Red Valentine.....	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Soup	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Black Wax	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Chinese Red Eye	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Lima	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Navy	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Soup	John Shawner, Osceola.
Mixed	John Shawner, Osceola.
Prolific White	R. Petheridge, Tama.

*APPLES.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Jonathan	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Rolands	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Winesap	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Yellow Russet	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Grimes' Gold	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Willow Twig	W. G. Mulins, Tama.
Ben Davis	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Winter Pippins	A. S. Johnson, Osceola.
Ten varieties	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

* This display independent of exhibit in Horticultural Hall.

CANE PRODUCTS.

Amber sugar cane	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane sirup	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane sugar	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane seed	John Stuart, Perry.
Cane molasses	John Stuart, Perry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broom-corn, seed and stalks ..	J. Hoskins, Hamburg.
Peppercorns	Wm. Calkins, Hamburg.
Parsnips	F. Jeckel, Hamburg.
Carrots	F. Jeckel, Hamburg.
Beets	F. Jeckel, Hamburg.
Silver onions	H. Wri .. Hamburg.
Pale red onions	H. Wri .. Hamburg.
Wethersfield onions	W. R. (.. s, Hamburg.
Egg plant	W. R. (.. f, H
Peas	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Cane seed	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Hickory nuts	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Red oak acorns	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Sweet pumpkin seed	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Hubbard squash seed	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Castor beans seed	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Beet seed	C. A. S .. g, W .. in county.
Carrot seed	C. A. Sterling, W .. in county.
Parsnip seed	C. A. Sterling, W .. in county.
Turnip seed	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Tomato seed	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Lettuce seed	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Radish seed	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Celery seed	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.
Cucumber seed	C. A. Sterling, Washington county.

POTATOES.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Mammoth Pearl.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Belle.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Johnson Prolific.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Excelstor.....	W. G. Malin, Columbia.
Burbank, seed.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.
Jordan Prolific.....	R. Petheridge, Tama.
Red Peachblow.....	Joseph Season, Tama.
White Peachblow.....	Joseph Season, Tama.
White Elephant.....	Joseph Season, Tama.
Peerless.....	Joseph Season, Tama.
Mammoth Peerless.....	James Burg, Tama.
Early Russet.....	hly, Toledo.
Ohio Grand.....	hly, Toledo.
White Neahamock.....	hly, Toledo.
Variety of Sweets.....	hly, Toledo.
Snow Flake.....	hly, Toledo.
Iowa Blues.....	hly, Toledo.
Iowa Mammoth.....	hly, Toledo.
Forty five varieties.....	hly, Toledo.
Peerless.....	hly, Toledo.
Early Ohio.....	hly, Toledo.
Alma.....	hly, Toledo.
Big Mary Ann.....	hly, Toledo.
Sunbeam.....	hly, Toledo.
Victor.....	hly, Toledo.
Murphy's own.....	hly, Toledo.
Early Rose.....	hly, Toledo.
Early Summer.....	hly, Toledo.
Beauty of Hebron.....	hly, Toledo.
White Star.....	hly, Toledo.
Rochester Market.....	hly, Toledo.
Dakota Red.....	hly, Toledo.
Champlain.....	hly, Toledo.
Champion.....	hly, Toledo.
Pride of the Field.....	hly, Toledo.
Conklin's Surprise.....	hly, Toledo.
Conklin's Prolific.....	hly, Toledo.
Magnum Bonum.....	hly, Toledo.
Pride of Cambridge.....	hly, Toledo.
Burbank.....	hly, Toledo.
Chicago Market.....	hly, Toledo.
Boston Market.....	hly, Toledo.
White Elephant.....	hly, Toledo.
No name, 4 varieties.....	hly, Toledo.
Winnie, one.....	hly, Toledo.
Winnie, No. 2.....	hly, Toledo.
Early Gem.....	hly, Toledo.
Early Albany.....	hly, Toledo.

Contributed by citizens of Lyon
county through Hon. J. K. P.
Thompson, Rock Rapids.

VEGETABLES, ETC.

KIND.	FROM WHOM.
Mammoth squash, 185 pounds.	Contributed by citizens of Lyon county, through Hon. J. K. P. Thomp son, Rock Rapids.
Mammoth beet, 27 pounds.....	
Giant squash.....	
Field peas.....	
Citrons.....	
Silver Gloss buckwheat ..	
Millet seed	
Section of soil	

The foregoing list of exhibits, while specifying the articles displayed, cannot convey any idea of the manner of their presentation to the gaze of the visitor.

A large quantity of grains were exhibited on the stalk, and in common with the various grasses of the State were arranged in tasty and artistic designs. Most of the grains, in seed, were shown in ornamental glass jars; and neat and attractive decorations were employed whenever practicable, in enhancing the attractiveness of the general display. The character of the soil of Iowa was intelligently shown by four glass tubes or cylinders, one foot in diameter and eight feet in height, containing vertical sections of earth, taken from different sections of the State. This *actual* representation of Iowa soil was a most noticeable feature, and received universal attention and commendation. A large octagonal pyramid of glass was used in the display of grains, and the glory of Iowa corn was exhibited in the presence of a "Corn House," twenty feet in height, constructed largely of corn in the stalk and ear.

No premiums were awarded exhibits of any kind displayed in the Government and States Building—articles being allowed therein for "display only," and not for competition. The Iowa exhibits displayed elsewhere were liberally accorded high recognition in the shape of medals, diplomas and other premiums.

A list of such awards will be found in another part of this report.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational exhibit was one of the most complete and attractive features of the Exposition. The Department of Education occupied the greater portion of the immense gallery of the Government and States Building, and comprised the display of foreign educational systems and institutions; that of the United States Government and those of the several States and Territories, supplemented in many instances with exhibits of private academies and schools. Each and all of these were very full and complete. It was, therefore, extremely desirable that the best possible aid obtainable should be enlisted in preparing and installing the State exhibit in this department, and to such end the Commissioner requested the Department of Public Instruction to extend its supervision over the work of showing the educational status of Iowa. The task was assumed by Hon. J. W. Akers, Superintendent of Public Instruction,

who at once entered upon the discharge of his important and laborious duties. Superintendent Akers says in his report:

"The material used at the Madison exhibit was re-collected so far as possible (it having been returned to the schools which contributed it). The work was very generally rebound, and the Kindergarten work framed and covered with glass, so far as this was necessary and possible from its nature. The College for the Blind at Vinton and the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Council Bluffs contributed very fine displays of their work, and the contributions of many counties, cities and towns not represented at Madison, swelled the New Orleans exhibit beyond our hope or expectation when entering upon it.

"A space of 40x42 feet in the main gallery, directly over the space assigned to the Iowa Commissioner on the floor of the Government building was assigned to the Iowa educational exhibit. By suitable partitions and decorations our space was made very attractive, and was commonly called the 'parlor of the gallery.' Joining our space on the west was the exhibit of education of the State of Minnesota. When it is known that this exhibit was probably the most beautiful and attractive exhibit of education ever made by any State, it will not seem surprising that Iowa was put upon her mettle, and taxed to her utmost, in order to make a comparatively favorable showing. Our exhibit certainly received a fair share of attention from the visitors and teachers of all States, and many gratifying commendations from visitors from foreign countries.

"The Department issued a circular of information, setting forth the organization and practical operation of our school system, and containing a lithograph school-house map of our State. This map excited great interest, and it is believed accomplished much for the credit of our State which could not otherwise have been expressed. It shows at a glance what Iowa has done in the interest of the education of her children and youth. Every dot stands for a school-house, and there is a school-house in the State for every dot on this map. The Department spent considerable time to arrive at accuracy in this matter. County maps were sent to the county superintendents respectively, with instructions to indicate with red ink the quarter section upon which each school-house in their individual county stood. These dots were transferred to a large map, 9x12 feet, the work being done in this office, and great care taken to place the dots accurately and correctly. It is safe to say that there are to-day more school-houses in the State than the map represents, as the data for it was obtained two years ago.

"I desire here to acknowledge my great obligations to Prof. T. H. McBride, of the State University, at Iowa City, for his able and efficient assistance, without which the educational exhibit at New Orleans could not have been made what it was. The arrangement of the material for the exhibit was very largely his work."

The exhibit was at all times attended by a representative of the department, Prof. T. H. McBride being in charge until February 1,

1885, at which date he was succeeded by Mr. Frank M. Leonard, of Iowa City, a graduate of the State University. To the urbanity, intelligence and faithful labors of these two gentlemen, the Commission are largely indebted in sustaining the high character of the magnificent exhibit installed by Supt. Akers.

EXHIBITORS.

The following is a list of exhibitors contributing to the Iowa Educational Exhibit at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, with a brief list of the articles contributed by each exhibitor:

ACKLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in grammar and history, from the seventh grade.
Physiological drawings, from the seventh grade.
Drawings illustrating problems in physics.
Map drawings.

(All the work bound.)

ALBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work, from various grades.
Penmanship—copy-books bound in volumes.
Map drawings.

(All the work bound.)

ATLANTIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and history, from the eighth grade.
Manuscript work in language, from the sixth grade.
Manuscript work in arithmetic, from the fourth and seventh grades.
Map drawing, from the sixth grade.

BANES, J. DE, DUBUQUE.

Display card of photograph work.

BALLINGALL, P. G., OTTUMWA.

Silk banner with Iowa coat of arms.

BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work of all grades from first to eleventh.
Drawings, from the seventh and eighth grades.
Map drawings, from the same grades.
Worsted maps of Iowa.
Mat weaving, from first grade.
Box of clay models.

BLACKBURN, MISS S., VINTON.

Teachers' examination questions.

Teachers' examination manuscripts.

Circulars showing the work of county normal institutes during a period of ten years.

(All the work bound.)

BURLINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, language, grammar, history, geography and music, from all grades.

Penmanship from all grades.

Manuscript work in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin, German, natural science, book-keeping, etc., from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

CASS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Drawings, from the country schools.

Map drawings, from the graded schools of Marne.

Map drawings, from the country schools.

(All the work in portfolio.)

CEDAR RAPIDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first, second and third grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and grammar, from the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar and history, from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in political economy, English literature, algebra, botany and physics, from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

CHARLES CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, from all grades from third to eighth inclusive.

Penmanship, from grades third to eighth inclusive.

Manuscript work in geography and language, from grades four to eighth inclusive.

Manuscript work in history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in physical geography, algebra and word analysis, from the ninth grade.

Manuscript work in physics and word analysis, from the tenth grade.

Manuscript work in physiology and geometry, from the eleventh grade.

Manuscript work in political economy, Latin and English literature, from the twelfth grade.

Slate work drawings and pencil work, from the primary grades.

Map drawings from the fifth and sixth grades.

CLINTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work, from the first and third grades.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the fourth and fifth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and geography, from the sixth and seventh grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar and history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in English literature, geometry, algebra, physiology, modern history, German and Latin, from the high school.

Charts of kindergarten work, from the primary grades.

Boxes of kindergarten material.

Drawings, from the primary grades.

Literary blanks filled by pupils.

(Manuscript work all bound.)

COLUMBUS JUNCTION.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology and algebra, from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in grammar and geography, from the intermediate grades.

Map drawing, from the intermediate grades.

CORNELL COLLEGE.

Framed cut of the buildings and grounds.

Photographs of president and professors.

Manuscript sketch of the institution.

CRESTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Manuscript work in history, from the seventh and eighth grades.

Drawings, from the fourth grade.

Map drawings, from the fifth, seventh and eighth grades.

Manuscript work in civil government and geometry, from the high school.

Charts "outlines of grammar," from the high school.

DAVENPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and geography, from the third to seventh grades inclusive.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic, geography and history, from the eighth and ninth grades.

Manuscript work in zoology, geometry and botany, from the high school.

Manuscript work in German, from several grades and from the high school.

Manuscript work, from the city training school.

Miscellaneous manuscript work.

Drawings, from grades fourth to ninth inclusive and from the high school.

States, from primary grades.

Teachers' charts for instruction in primary grades.

Color charts for instruction in primary grades.

Box of colors corresponding to the item last mentioned.

Charts for instruction in music.

Charts for elementary work in numbers.

Programme of daily exercises.

(All manuscript work bound.)

DES MOINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and geography, from the primary and grammar grades.

Inventions in paper cutting and paper folding from the primary grades.

Original designs in paper cutting from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Herbaria from the high school.

Map drawing from the seventh and eighth grades.

Slates from the primary grades.

Charts for primary instruction from the *training school*.

Worsted maps of Iowa from the primary grades.

Worsted maps of Polk county from primary grades.

Clay relief maps of Iowa from primary grades.

(All manuscript work bound.)

DUBUQUE.

Chart of ornamental penmanship from Baylies' Commercial College.

ELDORA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript works in language and arithmetic from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, history and geography, from the high school.

Book-keeping from the high school.

Manuscript work in commercial arithmetic from various grades.

Drawings illustrating physiology from the high school.

FORT MADISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Penmanship from grades third to eighth, inclusive.

Primary drawings.

Map drawings from — grade.

GRAND JUNCTION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Penmanship from the primary grades.

Manuscript work in grammar from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, ancient history, physical geography and United States history, from the high school.

Drawings from the grammar grades and from the high school.

HACKNEY, W. F.

Plans and elevation for a five-room school house.

HARDIN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and history, from the country schools.

Drawings from the country schools.

Map drawings from the country schools.

HUISCAMP, J. C.

An oil-painting—fruit-piece.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Herbaria from the Sophomore class of 1884.

IOWA AUTHORS.

The following authors have contributed to this exhibit:

Allen, Jerome.

Benton, T. H.

Bessey, C. E.

Burke, Finley.

Crosby, W. E.

Currier, A. N.

Fisher, W. B.

Friesner, W. N.

Gurney, C. H.

Harris, J. B.

Hornberg, J. D.

Hull, W. N.

Jackson, J. H.

Magoun, George F.

Marvin and Morisey.

McBride, T. H.

McClain, Emlin.

McClain, William.

McCreary, J. L.

Ross, J. N.

Salter, William.

Stevens, A. J.

Sudlow, P. W.

Tillinghast, B. F.

Wedgwood, G.

White, C. A.

Wright, D. S.

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IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Manuscript work in geometry.
Two volumes "raised letter."
Numerous samples of bead work.
Two brooms.
One hair mattress.
One husk mat.
One piece of rag carpet.
Numerous pieces of fancy knitted work.
One cane chair bottom.
Samples of thread lace.
One doll and hammock.
Maps (cloth) of Iowa and Louisiana.

IOWA FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geometry and physiology from the high school.
(All the work bound.)

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Two crayon portraits enlarged from photographs.
Four crayon art pieces.
One pen and ink sketch.
Eleven pairs of boots and shoes.
One walnut office desk.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Manuscript work in English literature, geometry, English analysis, algebra, arithmetic and penmanship.
Theses of the graduating classes, 1878-83.
Notes of lectures on didactics.
Notes of work in botany.
Notes of laboratory work in physics.
Set of drawing books.
Herbaria.
Set of relief maps, made in putty.
Charts of physiological drawings.
Charts for primary teaching.
Charts of drawings from various grades.
(All manuscript work bound.)

GREENE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from the country schools of Bristol township.
Manuscript work from the country schools of Cedar township.
Map drawings from the country schools of Cedar township.

Miscellaneous work in manuscript from the country schools of Franklin township.

Map drawings from the country schools of Franklin township.

Manuscript work from the country schools of Grant township.

Map drawings from the country schools of Grant township.

Manuscript work from Hardin township country schools.

Manuscript work from Highland township country schools.

Manuscript work from Junction township country schools.

Manuscript work from Paton township country schools.

Manuscript work from Washington township country schools.

JEFFERSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from all grades and from the high school.

Drawing illustrating problems in physics from the high school.

Map drawings from the grammar grades and the high school.

JESUP PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in history.

Map drawing.

KINGSLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in reading, arithmetic, geography, history and civil government.

(All work bound.)

KOSSUTH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Map drawings.

LE CLAIRE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, etc., from the fifth and sixth grades.

(All the work bound.)

LE MARS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Primary work in arithmetic and penmanship.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from grades second to fourth inclusive.

Manuscript work in geography from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in German and political economy from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

LEWIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geography and history from the eighth and ninth grades.

LYONS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in botany and rhetoric from the high school.

MARBLE ROCK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language from the second, third and eighth grades.

Manuscript work in geography from the fourth grade.

Manuscript work in grammar and algebra from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in history, English grammar and arithmetic from the seventh grade.

Map drawings from the grammar grades.

MARENGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic from grades fifth, sixth and seventh.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in rhetoric, botany, Latin and German, from the high school grades.

(All the work bound.)

MARSHALL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geography, arithmetic, language, physiology and history, from district No. 1, Timber Creek township.

Drawings from the same school.

Map drawings from the same school.

(All the work bound.)

MARSHALLTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, from grades second to seventh, inclusive.

(All the work bound.)

MCGREGOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and history from the grammar grades.

Report of the public schools for the term ending December 21, 1883.

(All the work bound.)

MONROE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in geometry and English literature, from the high school.

NORA SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic from the sixth grade.

(All the work bound.)

NORRIS, H. W.

Herbaria, representing the Iowa flora.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

OTTUMWA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in music and language, from the third and fourth grades.

Manuscript work in music, arithmetic, history and language, from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in music, language and geography, from the sixth grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and language, from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in history, English literature, latin, geometry, physics and botany, from the High School.

Drawing, from all grades above the second.

(All the work bound.)

PLACK, W. L.

Architectural designs for school-houses (three).

POCAHONTAS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from the primary and grammar grades.

Map drawings from the primary and grammar grades.

ROCKFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic from the first, second, third and fourth grades.

Manuscript work in physical geography and arithmetic from the fifth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, physiology, history and language from grades seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth.

SANBORN, W. W.

Architectural designs for school-houses (five).

SPIRIT LAKE.

Manuscript work and map-drawing.

SPRINGFIELD.

Manuscript work from various grades.

Bound volume of map-drawings.

SPRINGVILLE.

Drawings from the grammar school.

Map-drawings from the grammar grades.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Four glass charts, displaying—

1. Organization and growth of County Normal Institutes for a period of ten years.
2. A graphic representation of the relation of the school population to the entire population; school population to enrollment; enrollment to average attendance; daily attendance to daily absence.
3. The school statistics of the State from 1848 to 1883.
4. The organization of the Iowa school system.

Six linen charts, illustrating graphically the increase in the number of teachers employed; in school population; in number of schools; in permanent school fund; in valuation of school property; in total annual expenditures for school purposes.

Blank teachers' certificates of four grades.

Blank high school diploma.

Blank State certificate.

Sample lithographs from Des Moines.

Photographs of public school-buildings and colleges throughout the State.

A bound set of Iowa school reports.

A bound set of Iowa school laws and decisions.

The report of the census of Iowa from 1835-80.

Bound volumes of various school journals.

Bound volumes of miscellaneous State documents.

One volume of blanks for reports of district secretaries.

One volume of blanks for reports of county superintendents.

One volume of blanks for reports of district treasurers.

A school-house map of the State showing number and distribution of school-houses.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

One illustrative paleontological cabinet.

Laboratory note-books in biology, botany, conchology and paleontology.

Theses in zoology and civil engineering.

Five photographs of drawings, illustrations for a work on paleontology.

Sets of drawings illustrating three terms' work in instrumental drawing.

Drawings illustrating first and second terms' works in free hand-drawing.

A set of topographical maps.

Drawings in India ink and water colors.

Box of mounted microscopic slides.

STEAMBOAT ROCK.

Charts of kindergarten work.

Charts of primary work.

Charts of physiological drawings.

Charts of various work from the grammar grades.

Map drawings.

STITCH, JOHN M.—CLINTON.

A set of crayon sketches and drawings.

TAMA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language from the ungraded schools of Oneida township.

Manuscript work in language from Gladbrook graded schools and high school.

Drawings from the country schools of Columbia township.

Map drawings from Howard, Carroll, Lincoln, Crystal, Highland, York and Columbia townships.

Worsted map of Tama county and of the State.

UNION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language from the intermediate grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, language, physiology and history from the grammar grades.

Drawings from the grammar grades.

WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EAST SIDE.

Photographs of free-hand drawings.

Photographs of school buildings.

Programme of daily exercises.

Floor plans of school buildings.

Map drawings.

WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—WEST SIDE.

Penmanship from the fourth grade.

Manuscript work in grammar and arithmetic from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in algebra, history, geometry, analysis and physical geography from the high school.

Map drawings from the primary grades.

WEST LIBERTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in grammar, arithmetic, composition and physiology from ——— grades.

Dissected maps illustrating anatomy.

Map drawing.

WITTER, F. M.

A collection of the land and fresh water mollusks of Iowa.

HONORS AND AWARDS.

DIPL MA OF HONOR.

State of Iowa—Collective educational exhibits.

Iowa State University, Iowa City—Theses, laboratory, note-books, drawings, cabinet of paleontology.

DIPLOMAS.

Frank Bond, Iowa City—Theses on blue jay.

Burlington Public Schools—Class work from graded and high schools.

Charles City Public Schools—School work, etc.

Clinton Public Schools—Pupils' work, kindergarten charts, etc.

Davenport Public Schools—Manuscript work, teaching charts, drawing.

Des Moines Public High Schools—Manuscript work, clay and worsted maps, herbaria.

Eldora Public Schools—Drawings and class work.

Hardin County Public Schools—Pupils' work, map drawing, etc.

Iowa College for the Blind, Vinton—Papers in geometry, bead work, brooms, etc.

DIPLOMA.

Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs—Shoes, desk, art work, etc.

Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls—Theses, examination papers, note-books, herbaria, charts, etc.

Ottumwa Public Schools—Pupils' work.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Ackley Public Schools—Language, drawing and maps.

Atlantic Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Belle Plaine Public Schools—Maps, drawings and language.

Miss S. Blackburn, Vinton—Teachers' examination questions, reviews.

Cedar Rapids Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Hattie Cochrane, Iowa City—Theses on leaves, illustrated.

Columbus Junction Schools—Pupils' work.

Creston Public Schools—Manuscript work and charts.

Grand Junction Public Schools—Pupils' work.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Greene County Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Iowa Agricultural College, Ames—Herbaria.
Iowa Falls High School—Geometry and physiology.
Jefferson Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Le Mars Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Marble Rock Public Schools—Maps and class work.
Marengo Public Schools—Class work.
Monroe Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Polk County Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Rockford Public Schools—Class work.
Shenandoah Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Sidney Public Schools—Class work.
Shimek, Bohnmil, Iowa City—Theses on fresh-water mollusks.
Sioux City Public Schools—Maps, drawings and class work.
Tama County Public Schools—School work.
Webster County Public Schools—Pupils' work.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Albia Public Schools—Manuscript, pupils' work.
Cass County Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Marble Rock Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Marshall County Public Schools—Class work.
Marshalltown Public Schools—Manuscript work in language.
McGregor Public Schools—Class work.
Nora Springs Public Schools—Pupils' work.
W. H. Norris—Herbaria of Iowa flora.
Pocahontas Public Schools—Class work, maps, etc.
Scranton Public Schools—Manuscript, class work, all grades.
Searsborough Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Sheldon Public Schools—Class work in arithmetic, geography, etc.
Steamboat Rock Public Schools—Kindergarten, maps, etc.
Union Public Schools—Class work.
West Liberty Public Schools—Pupils' work.

PROF. McBRIDE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The preceding list, affording in almost every case only the briefest description possible, can give the reader no adequate conception of Iowa's educational exhibit at New Orleans. The list is simply a catalogue intended to indicate the general nature of the work displayed. Only those who saw and studied the exhibit in place are prepared to give opinion of its excellence. The material shown was abundant and varied. It came from the deft and willing fingers of our children. The greater part of the work was not prepared especially for the World's Fair; much of it was never intended for display at all, yet all compared most favorably with work coming from schools in which the Exposition had been for months the one thing thought of. The honesty of the display was everywhere apparent, some of the work shown being superlatively good, some fair, and some very poor, altogether revealing exactly what was going on in our Iowa school on the day the exhibit was collected.

In amount of material displayed, Iowa was certainly second to no other State, while in variety, in what may be called comprehensiveness, her exhibit was unrivalled. Pupils' work was shown from every grade; from nearly every kind of school in the State, from lowest primary to the university, and through it, from schools in the city, schools in the village, and schools in the country.

Of the credit gained for the State by this exhibit, it is difficult to form any adequate estimate. The place assigned Iowa was, perhaps, the most prominent in all the educational display, and her school work was the "observed of all observers." The name of our State became familiar to those who had hardly known it before, and everywhere her enlarging fame was associated with her intellectual progress as indicated by the growth and development of her schools. Nor was this the only benefit derived. The stimulus given to educational effort, both at home and in other States, must not be overlooked. Our larger towns now, more than ever, vie with each other in the excellence of work produced. City and county exhibits are the order of the day, and a generous emulation is everywhere manifest.

Iowans who visited the exhibit, proud that their schools had done so well, were inclined to make them more and more worthy of a world's praise; while citizens of States in which public schools had made little progress, judged the system by its fruits and became its warmest advocates, determined upon its universal introduction and support.

The exhibit derived, in some respects, a decided advantage from the fact that a similar display was made at Madison last July. The preparation for Madison was an experience by which many Iowa teachers knew how to profit. At the same time so much praise was bestowed on that first effort that the State was in danger of resting upon its laurels, and of allowing the opportunity of the New Orleans World's Fair to pass by default. The short time elapsing between the two exhibits also worked disadvantageously, since in many cases the work sent to Madison had scarcely reached home, when similar work was again called for.

However, notwithstanding these difficulties, and some others that need not here be named, the exhibit as it stood, might be fairly considered representative. Country schools, graded schools, high schools, colleges, and university, were all represented, and taken together presented almost every kind and grade of work done in the schools of the State. The work also came from a great many localities, illustrating the same or equivalent grades, in a great many different schools, so that the exhibit was not representative only, but likewise very comprehensive and complete.

It would be impossible, within the present limits, to give even a brief account of each of the individual exhibits. A few must be selected which were more prominent either on account of the amount of material displayed, or because of some special attraction. It has been said that all kinds of school work were represented. By no means the least interesting material in this wide variety was the work of primary grades. Many schools, both city and country, exhibited very conclusively how the kindergarten methods and material can be made available in our public school system; and that, too, without the aid of special kindergarten teachers. The Clinton schools made a very handsome exhibit of this kind in form of map-weaving and simple paper cutting.

The district schools of Tama county, the public schools of Belle Plaine and Steamboat Rock, and the city schools of Des Moines, also made exhibits of kindergarten work of various sorts, notably in the

form of worsted maps of State and county. In addition to the primary work there were displayed beautiful patterns in inventional paper cutting, from the fourth and fifth grades.

In primary language work much excellent material was shown; that from Marshalltown and from Hardin county being perhaps most prominent. Burlington sent primary work in all subjects, and from her entire system of schools. Folding slates, covered with primary work in various subjects, were shown from Charles City, Davenport and Des Moines.

In Iowa, as elsewhere, drawing is rapidly coming into favor and finding a place for itself in schools of all grades. Clinton followed her kindergarten work immediately with drawing, demonstrating what can be done in a short time without a special teacher. Davenport, in a beautiful series, displayed her entire course in the subject; from the fourth grade through the high school, and from nearly all the schools exhibiting we had samples of drawing evincing more or less perfect systems of instruction.

But it was of general work, in the ordinary lines of study, that the great bulk of Iowa's exhibit consisted. There were thousands of pages of pupils' work in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and the like. In such displays Oskaloosa vied with Ottumwa, Marshalltown with Clinton and Davenport, and Rockford and Marble Rock with Shenandoah and Sidney. Every step of the pupil could be traced from the primary to the high school, or through it. Burlington exhibited this whole educational history in a single volume, embellished by numerous ornate title-pages and drawings in ink. High schools in all the places named sent work in mathematics, science and language. There were beautiful pages of German, problems in algebra, botanical records and herbaria. Iowa Falls high school sent fine manuscript, geometrical demonstrations, and Creston elaborate outlines of English grammar, together with a large amount of manuscript in subjects pertaining to the ordinary high school course. Nor was the higher education of the State without adequate representation. The State Normal at Cedar Falls made large display of drawings of all grades, of charters for primary instruction, and most beautiful map drawing in ink, large folio size. Then we had manuscripts of examinations in many subjects, physics, didactics, geometry, algebra, etc.; fine herbaria, prepared under the discretion of Miss M. Gilchrist, the professor of natural science, and a set of large relief-maps in putty, prepared under the direction of Miss McGovern. These maps were something

unique, at once simple, beautiful and instructive, and deservedly received a great deal of attention.

The whole Normal school exhibit conveyed the impression of an effort to furnish the State with teachers who shall be well-informed and competent for work, with the ordinary school machinery and apparatus or without it.

Close by the display just described was found that made by the State Department of Public Instruction. This exhibit was a sort of epitome of the entire school system of the State. Here were school statistics spread on beautiful glass charts, displaying in concise and graphic manner all the facts which statistics are competent to show. For example, these tables exhibited the growth of the Iowa school system from its organization to the present, the growth of the permanent school fund, of the expenditure for school purposes, the increase in the school population and in the number of teachers employed; also, the present organization of the various educational institutions under the patronage of the State, and the organization and growth of the county normal institute system. A distinctive feature of this display was a large map of the State, showing the location of each school-house in every county. This map was a revelation to almost every one. Very few of all who saw it, had the remotest idea of how abundant school-houses in Iowa are, or of the uniformity of their distribution throughout the counties of the State; conditions which justify the motto, "A school-house on every hill-top."

Associated with all these exhibits from the common schools, and in the center of all in the general arrangement, the contributions from the State University found their place. The university showed a large display of drawings, both instrumental and free hand, illustrating the work in this line for the freshman and sophomore classes. Then followed topographical maps of great perfection and excellence. In the very center of the exhibit stood two cases—the one containing a collection of fossils illustrating the method of teaching paleontology in the university, the other displaying two collections of land and fresh water shells—one belonging to the university, the other to Mr. B. Shimek, a former student. A score or more of notebooks, neatly written and filled with original pencil-drawings, showing beautiful work done by students in the laboratories of natural science; and the theses in engineering, botany and zoology were so far as observable entirely without rivals.

It remains to speak of two special exhibits, one from the Iowa Col-

lege for the Blind at Vinton, and one from the Institution for Deaf Mutes at Council Bluffs. Both these institutions sent samples of pupils' work. From the blind were shown all kinds of fancy needlework, beadwork, and knitted lace; from Council Bluffs came crayon sketches, boots and shoes, and a handsome walnut office-desk.

Taken altogether, Iowa's educational exhibit was representative, comprehensive and complete, and once more, as at Madison, placed the State in the foremost rank for educational privilege and endeavor.

MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.

The supervision of this department of the State display was confided to W. C. Huntington, of Des Moines. The great importance of this portion of the exhibit was fully recognized by the Commission, and especial means and measures employed to secure to it the utmost completeness and prominence attainable from the character and amount of material at hand. The display of manufactured goods was made upon the space allotted the State in the Government and States building. That of machinery in the main building and in the machinery annex. In addition, fine displays of vehicles were made in the carriage annex.

The exhibit of manufactures upon the Iowa space was a credit to the State, and elicited much commendatory notice from visitors. As compared with similar displays of other States, it was a source of pride, and sustained in a marked degree the high position assigned the State as a manufacturing community by the tenth census, that of ranking second of all States west of the Mississippi river.

The following

LIST OF EXHIBITS

shows the display made by this department.

H. W. JOHNSON—KEOKUK.

Furniture—

1. Elkhorn chair. Frame-work composed of two immense antlers; back and seat of carpet upholstery.

2. Student's rocking chair. Back and sides made from root of tree, showing pieces of stone imbedded in the wood; all highly polished and upholstered in plush.

BURLINGTON WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY—BURLINGTON.

1. Bed lounge. Black walnut, veneered panels, carpet upholstering, and plain trimmings.
2. Student's rocker. Walnut frame of mammoth size, elegantly upholstered in maroon plush trimmed with deep blue plush, supported by a single pair of heavy springs and solid walnut platform.
3. Reclining chair, of heavy walnut frame; back, sides and foot-piece of bright maroon, with orange trimmings.
4. Single lounge. Walnut frame, web bottom body, upholstered with old gold plush trimmed with dark navy blue plush.
5. Single lounge. Web bottom, walnut frame, with light maroon upholstering and old gold trimmings.
6. Projection folding cot, with patent head-piece, and two other styles.
7. Three woven wire bed springs in frames, and four coil spring mattresses of different styles and patterns.
8. Three coil bed springs in frames of one style.

L. HARTSHORN—CHARLES CITY.

Sample of double spring bedstead.

JOSEPH BARBORKA—IOWA CITY.

Tower clock. Frame of best cast iron, wheels bronze in gun metal, cut gearing made by special tools, pinion and shaft of steel and brass. Weight of ball one hundred pounds, frame weighing forty pounds. All encased in heavy glass case, four and one half feet high, two and one half feet wide, and two feet deep, placed on a platform in front of Iowa headquarters. Kept exact time from moment of starting, December 25, 1884, at 12 noon, until removed in June, 1885.

TRENK WIRE WORKS, DUBUQUE.

Wire and Wire Goods.

1. Fifteen rolls of screen wire of various grades and colors.
2. Large wire flower stand with hanging baskets and half round stand.
3. Office railing used in banks and offices.
4. Flower stand; square arch designed for small rooms.
5. Waste paper basket of copper wire and neat design.
6. Steel wire sand screen of novel construction.

L. C. GRAY, FORT DODGE.

Postal Cabinet. A very convenient letter rack for private offices, post offices, etc. A cabinet was placed in the Iowa headquarters December 16, and used continually throughout the exposition, giving complete satisfaction and attracting many words of commendation.

DES MOINES PAINT AND COLOR CO.

Mixed Paints. Collection of paint shown in various sized cans, and of following colors: Ceiling blue, pale cream, pea green, French gray, light brown, lavender, light olive, medium brown, fawn, dark olive, stone gray, dark brown, tuscan red, venetian red, floor yellow, vermilion, extra dark brown, red brown, inside white, outside white, chinese blue, vandyke brown.

PERFECTION INK CO., MUSCATINE.

Inks and Mucilage.

Large variety of purple, violet, black, blue, red, and other inks, on a semi-oval pyramid.

Also-mucilage in ten different styles of bottles, handsomely displayed.

M'GUIRE & FORD MANUFACTURING CO., CLINTON.

Economy Egg Pail. Capable of holding ten dozen eggs. Pail 12 inches high, 8 inches across bottom and 10 inches across top, containing four perforated slides, each perforation holds one egg, and slides fitted over an upright piece in center of pail.

H. WEISS, BURLINGTON.

North Star Egg Case. Box form, heavy paper trays; each tray holds three dozen eggs. Ten trays contained in one case. The trays can be folded and packed. Ten sets No. 1 trays in one case solid. Fifteen sets No. 2 trays in one case solid. Each tray or filler has a complete lock in each corner of each and every cell, making it impossible to come apart as others do.

BENJ. FRANKLIN, BOONSBORO.

Quadruple Bee Hive.

This hive is arranged to contain four colonies separated from each other, well ventilated by a central chamber or flue attached to a double bottom, having an air passage supplying the bees with fresh air just where it is needed, while the vapor or breath arising from the bees in winter can escape up through the central flue, and not at top of hive, thereby preventing dampness and mouldy comb, which are death to the bees. It is claimed to be a protection against extreme heat as well as cold.

MORRISON & M'INTOSH, GRINNELL.

Gloves, Mitts and Leather.

1. Palmateer finish goat gloves, plain trimming, heavy sewed.
- 2. Blanket mitts, sheep-skin body with part heavy flannel. Youth's pontiac mitts, goat face and flannel trimming.
8. Sheep gloves, plain finish and unlined.

4. l'ontiac mitts, heavy goat body and cuffs trimmed with heavy flannel.
5. Blanket mitts, goat body and lined with flannel.
6. Heavy sheep mitts, goat face.
7. Youth's goat gloves, unlined.
8. Wool mitts, goat face and covered with heavy goat wool, lined with flannel.
9. Sheep skin, full pelt. Dear skin, half tanned pelt.

PORTER BROTHER & HACKWORTH, OTTUMWA.

Harness and Fixtures.

1. Perfect trace carrier, No. 1, (2 samples.)
2. Best out-trace buckles.
3. Improved fire ring halter, brass trimmed.
4. Perfect trace carrier, No. 2, (2 samples.)
5. Improved fire ring halter, nickle trimmed.
6. Improved fire ring halter, brass trimmed.
7. Double flange collar, turned edge for buggy team.
8. Double flanged collar, machine sewed, fancy welt.
9. Double flanged collar, full patent, leather coach with gilt chain.
10. Double flange collar, imitation case and Scotch brass.

JOHN C. HORNER, LEON.

Whippletree hook.

N. GODES, PRESTON.

Show case with fine display of belt fixtures.

W. P. WOOD, DECATUR.

Miniature wagon brake.

KETCHUM WAGON CO., MARSHALLTOWN.

Wagon and Carriages.

Wagon, plain two-horse farm wagon.

Show case with miniature wagon.

JOHN BURG & SON, BURLINGTON.

Burg wagons; two horse; wood work elegantly finished and varnished in the white; no paint; iron work highly polished. (In Wagon Annex.)

J. KARS, OTTUMWA.

Carriage cushions from Ottumwa.

Also, enameled leather and cloth of different colors.

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THOMAS A. BEAMAN, MT. PLEASANT.

Patent sash fastener.

BUFFINGTON WHEEL CO., BURLINGTON.

Fine display of carriage wheels and models of hubs, showing the method of putting the wheels together.

HANABACK & WILSON, BONAPARTE.

Jars, flower pots, jugs, etc., in variety.

A. MAYER, OSKALOOSA.

Variety of jars, etc.

HANEY & CAMPBELL, BELLEVUE.

- 1. A convenient and useful apparatus for gathering cream.**
- 2. Milk cooler; patented. A new device for cooling milk rapidly.**

C. TRACY, MITCHELLVILLE.

Patent milk pail.

TUTTLE & COREY, DES MOINES.

Well tubing and culvert pipe of artificial stone.

J. B. PETTIT, BURLINGTON.

Washing machines.

BURLINGTON WASHING MACHINE COMPANY.

Apparatus for washing clothes, etc.

WAINE & M'CASLAND, MARSHALLTOWN.

Case of horse shoes of various kinds and elegant workmanship.

CAPITAL CITY WOOLEN MILLS, DES MOINES.

Woolen Goods.

- 1. Large display of all wool blankets, plain and in colors.**
- 2. Three cases of flannels, all styles and patterns.**

BONAPARTE MILLS.

Woolen Goods.

- 1. Large display of flannels.**
- 2. Large exhibit of yarns, all colors.**
- 3. Large display of cassimere goods, all prevailing styles.**

HAGGERTY & SON, BURLINGTON.

Case of horse shoes. Unsurpassed in merit by any display in either building; hand-made shoes for the shoeing of horses for any trouble.

W. R. VARNEY, IOWA CITY.

Universal wood worker. A very ingenious machine for turning, sawing, boring, etc. This machine used largely in installing exhibit from Iowa.

MORGAN BROS., CRESTON.

Incubator. A patented machine and very attractive.

WM. H. HILL, SR., WAVERLY.

Broom machine, by a gentleman seventy-two years of age. Invented and used by him in making brooms.

A. C. MOUNT, MARSHALLTOWN.

Variety of brooms.

KUHN & SONS, BURLINGTON.

Brooms.

LE GRAND QUARRY CO., MARSHALLTOWN.

Panel pieces in tile and stone. Very fine.

W. F. BRANDENBURG, BURLINGTON.

Screen door and window; black walnut frame door highly ornamented. Very attractive.]

OTTUMWA STARCH CO., OTTUMWA.

Starch. Fine display, on pyramid. Largest in building.

JOHN MORRELL & CO., OTTUMWA.

Pork, lard, hams, shoulders and bacon, on handsome pyramid.

JOHN STUART, TRAER.

Model of sugar evaporator.

JOHN LEWIS, DES MOINES.

Artificial stone vases of large size, for lawns. Very ornamental.

WORCESTER & SON, OTTUMWA AND DES MOINES.

Three show cases. One 6 feet, two 4 feet; walnut and oak woods. Very fine.

CYCLONE MANUFACTURING CO., DE WITT.

1. Skillfully designed machinery for boring hubs. A machine of marked ability and merit.

2. Plow coulter. A new and desirable method of attaching coulters to beams.

H. W. JOHNSON, KEOKUK.

Picture frame decorated or entirely covered on its face by the vertebra of rattlesnakes. The frame contains a picture of the maker. Attracts much attention.

GRINNELL HEADER COMPANY—GRINNELL.

Grain header, and exhibits illustrating the extent of the business of this large institution.

WILLIAM GOULD—STUART.

Patent railroad joints.

J. G. CHERRY—CEDAR RAPIDS.

Display of churns and dairy implements.

— — DEITZ—WATERLOO.

Fruit drier.

A. H. BABCOCK—OSKALOOSA.

Washing machine.

A. H. HILL—OSKALOOSA.

Window blinds.

WIND ENGINE CO.—KEOKUK.

Wind mills.

BENNET AND FRANTZ—BURLINGTON.

Display of two-horse farm wagon; also handsome light single buggy.

RANDOLPH & CO.—GRINNELL.

Assortment of plows.

IOWA BARB WIRE CO.—DES MOINES.

Wire fence and machinery for making same.

MURRAY IRON WORKS.

Lard-press, wheel-scraper, sausage machines and other heavy machinery.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

HAWK-EYE BARB WIRE COMPANY—BURLINGTON.

Fifty bundles of barb wire, sample fence, wire corners.

C. BLODELL & SONS—MC GREGOR.

Two-horse wagon.

DUPLEX SPRING BED CO.—BURLINGTON.

Bed springs of several styles.

ADAM MOHEN.

Butter tubs.

EMBALMING BURIAL CASE CO.—BURLINGTON.

Fine caskets.

DECKER & BONITZ—BURLINGTON.

A fine glass case containing specimens of their manufacture (woolen goods) prepared especially for the exhibition, was destroyed en route.

J. H. ROACH & CO.—DUBUQUE.

One of the largest and best displays of candies and other confectionery to be found on the grounds.

DUBUQUE LINSEED OIL & PAINT CO.—DUBUQUE.

Large assortment of all kinds of paints.

A. L. CLARK—DUBUQUE.

Fire-escape and automatic window screen.

IOWA IRON WORKS—DUBUQUE.

Steam pumps.

FLENIKEN TURBINE CO.—DUBUQUE.

Turbine water-wheel.

JAMES CUSHING & SON—DUBUQUE.

Fine display of vinegars, automatic safety gate for elevator hatchways.

KEY CITY BARREL CO.—DUBUQUE.

Display of kegs and barrels.

C. LOETSCHER—DUBUQUE.

Cast iron arch for steam boiler.

IOWA COFFIN CO.—DUBUQUE.

Large assortment of fine burial cases.

DUBUQUE SHOT CO.—DUBUQUE.

Display of their products in a large star and crescent.

CHAMBERLAIN PLOW CO.—DUBUQUE.

Assortment of plows and feed-cutters.

M. S. ANDREWS—DUBUQUE.

Test churn for creameries.

NATIONAL IRON & BRASS WORKS—DUBUQUE.

Steam pumps and locomotive bell ringers.

C. L. PRITCHARD—DUBUQUE.

Adjustable buggy top and dash-board, also seats and cushions.

JOHN GLAB—DUBUQUE.

Mustard and vinegars.

KNAPP & STOUT—DUBUQUE.

Tubs and pails.

T. DE BARNER—DUBUQUE.

Fine display of photographs.

H. S. HETHERINGTON—DUBUQUE.

Photos of early settlers of Dubuque.

C. BAYLESS—DUBUQUE.

Work from his commercial college; a pen picture executed by O. S. Chapman, being especially fine.

CEDAR FALLS CANNING CO.

Handsome showing of canned corn.

HARRIS & COLE BROS.—CEDAR FALLS.

Large display of wooden pumps.

TOM CONNELLY—DUBUQUE.

Largest display from any western State, consisting of fine closed carriages, elegantly upholstered phaeton, and other vehicles. This exhibit had the post of honor in the building and attracted much attention.

THE COOPER WAGON—DUBUQUE.

Twenty common farm wagons, especially suitable for southern trade. Strong and durable and much in demand.

A. Y. M'DONALD—DUBUQUE.

Large display of pumps, built in a pyramid, and admitted to be not only the most handsome exhibit of the kind in the Government building but in the entire exposition; also engine for pumping.

MT. PLEASANT SCALE COMPANY.

Display of farm scales (main building.)

STAR WAGON WORKS—CEDAR RAPIDS.

Large exhibit of wagons showing excellent work.

MUSCATINE OAT MEAL COMPANY.

Very large and handsomely displayed exhibit. The meal in show cases especially attractive.

PRIVATE EXHIBITS.**MANUFACTURING.**

In addition to the foregoing lists of articles exhibited by the State of Iowa in its collective and non-competitive display, there were a number of private exhibits from the State, made by manufacturing firms who bore their own expenses and entered their articles for competition. The success of such firms in the latter direction was most gratifying, and to secure as many of such exhibits as possible was the constant aim of the Commission.

THE DIAMOND CREAMERY, MONTICELLO.

This firm ranks among the great manufacturing institutions of Iowa, and indeed of the United States. It has over a million of dollars invested in its work of manufacturing butter, especially for shipment to foreign countries, and to the hottest climates of the globe. In this specialty it has no successful competition. It is an historic fact that the development of this firm's success and the large increase of the dairy interests in Iowa, are the results of Iowa's bringing her dairy advantages into prominence by securing the first premium for butter over the entire world at Philadelphia, and maintaining that record ever since at expositions.

The Diamond Creamery's exhibits in the main building was made in a novel pyramid, and its butter, both plain and in the tin packages for hot climates, was awarded the gold medal and first premium.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS—DUBUQUE.

This large establishment had an extensive exhibit, under the supervision of Mr. C. S. Burt, one of the leading representatives of the firm, who was honored by his fellow exhibitors by his election as president of their association. One of the engines of these works was chosen to aid in running the vast machinery of the Exposition, and was awarded the first premium over the world for engines. There was also a large display of other products by this Iowa manufactory.

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY—FT. MADISON.

No more attractive exhibit was ever seen in the main building than the large glass pagoda containing the display of this company. It consisted of shovels, forks, hoes and every kind of tools used on a farm. As this company has worked up a large trade in the South and in South America, its exhibit was of great benefit to it.

ROBINSON & HITT—WATERLOO.

This firm made a splendid showing of omnibuses.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

Several other private displays of manufacture from Iowa were shown in the main building.

The displays made by the manufacturers of Dubuque, Des Moines, Burlington, Bonaparte, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, Iowa City and Ottumwa reflected the highest credit upon their skill and taste. The exhibits of woolen goods eliciting universal praise by reason of their high grade in texture, quality and stability of color. The arrangement of the articles in this department was excellent and reflected credit upon the Superintendent and his assistants.

Mr. L. K. Bowdish, of Dubuque, was appointed by the Commission assistant superintendent of this department. His attention to the large display from Dubuque was attested by the excellent manner in which the goods were shown.

WOMAN'S WORK.

This section of the exhibit was entrusted to Mrs. Mary S. Scott, of Nevada, whose work in the Iowa department at Philadelphia, was most creditable, and whose success at this exposition, despite many unfavorable circumstances, is one of the most gratifying features of Iowa's participation at New Orleans. In an elaborate report to the Commission, Mrs. Scott says :

REPORT OF SUPT. SCOTT.

August 5, 1884, I received my appointment, and as soon as possible I began the preliminary arrangements. On August 27th I issued circular No. 1, requesting prompt and hearty co-operation from the women of the State, and explaining the character of work desired. September 15th I issued circular No. 2, and October 8th circular No. 3, in relation to the mode of packing, addressing and forwarding exhibits, and also an extended account of the manner of disposing of goods by the Commission at New Orleans. This circular was also a reprint of circular No. 2, with the additional mention of pantry stores as a desirable exhibit.

In the meantime I had been visiting most of the larger towns and cities of the State and holding meetings with the ladies relative to the display I was anxious to obtain. This I continued with utmost fervor for the next sixty days, in some instances visiting two towns per day. In this way I met with the ladies of Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Burlington, Mt. Pleasant, Ottumwa, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Davenport, Sioux City, Waterloo and other cities. October 24 a report of the meeting at Iowa City was published in lieu of another circular which would but reiterate what had been previously fully explained. December 1st, while preparing to leave the State, I was notified of a disastrous railroad wreck which occurred to a portion of Iowa's exhibit, near Burlington on the previous night. It was reported that the whole of the woman's exhibit was totally destroyed. In order, however, to collect and repair the remains of the once beautiful display and make as good a showing as possible, I went to New Orleans, reaching there December 4th. On the 8th was held the first meeting of the lady commissioners. Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith, Commissioner for the northwest, came about the 10th of December and secured our space; on the 13th the ladies again met with Mrs. Howe, who was present for the first time. The wrecked cars came in December 15th or thereabouts. Upon unpacking and sorting I discovered missing or damaged the articles designated by a * in the list hereinafter given.

We were enabled to commence unpacking on receipt of the remainder of our boxes, about December 20th. January 7 we began permanent arrangement of goods, and had the exhibit fully installed January 28, as then arranged, save the missing articles. The exhibit was as follows:

THE EXHIBIT.

PATENTS.

- I. *Fly screen door attachment No. 802, 916, filed Aug. 5, 1884. Phoebe R. Lambourne, West Liberty.
- II. *Photograph album, filed Feb. 14, 1883. Viola J. Angie, Spencer.
- III. *Step ladder. Mrs. Mary G. Gartrell, Des Moines.
- IV. Baking powder can and measure combined. Mrs. Lillie Raymond, Osceola.
- V. Thermometer to facilitate cooking and baking in an oven. Mrs. Flora Grace Perry.
- VI. The excelsior ironing table. Mrs. S. L. Avery, Manson.
- VII. Invalid bed, No. 270,046; patented Jan. 2, 1883. Mrs. A. P. Fobes, Dubuque.
- VIII. Silver plated carriage tip and wagon tongue. Maria Dunham, Dunlap.

DENTISTRY.

- I. Dental case. M. E. Hildreth, Mt. Pleasant.

LITERARY WORK.

- I. Europe through a woman's eye. Mrs. Lucy Y. Culler, Burlington.
- II. Common school compendium. Mrs. L. J. Lamphere, Des Moines.
- III. Hospital life. Mrs. Sarah Young, (*Alias Aunt Becky*) Des Moines.
- IV. Wee Folks of No Man's Land. Mrs. May M. Wetmore, Dubuque.
- V. *Two of us. Callista Halsey Patchin, Des Moines.
- VI. *For girls. Mrs. E. B. Shepherd, Marshalltown.
- VII. *Autumn leaves. Mrs. M. L. Scott, Greencastle.
- VIII. *Affection's tribute. Mrs. R. S. Naylor, Des Moines.
- IX. A new system of phonetic pronunciation in German and English. Mrs. Mary A. Henderson, Salem.
- X. Her lovers. Miss Sue Harry Claggett, Keokuk.
- XI. *Clippings. Mrs. Col. Springer, Anamosa.
- XII. Christmas story, translated from the French. Miss Bertha Favard, Keokuk.
- XIII. *A suggestive work for the Sabbath school teachers and advanced scholars. Mrs. Eugenia Kibborn, Cedar Rapids.
- XIV. Practical ethics. Mrs. Matilda Fletcher.

- *XV.** 1, The prevention of insanity.
 2, The relations and duties of the general profession toward insanity.
 3, Insanity in women.
 4, Plan for the State care of the chronic insane.
 5, The hospital care of insane women.
 6, Psychiatory in Iowa.
 7, Suicide.
 8, Charity reports.
 (a) Charitable institutions of Iowa, 1882.
 (b) Charitable institutions of Iowa, 1883.
 (c) Report of national conference of charities, 1882.
 (d) Report of national conference of charities, 1883.
 (e) Report of national conference of charities, 1884.
 9, Work of women in Iowa, by Jennie McCowen, A. M., M. D., of Davenport.
- XVI.** 1, Chinese poems.
 2, A bundle of letters.
 3, The daughter of the king's forester. Miss Favard, Keokuk.
- XVII.** The rivulet and clover blossoms. Maud Meredith, Dubuque.
- XVIII.** Centennial and other poems. Mrs. Rebecca I. Pollard (*alias* Kate Harrington), Keokuk.
- XIX.** 1, Cooking and castle building.
 2, Soup and soup making.
 3, Bread and bread making.
 4, Salad and salad making.
 5, Vegetables and vegetable cooking. Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, I. S. A. C., Ames.
- XX.** '76 cook-book. Ladies of Plymouth church, Des Moines.
- XXI.** Northwestern cook-book. Ladies of Presbyterian church, Keokuk.
- XXII*.** Matron's cook-book. Mrs. Shankland, Dubuque.
- XXIII.** 1, '76 cook-book.
 2, Mrs. Welsh's cook-book.
 3, Autumn leaves.
 4, A book for schools, Mrs. Sara B. Mills, Des Moines.
- XXIV.** Catalogues of stock, compiled by Mrs. Adeline M. Payne, Nevada.
- XXV.** Minutes of annual meetings, W. C. T. U.
- XXVI.** Three lectures before the Iowa Liberal League. Mrs. H. S. Lake, Ottumwa.
- XXVII.** Legal papers. Miss Nannie M. Smith, Keokuk.
- XXVIII.** Transcript (weekly papers). Miss Lizzie M. Lathene and Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Cedar Rapids.
- XXIX.** Silk manual. Mrs. M. H. Tweedie, Foote.
- XXX.** The mid-continent. Edited by Maud Meredith, Dubuque.
- XXXI.** County superintendent's report. Mrs. C. A. Frimble, Calhoun county.
- XXXII.** The Eagle Grove Times (weekly paper). Mrs. C. J. and Miss Kate Prehm, Eagle Grove, Wright county.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION.

- I. The Lord's Prayer. Miss Emma G. Holt, organist St. Mary's church, Ottumwa.
- II. 1, *Sparkling Stream.
2, Sunshine and Shadow.
3, *Golden Sometime Waltz, Mrs. Estelle E. Vore, What Cheer.
- III. 1, Cherry Glen Schottische.
2, Cherry Glen Waltz.
3, Le Grand March.
4, Mizpah Reverie. Mrs. Cora Robbins Fracker, Iowa City.

MILLINERY.

- I. †Trimmed hat from Winterset.
- II. Bonnet. Mrs. Brown, Ottumwa.
- III. 1, *Black velvet hat.
2, †Brown velvet bonnet.
3, †Black crape bonnet.
4, *White lace. M. C. Bowling, Davenport.
- IV. White bonnet. Mrs. David Belmingham, Keokuk.

KNIT WORK.

- I. Knit collar. Mary Ann Neasham, aged 12 years, Nevada.
- II. Zephyr rug. Mary J. Parker, Lyons.
- III. 1, Pair stockings
2, Pair socks. Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Waterloo.
- IV. Infants' skirts. Mrs. H. D. Hatch, Waterloo.
- V. 1, Tidy.
2, Cushion. Mrs. Kleeblatt, aged 60 years, Council Bluffs.
- VI. *Normandy lace. Mrs. M. J. Conley, Sac City.
- VII. Linen mitts. Miss Ella Estis, Keokuk.
- VIII. 1, Pair stockings.
2, Pair gloves. Mrs. Nancy Sloan, aged 82 years, Oskaloosa.
- IX. The mitten. Flora E. Simonds, West Branch.

CROCHET WORK.

- I. Child's Afghan. Mrs. M. M. Wright.
- II. Shawl. Diana Day, Nevada.
- III. Feather-edged lace. Mrs. Flora Girton, Waterloo.
- IV. Trimming for curtain. Mrs. M. B. Minchen, Carroll.
- V. Hood. Miss Bertha Prescott, Carroll.
- VI. Lace. Mrs. Cory, Council Bluffs.
- VII. *Pin ball. Minnie S. Lucas.
- VIII. Pair mittens. Flora E. Simmons, West Branch.
- IX. Opera hood. M. E. Wright.

- X. Opera cape. M. E. Wright.
- XI. Pair bracelets. L. M. Postlewait, Ottumwa.
- XII. Tidy. L. M. Postlewait, Ottumwa.

DRAWN WORK.

- I. Dolly. Mrs. Chas. A. Clark, Cedar Rapids.
- II. 1, Scarf table cover.
2, Side board.
3, Tidy.
4, Tidy.
5, Handkerchief. Mrs. A. Aspenwall.
- III. Night robe yoke. Mrs. E. Lane, Waterloo.
- IV. 1, Bureau scarf.
2, Handkerchief. Miss Anna Edgerton, Waterloo.
- V. *Sample piece. Mrs. S. P. Miller, Sac City.
- VI. *Handkerchief. Miss Cora Cornell, Vinton.
- VII. Bureau scarf. Mrs. J. D. Platt, Waterloo.
- VIII. Dolly. Marion Lane, Waterloo.

LACE.

- I. English point fischu. Mrs. D. L. Waldron, Nevada.
- II. 1, English point fischu.
2, Point Honiton handkerchief. Mrs. E. M. Scott, Burlington.
- III. Hand-made lace. Mrs. Walker, Waterloo.
- IV. English lace. Mrs. M. V. Bringham, Sioux City.
- V. 1, *Neckerchief, English lace.
2, *Fischu, English lace.
3, *Cuffs, English lace. Mrs. Anthony (aged 69 years), Clinton.
- VI. Handkerchief. Mrs. C. B. Huston, Keokuk.

DARNED NET.

- I. 1, Apron.
2, Tidies. Mrs. Flora Girton, Waterloo.
- II. Pair pillow shams. Miss Lizzie Wagner, Ottumwa.
- III. Child's dress. Miss Lizzie Nelson, Odebolt.

TATTING.

- I. 1, Handkerchief.
2, Collar. Mrs. Florence Cunningham, Ottumwa.

EMBROIDERY. I. WOOL.

- I. *Cross stitch. Miss Georgia Broomfield.
- II. Ottoman cover. Mrs. Susan Chamberhouse (aged 69), Carroll.
- III. *Foot rest. M. S. Scott, Nevada.
- IV. Strip for foot rest. Lola A. McDaniels (aged 14 years), Vinton.

- V. Petit point: "Child washing her colored nurse." Mrs. A. Groninger, Sioux City.
- VI. Pair slippers. Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Waterloo.
- VII. Tidy. Mrs. Jochous Hunter, Schaler.
- VIII. Tidy. Edith Sutton, Odebolt.
- IX. Tidy. Mrs. M. J. Stewardson, Odebolt.
- X. Tidy. Miss J. E. Hammond, Odebolt.
- XI. Pin cushion. Mrs. March, Odebolt.

II. COTTON.

- I. Dress, from Winterset.
- II. Pillow shams. Mrs. C. G. McCarthy, Nevada.
- III. Chain stitch. Mrs. F. L. Small, DeWitt.

III. SILK.

- I. 1, Infant's shawl.
- 2, Necktie. Mrs. Matt Parrott, Waterloo.
- II. Infant's skirt. Mrs. Dr. Crouse, Waterloo.
- III. Infant's skirt. Miss Anna McCrum, Davenport.
- IV. *Pincushion. Mrs. C. G. McCarthy, Nevada.
- V. 1, Shawl.
- 2, Banner.
- 3, Bird of Paradise.
- 4, Calla lily for applique. Madame S. Petit Demange, State Center.
- VI. Satin stitch banner. Mrs. F. L. Small, De Witt.
- VII. Cape. Miss Spence, Lyons.
- VIII. Hat crown. Miss Josie Barron, Cedar Rapids.

IV. CHENILLE.

- I. 1, Piano spread.
- 2, *Table scarf.
- 3, Sofa pillow. Mrs. M. Y. O'Neil, Council Bluffs.

V. EGYPTIAN TAPESTRY.

- I. Curtain. Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.

VI. KENSINGTON.

- I. Sofa pillow. Mrs. James Beaver, Cedar Rapids.
- II. Bureau scarf. Miss Anna Edgerton, Waterloo.

VII. QUEEN ANNE.

- I. Easel scarf. M. S. Scott, Nevada.

VIII. ARRASENE.

- I. Banners. Mrs. E. Peake, Council Bluffs.
- II. Banner, Mrs. M. E. Smith, Council Bluffs.
- III. Pin cushion. Mrs. Jennie M. Terry, Lewis.
- IV. *Table scarf. Forward & Gleason, Davenport.
- V. 1, Plaque of thistles.
- 2, Placque of roses.
- 3, Wall piece of sumac.
- 4, Sofa pillow. Miss Josie Barrow, Cedar Rapids.
- VI. Bannerette. Hattie M. West, Sioux City.
- VII. Tidy. Mrs. Edith Sutton, Odebolt.

IX. CRAZY QUILTS.

- I. W. C. T. U. Loaned by J. Ellen Foster, Clinton.
- II. Bed scarf and pillow panels. Mrs. L. Archer, Carson.
- III. Mrs. Clifford Watson, Clinton.
- IV. Miss S. Julian, Dubuque.

X. RUGS.

- I. Mrs. Knapp, Cedar Falls.
- II. Mrs. Buck, Montezuma.
- III. Mrs. M. Whitmore, Monticello.
- IV. Mrs. M. J. Parker, Lyons.

ART—I. PENCIL DRAWING.

- I. Illustrations for a text-book in zoology; original drawing. By Mary P. McBride, Princeton.
- II. *Entomological drawings. Emma Heizer, Keokuk.
- III. Sheep's head. F. Place, aged 15 years, Waterloo.
- IV. Drawing. Mrs. P. E. Fowler, Waterloo.

II. PEN DRAWING.

- I. Linen counterpane. Mrs. A. C. Dodge, Burlington.
- II. Vase. Emma Henningsen, Lyons.
- III. 1, The diver.
- 2, Shoe. Mrs. V. Lund, Lyons.
- IV. Peacock feather. Vannie Heckel, Lyons.
- V. *Card. Mary Hart, Lyons.
- VI. *Card (2). Clara Madder, Lyons.
- VII. *Card. Alice Stewart.

III. CRAYON.

- I. Landscape. Mrs. Lizzie Mylton, Ottumwa.
- II. 1, Battle scene, 2d Iowa at Ft. Donelson.
- 2, *Boy in Turkish cap. Mrs. Minnie Van Cise, Clear Lake.

- III. Child's head. Mrs. T. McIntosh, Clear Lake.
- IV. 1, *Little Red Riding Hood.
2, *Landscape, with cattle. Mrs. H. S. Mather, Clear Lake.
- V. *Monarch of the Glen. Miss Lizzie McLaughlin, Clear Lake.
- VI. 1, †Ruth.
2, *Longfellow. Mrs. L. G. Hollister, Clear Lake.
- VII. Girl's head. Kate Sutherland, Keokuk.
- VIII. 1, Portrait of Rev. Dr. McClintock.
2, Portrait of Little Miss Penrose. Lelia R. l'enrose. Burlington.
- IX. Twenty-three studies from Clinton Art School.

IV. WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

- I. Painting. Marion Lane, Waterloo.
- II. Picture (2). Mrs. Lizzie Mylton, Ottumwa.
- III. 1, Study in India ink.
2, Study in Sepia. Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.
- IV. 1, View on Coon River from city of Des Moines.
2, River view. Miss H. O. Crippen, Des Moines.

V. OIL PAINTING.

- I. 1, Azalia.
2, †Morning Glens and Daisies.
3, Currants.
4, Child of 30 years ago.
5, Head of Raphael. Mrs. Henry Wallace, Winterset.
- II. Collection of 9. Nellie G. Clancey, Anamosa.
- III. Snowballs. Miss Hattie Gempert, Keokuk.
- IV. Collection of 4. Mrs. Ellen Blake Schieve, Ottumwa.
- V. Painting. Miss Albia Schieve, 7 years old, Ottumwa.
- VI. Picture. Mrs. William Bates, Waterloo.
- VII. †Dog's head. Child 12 years old, Nevada.
- VIII. The Bride. Mrs. Eliza D. Cook, Newton.
- IX. †Hollyhock. Mrs. Mattie E. Buck, Montezuma.
- X. Study from nature. Mrs. W. I. Buchanan, Sioux City.
- XI. Summer Woods. Mrs. Wm. Whitney, Waterloo.
- XII. *Summer landscape. Mrs. H. C. Boardman, Nevada.
- XIII. †Sunset in California. Mrs. R. G. McIntosh, Clear Lake.
- XIV. †Picture. Mrs. S. H. Shoemaker, DeWitt.
- XV. Plaque. Mrs. Dr. Morgan, DeWitt.
- XVI. Picture. Mrs. T. Noddlers, Keokuk.
- XVII. Snowballs. Miss Frances M. Hazen, Davenport.
- XVIII. 1, †View in Sullivan county, N. Y., after *Summers*.
2, †Mt. Hood in the Distance, after *Stuart*.
3, †Study in foreshortening.
4, Prairie Fire.
5, View on Columbia River, near tunnel No. 3, after *Stuart*.

- 6, Nasturtrums.
- 7, Hollyhocks.
- 8, The Christmas Sheaf.
- 9, Tile (fire place).
- 10, Pond Lillies. Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada.
- XIX. 1, Tambourine.
- 2, Wheat.
- 3, Golden Rod.
- 4, Head of Minerva, Mrs. E. E. G. Allyn, Dubuque.

VI. CHINA PAINTING.

- I. Bottoni Patient Magdalene, Miss Lida Howell, Keokuk.
- II. 1, Corregio's Magdalene.
- 2, Psyche, Mrs. Judge Howell, Keokuk.
- III. 1, Six plate.
- 2, Six sauce dishes, Mrs. Henry Wallace, Winterset.
- IV. Six plates, Marion Lane, Waterloo.
- V. 1*, Two sauce plates,
- 2*, Two tea saucers,
- 3†, Two tea plates,
- 4, Two breakfast plates,
- 5, Two bread plates, (Sample of set of 120 pieces), Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Waterloo.
- VI. 1*, Vase.
- 2*, Bowl, Mrs. Leffingwell, Lyons.
- VII. *Pitcher, Mrs. Silas Gardiner, Lyons.
- VIII. *Plate, Vannie Henkel, Lyons.
- IX. †Plaque, Mrs. Wm. Whitney, Waterloo.
- X. Tile, in original design, F. Place, aged 10, Waterloo.
- XI. 1, Tea pot.
- 2, Sugar bowl.
- 3, Cream pitcher, Etta Sickles, aged 15 years, Des Moines.
- XII. 1, †One dozen cups and saucers.
- 2, One fish service.
- 3, One dozen pie plates.
- 4, One dozen breakfast plates.
- 5, Three landscape plates.
- 6, One-half dozen dessert plates.
- 7, One dozen dessert plates.
- 8, One-half dozen salad dishes.
- 9, One salad bowl.
- 10, †Four bread and milk bowls and saucers.
- 11, One water pitcher.
- 12, *Two cream pitchers.
- 13, One sugar bowl.
- 14, One-half dozen fruit sauce plates.

- 15, One dozen fruit plates.
- 16, One cake plate.
- 17, Two bread plates.
- 18, Compote.
- 19, Mustard tureens.
- 20, One dozen butter plates, Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada.

ZEPHYR PAINTING.

- I. 1, Fruit.
- 2, Birds.
- 3, Roses, Mrs. H. Perrier, Des Moines.

MISCELLANEOUS ART.

Modeling in clay.

- I. 1, Bust of Justice Miller, U. S. Supreme Court.
- 2, Bust of ex-Senator Harlan.
- 3, Les Huguenots (original medallion), Mrs. H. A. Ketcham, Mt. Pleasant.
- II. Soft sculpture, Mrs. H. Perrier, Des Moines.
- III. Wood-carving, Mrs. Calesta Halsey Patchin, Des Moines.
- IV. Photograph, Miss Lizzie Law.
- V. Case photographs (tinted), Mrs. Inner, Dubuque.
- VI. Plaque of pounded copper, Mrs. Alex. Young, Dubuque.
- VII. Lustra painting, Mrs. Dr. Williams, Marshalltown.
- VIII. Chenille painting, Miss Ida C. Titus.
- IX. *Painted Spanish lace, Lola A. McDaniels, Vinton.
- X. Kensington painting, Mrs. S. H. Shoemaker, De Witt.
- XI. Mantle lambrequin, Mary Clark, Keokuk.
- XII. Masonic apron, on lambskin, Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.
- XIII. White velvet, Mrs. L. S. Harrington, De Witt.
- XIV. Wax wreath, Mrs. Philip Smith Twingle, Dubuque.
- XV. Wax work, Miss A. Payne.
- XVI. State seal, on satin, Pet Walton, Mt. Pleasant.
- XVII. Table scarf, M. M. Wright.
- XVIII. Painted satin necktie, Mrs. Matt Parrott, Waterloo.
- XIX. *Masonic apron, on satin, Mary Avis Scott, Nevada.
- XX. Hand-painted tidy, Mrs. H. Birdsall, Winterset.
- XXI. Banner, satin, State W. C. T. U., Mary J. Aldrich, Pres., Cedar Rapids.
- XXII. Banner, State Synodical Missionary Society, Mrs. Young, Pres., Vinton.
- XXIII. Banner, Ladies Literary Union, Dubuque.
- XXIV. Book, W. C. T. U. Mrs. Allyn, Pres., Dubuque.
- XXV. Case of flowers, composed of hair, feathers, zephyr and paper, Belle Broadfit, Onslow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- I. 1, Silk rag curtain.
2, Mantle drapery embroidered with beetles' wings, Mrs. Geo. Gardiner, Lyons.
- II. *Rick-rack, Miss Hattie Hawkins, Vinton.
- III. Hand-made shirt, Mrs. Lowe, aged 84 years, Vinton.
- IV. *Darning, Mrs. M. B. Mincher, Carroll.
- V. †Slumber robe, Mrs. E. M. Brooks, Carroll.
- VI. Calico quilt, Mrs. Benaman, aged 112 years, Ames.
- VII. Pair vases, Mrs. Susan Lawrence, aged 77 years, Dubuque.
- VIII. Indelible stamping.
- IX. Perforated patterns, Mrs. C. E. Barrow, Cedar Rapids.
- X. Bead Pasmenterie, Madame De Mange, State Center.

INDIAN EXHIBIT—OF SAC AND FOX TRIBES, TAMA COUNTY.

- I. 1, Roll carpet.
2, Money purse.
3, Girl's skirt.
4, String hair pipes.
5, Pair ear bobs.
6, Knit sacque.
7, String beads.
8, Pair leggins.
9, Blanket.
10, Girl's garter.
11, Bead head dress.
12, Bark sack.
13, Head band.
14, Dress.
15, Pair moccasins.
16, String wampum.
17, Pair boy's leggins.
18, Whip sack.

PANTRY STORES.

- I. *Thirty glasses of jellies, Miss Edith High, DeWitt.

List of exhibits in the colored department of Iowa Woman's Work :

CROCHET.

- I. 1, Lace.
2, Chain, Miss Mamie Greenwood, Cedar Rapids.
- II. 1, Lambrequin.
2, Lambrequin.
3, Lambrequin, Miss Mary A. Ford, Davenport.

- III. Lambrequin, Miss Bussey, Davenport.
- IV. Tidy, Miss Ford, Davenport.
- V. Worsted tidy, Miss Dora Snies, Oskaloosa.

LACE.

- I. Honiton handkerchief, Miss Lida Haney, Muscatine.
- II. Honiton handkerchief, Miss Lizzie Carr, Muscatine.
- III. Rick rack, Ida Washington, Cedar Rapids.

DARNED NET.

- I. Table spread, Virginia Walker, Davenport.
- II. Samples of work, Mrs. Ford, Davenport.

EMBROIDERY.

WORSTED.

- I. Cushion and mats, Bell Jameson, Des Moines.
- II. Hair pin cushion, Mrs. Poindexter, Des Moines.
- III. Applique tidy, Adora Garland, Davenport.

ARRASENE.

- I. Wall pocket, Virginia Walker, Davenport.

OUTLINE.

- I. Tidy, Minnie Greenwood, Cedar Rapids.
- II. 1, Splasher.
2, Towel, Mrs. J. E. Williamson, Des Moines.
- III. Side board cover, Mrs. J. T. Blagburn, Des Moines.

QUILTS.

- I. Silk, Mrs. R. Van Atsworth, Iowa City.
- II. Calico, Mrs. Emma Reed, Muscatine.
- III. Calico, Mrs. Rachel Rogers, Davenport.

ART.

LOIL PAINTING.

- I. 1, Water lillies.
2, Pond lillies, Miss Fanny Barnes, Muscatine.

WAX WORK.

- I. Wax cross, Miss Sara A. Brassfield, Muscatine.
- II. Flowers, Miss Abby Payne, Des Moines.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

PANTRY STORES.

- I. Canned fruit, Miss May Williamson, Des Moines.

MEDICINE.

- I. African medicine, Mrs. E. Duffles, Dubuque.

IOWA WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The aim of the department was to make known and thereby encourage the efforts of women in Iowa in literature, invention, the professions and industries. The preparation of my exhibit showed that all departments of mental activity have been entered by women of the State, who have attained therein no small degree of excellence. They have been successful as editors, publishers, correspondents, critics, teachers, novelists, poets, scientists, essayists, lecturers, dramatists, and in the liberal professions.

IN JOURNALISM.

The following are a few ladies whose abilities have placed them in the vanguard of journalism: Ella A. Hamilton, editor *Northwestern Journal of Education*, Mrs. B. S. Collier ("Ada Langworthy"), Miss Mae Rogers, Mrs. B. W. Poor, Mrs. E. E. G. Allyn, Georgia G. Smith ("Garnaville"), aged fourteen, Mrs. C. H. Dye (Jennie Juniper), Mrs. Leo Chapman, Clara Davidson, Miss Alice French ("Octave Thanet"), Miss Kate Prehn, Mrs. B. F. Wright, Mrs. Jennie L. Wilson, Mrs. L. M. Latham, Mrs. A. M. Payne, Mrs. H. L. Lake, and Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton ("Observer.")

EDUCATIONAL AUTHORS.

As authoress of educational works and books of reference are found the names of Mae Rogers, who edited the *Waverly Dictionary*; Mrs. L. J. Lanphere, *Common School Compendium*; Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, professor of domestic economy, I. A. C., who has published some valuable text-books on cookery; Mrs. Mary A. Henderson, phonetics in French and German; and Mary B. Welch, formerly teacher of domestic economy at the Iowa Agricultural College.

WRITERS OF FICTION.

Iowa novelists are Mrs. Mary M. Wetmore ("Oaks"); Ada Langworthy (also poetess); Mrs. Lucy Y. Culler, Mrs. R. S. Naylor, Mrs. E. R. Shepherd, Calista H. Patchin, Mrs. Sara Young ("Aunt Becky,") and Octave Thanet.

POETRY.

Among the poetesses are Mrs. D. T. Smith ("Maude Meredith,") also novelist; Mrs. Prof. Shoup, Mrs. Rebecca I. Pollard ("Kate Harrington,") and Miss Bertha Farard, who is also a translator of worth.

IN SCIENCE.

Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam, Miss Mary P. McBride and Miss Julia Sanders stand pre-eminent in the sciences.

ESSAYISTS.

The essayists on literary, philosophic, biographic and art subjects are a body of women whose work is of a superior order.

LECTURERS.

The literary efforts and successes of women in the lecture-field are well worthy of mention; the most prominent are J. Ellen Foster, Matilda Fletcher, Mrs. H. L. Lake and Mrs. Mary A. Adams.

ELOCUTIONISTS.

Dramatic literature has also its students and writers; while elocution ranks among its followers Ella June Meade, Nellie Bird, Matie Cope, Miss Timberman and Mrs. J. E. Fairbanks.

IN MEDICINE.

In medicine we find contributions from such able pens as Jennie McCowen (A. M. and M. D.) Other successful physicians are Clara Yeomans, M. J. Tenny, M. E. Colby, Laura L. Lehardt, Alice M. Stark, Edith M. Gould, Anna M. Culver, Rebecca Hanna, Stella Nichols and Margaret A. Cleaves, a member of the examining committee of the medical department of the Iowa State University.

LAWYERS.

The followers of the law are five of whom I have only the names of J. Ellen Foster and Nannie M. Smith.

DENTISTS.

There are three successful lady dentists, Mrs. M. L. West, Mrs. M. E. Hildreth and Mrs. Goore.

CLERGYMEN.

Iowa numbers among her ministers twelve women, prominent among whom are Ida C. Hultin, Mary A. Safford, and Marion Murdock.

TEACHERS.

In educational work are found Susan F. Smith, Professor of English Literature at the State University; Ellen M. Rich, a member of the State Normal Examining Board. There are thirteen county school superintendents and a number of principals. Miss Maude Gilcrist is employed as teacher in the State Normal School, and Professor Laura M. Ensign is a most successful teacher in the same school.

INVENTORS.

The spirit of invention, popularly supposed to dwell within the confines of New England, has taken the advice of Horace Greeley and is permanently located west of the rolling Mississippi. This is verified by the following list of inventors among Iowa women:

Mrs. Phoebe B. Lambour, West Liberty; Viola J. Angee, Spencer; Clara Youmans, Clinton; Mrs. S. L. Avery, Manson; Mrs. M. E. Tisdale, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Gartrell, Des Moines; Maria Dunham, Dunlap; Mrs. Lillie Raymond, Osceola; Mrs. Flora Grace, Perry; Eugenia Kilbone, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Ayers, Clinton; Mrs. A. P. Fobes, Dubuque.

ARTISTS.

The numerous art schools in Iowa are well patronized, pencil and pen drawings, etching and engraving, brass work, wood carving, oil, mineral and water color, crayon and pastel are branches of this study to which women are devoting themselves. There are more than 144 teachers of art, and 1,754 pupils, five art clubs, eight clubs for study of art, and about forty-seven artists whose work is especially noteworthy. In modeling, the names of H. A. Ketchum and M. A. Taylor stand foremost. Ellen Blake Schieve, Mary Murray, Nannie Van Cise, Eliza D. Cook, Miss H. O. Crippen, Miss Pet Walton, Mrs. W. I. Buchanan, Nellie G. Clancey, Mrs. Wm. Whitney, Mrs. Judge Howell, Miss Lida Howell, and Mary L. Scott are the authors of valuable pieces in oil, mineral and water colors. As an artist in a novel line of work Mrs. H. Perrior has attained distinction. Mrs. Perrior is the originator of what is known as Zepher sculpture and painting. Miss Ora E. Miller and her sister, Mrs. F. W. Towlher, of Cedar Rapids, are known as the inventors of a new and valuable system of painting on cloth known as "Arrasene Work."

Miss Lizzie Law and Mrs. Durner have done good work in photography.

In music, Emma G. Holt, organist of St. Mary's church, Ottumwa, Mrs. E. G. Fracker and Estelle Vore have attained success in compositions. There are, moreover, about 1,721 teachers and pupils in music.

The needle has ever been the emblem of drudgery for women, but now, with the advancing spirit of the age, gorgeous flower pieces and ravishing sun tints bloom beneath her industrious fingers, which convert her work into one of pleasure and radiance, and if only another door has been opened for the anxious and willing hands of women, art needle work need play no

small part in the destiny of the gentler sex." Tables, windows, door opening and mantel shelves are now replete with the richness of warm-toned draperies which the needle has embellished with tropical and rare flowers, fruits and grasses. Many are the names which might here be recorded, but those who might be considered as professionals in the work are fewer and can be embraced in those of Mrs. C. E. Barrow, Madame L. Petit Demange, and Mrs. Hableman. Thought, taste, mechanical skill, energy, and originality are qualities as requisite in constructing a dress or bonnet as in anything *apparently* more complicated. Therefore it is but just to mention a few individuals who have contributed in this department. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. M. C. Bowling, Mrs. David Bermingham and Miss M. A. Bamberger are ladies who have made a signal success as milliners. It is impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of women employed as dressmakers and in plain sewing, but the number is not less than five hundred.

OTHER WORK.

Besides the industries already mentioned, women are in business as follows: women own and manage farms, 955; women overseers of farms, 18; women on stock farms, 6; women in dairies, 20; women in green-houses, 5; women market gardeners, 9; women in medicine, over 100; women in divinity, 12; women in pharmacy, 48; women nurses, 110; women civil engineers, 1; women presidents of banks, 2; women brokers of moneys and stocks, 3; women book-keepers in banks, 4; women court reporters, 1; women notaries public, 55; women bureau managers of newspapers, 1; women pension attorney, 1; women peddlers, 1; women livery stable and bus line, 2; women county recorder, 1; women sewing machine agent, 1.

In addition to the above, women are pursuing business as confectioners, hosiery manufacturers, ladies furnishing goods, book merchants, bakers, costumers, grocers, hair-dressers, jewelers, tailoresses, stenographers, telephone operators, dyers, cashiers, language teachers, cigar makers, furriers, and even barbers.

The professional schools open to women are:

In Medicine—State University, regular and homeopathic; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Des Moines; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; Medical Department of Drake University, Eclectic.

In Law—State University; Iowa Law School, Des Moines.

In Pharmacy—Iowa State University.

In Dentistry—State University.

In Domestic Economy—Agricultural College.

In Didactics—State University; State Normal School.

Iowa supports a home for "Aged and Friendless Women"; "Home for Erring Women," "Reform School for Girls," and numerous hospitals conducted by Sisters of Charity.

HONORS FOR IOWA WOMEN.

For the purpose of carrying out a system of commendation, or honorable mention, the work of the Woman's Department was divided into classes, composed of different kinds of work, and for each of these a committee of three ladies was appointed as judges, who conferred two degrees of commendation in each class. The following is a list of the ribbons of

HONORABLE MENTION,

which were forwarded by the Secretary of the Woman's Department to this State:

- Mrs. George Gardiner, Lyons, 1st mention, for portraiture.
- Mrs. George Gardiner, Lyons, 2d, for mantle drapery.
- Mrs. D. V. Waldron, Nevada, 1st, for English point lace.
- Mrs. C. G. McCarthy, Nevada, 2d, for outline embroidery.
- Mrs. H. A. Ketchum, Mt. Pleasant, 1st, for modeling.
- Mrs. Matt Parrott, Waterloo, 2d, for white flannel embroidery.
- Miss L. Julian, Dubuque, 1st, for Japanese quilt.
- W. C. T. U., Muscatine, 2d for Japanese quilt.
- Mrs. N. J. O'Neil, Council Bluffs, 1st, for chenille embroidery.
- Mrs. N. Anthony, Clinton, 1st, for English lace.
- Miss Lida Howell, Keokuk, 1st, for porcelain painting.
- Miss Mary P. McBride, Princeton, for original designs.
- Miss Etta Sickles, Des Moines, for China painting.
- Mrs. W. I. Buchanan, Sioux City, for study from nature.
- Madame T. J. Demange, State Centre, for Kensington embroidery.
- Mrs. A. D. Fobes, Dubuque, 1st, for hospital bed.
- Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Nevada, 1st, for China painting.

THE DAIRY SECTION.

One of the first departments contemplated for the Iowa exhibit was the dairy. No branch of industry is more important in Iowa, and in no direction have the benefits of exposition to the State been so prominent as in the development of our butter yield and trade. No argument is needed to show that the gold medal awarded Iowa at the World's Exposition, in 1876, spurred the people of the State onward in a department of labor that was most profitable. In 1870 we had 369,811 dairy cows; in 1880 the number was 854,097, and in 1885, 1,200,000. From a few scattering, poorly equipped creameries in 1870, we had, in 1884, 650 creameries, as against 470 in Illinois, 480 in Wisconsin, and 189 in Minnesota, or more than one third as many as the States together named. Statistics of markets show that after Iowa's triumph in butter, in 1876, the price of the article not only advanced in Iowa, but also the demand created for it in all parts of the country. Col. R. M. Littler, Secretary of the National Dairy Association, cites figures to show that "four tubs out of every six sold in New York are made west of Chicago, and one third of the entire quantity is the product of Iowa creameries. From a yield, prior to 1876, that was only little more than what was needed for home consumption, the yield in Iowa of butter for 1884, was 60,000,000 pounds, which, at the low estimate of 12½ cents per pound, represents an income for the State of \$7,580,000. The cheese industry has also assumed large proportion in Iowa, the product being, in 1884, over 1,000,000, and the income \$400,000.

The great non-producing States of (good) butter, in the South, began some eight years ago to try Iowa butter, and the result is that Iowa practically enjoys the great trade of these States in butter. St. Louis has become a great producer for us, and three fourths of all good butter sold in New Orleans is from Iowa. A fine market for butter has also been opened in Mexico and countries further south, while the Government is a large purchaser for the army and navy, especially of butter packed for hot countries and long voyages.

SUPERINTENDENT HUSTON.

To superintend the collection of a dairy exhibit, the Commissioner invited Mr. A. Huston, of Cedar Rapids, a gentleman of experience in such work and a practical dairyman. Mr. Huston had also been chosen as a member of the National Board of the Dairy Department of the Exposition. In Mr. J. W. Johnson, of Oskaloosa, his assistant superintendent, Mr. Huston had efficient aid in making the great showing for Iowa. In his report to the Commissioner, Mr. Huston says:

Iowa stands at the head as a dairy producing State, and yet her possibilities can more than quadruple her present output. This rapid increase in the productions of the dairy convinced Iowa dairymen that they must look for new markets for their products, and they responded most heartily to the request to send their products to the World's Fair. Their contribution formed the largest exhibit of butter ever displayed by any State at any dairy fair or exposition.

PROMINENT EXHIBITORS.

Among the more prominent exhibitors to whom I am largely indebted for this most creditable display of dairy products were the Northeastern Iowa Dairymen's Association, which made an exhibit of 400 tubs (28,000 pounds) of choice creamery butter, worth at the time \$9,000.

Wm. Beard & Son, of Decorah, Iowa, made a display as individual manufacturers of 150 tubs (10,500 pounds), worth \$3,000; and L. W. Beard, of that firm, rendered valuable assistance in getting the dairy exhibit in proper shape.

The Diamond Creamery Company, of Monticello, was represented by several tons of butter packed in hermetically sealed cans, especially for shipment to warm climates, and was well represented in all other classes.

The Buena Vista Creamery Company, of Storm Lake; G. B. Lawson, of Traer; J. B. Gitchell & Co., of Walker, Linn county; P. G. Henderson, of Central City; J. W. Brazelton, of Prairiesburg; J. A. Henderson, of Sergeant's Grove; Mrs. W. A. Stephens, of Oskaloosa; I. J. Black, of Clinton; M. Gilchrist, of Center Point; Mrs. Charles Gridly, of Onalwa; P. O. Riley, of Lawler; Union Creamery, of Union; Washington Childs, of Manchester; S. J. Edwards, of Manchester; and L. Pilkington, of Springdale, and the Sharon Cheese Company, of Iowa City, all furnished exhibits of more than ordinary merit and strikingly attractive. The result of this magnificent display of dairy products was that Iowa took not only the first great prize and gold medal, but also the largest number of premiums awarded any State.

THE PRINCIPAL PREMIUMS.

The following are the principal premiums awarded the State:

DIAMOND CREAMERY, MONTICELLO.

Best creamery butter, sweepstakes, gold medal and \$50.

Best creamery butter, September or October make, 1st premium and \$100.

Best tub of butter not less than 50 pounds, made any time or place, by any process, 1st premium and pro rata of premium of \$1,000.

Largest and best display of butter by any manufacturer, 2d premium, \$75.

Best tub of butter, not less than 50 pounds, made at any time, in States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and the Territories, 1st premium, \$75.

Best exhibit of butter packed for warm climate, 1st premium, \$75.

P. G. HENDERSON, CENTRAL CITY.

Second premium for above, \$50.

NORTHEASTERN IOWA DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Largest and best display of butter by any association, board of trade or produce exchange, if manufactured by members thereof, 1st premium, \$300.

WM. BEARD & SON, DECORAH.

Largest and best display of butter by any individual manufacturer, 1st premium and \$100.

MRS. J. A. HENDERSON, MANCHESTER.

Best dairy butter made in September or October, 1st premium and \$75.

Best creamery butter, November or December, 2d premium and \$75.

MRS. CHARLES GRIDLEY, ONSLOW,

Best dairy butter, November or December make, 1st premium, and \$75.

WATSON CHILDS, MANCHESTER.

Second premium of above, \$50.

S. J. BLACK, FULTON.

Third premium of above, \$25.

THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITORS.

The following is a list of the principal exhibitors from Iowa:

Diamond Creamery Company, butter, Monticello.

Northwestern Iowa Dairymen's Association.

Wm. Beard & Son, butter, Decorah.
Sharon Cheese Manufactory, Iowa City.
Buena Vista Creamery Co., butter, Storm Lake.
G. B. Lawson, creamery butter, Traer.
J. B. Gitchell & Co., creamery butter, Walker.
P. G. Henderson, creamery butter, Central City.
J. W. Brazelton, dairy products, Prairieburg.
Mrs. J. A. Henderson, dairy butter, Central City.
Mrs. W. A. Stevens, Oskaloosa.
S. J. Black, Fulton.
M. Gilchrist, Center Point.
Mrs. Charles Gridley, dairy butter, Onslow.
F. O. Riley, creamery butter, Lawler.
Union Creamery Co., West Union.
Washington Childs, butter, Manchester.
L. Pilkington, creamery butter, Springdale.
S. J. Edmonds, dairy butter, Manchester.
G. W. DeLong, creamery butter, Butternville.
J. Clarke, dairy butter, Kasson.
J. B. Dunham, creamery butter, Monticello.
Mrs. M. J. Griffin, creamery butter, Iowa City.
A. F. Bingham, creamery butter, Jessup.
Clinton Creamery Co., creamery butter, Clinton.
W. C. Bundle, factory cheese, Tripoli.

In conclusion, Superintendent Huston says: "Our State secured also over one half of the minor premiums offered in this department, and the impression made by our display was so favorable that large contracts for future delivery were made by southern merchants for Iowa dairy products, thus absolutely creating a market for this great staple of Iowa production. I would say in conclusion, that owing to causes not here explainable, the premiums offered have not been paid, and, as you are aware, the expenses to the Commission, of which you are the head, of collecting and shipping this display to New Orleans, and the care of the same after reaching the Exposition, was not only a serious drain on the resources at your command, but is bearing heavily upon the few public-spirited citizens that are as yet standing in the gap between the necessary expenses incurred and an appropriation from the general fund of the State, for that which in its result must benefit everybody in the State, by increasing the material prosperity of all."

THE GEOLOGICAL SECTION

was under the superintendence of Mr. S. Calvin, Professor of Natural Science, Iowa State University, and constituted a most interesting and instructive feature in the display of the resources of the State. The rocky deposits of Iowa afford a means of employment to a large number of men in the various quarries. Excellent building stone can be found within easy reach over two-thirds of the area of Iowa. A complete list of the exhibit would not be possible in this connection, but a fair idea of it can be obtained when it is stated that the following formations of the State were represented by numerous specimens. Prof. Calvin, in his report to the Commission, says :

PROF. CALVIN'S REPORT.

The geological formations of Iowa include a measurably complete series, reaching from the Cambrian or Primordial to the latest Quaternary. It is true there are no Tertiary rocks within the State, but apart from that every other geological age has representative strata. Indeed, if we include the detached fragments of strata that are scattered up and down the State in the form of transported boulders, our series would reach back to pre-Cambrian formations, and include representatives of nearly all the strata of the Archæan.

THE SIOUX QUARTZITE.

A red, jasper-like rock, of extreme hardness, occupying a small area in the northwestern corner of the State, and known as the *Sioux Quartzite*, is placed by Dr. White at the base of the system of rocks in Iowa. Dr. White with good reason regards the Sioux Quartzite as older than the Cambrian or Primordial strata of northeastern Iowa, and so refers it to Archæan time. On the other hand, Prof. Winchell, of Minnesota, after extensive and careful study of the various phases assumed by the lower portions of the Primordial series, regards it as the equivalent of the *Potsdam Sandstone*, a formation exposed at and near Lansing, in Allamakee county, Iowa, and developed to the thickness of a thousand feet or more in the adjacent parts of Wisconsin and Minnesota. In this paper, therefore, no attempt is made to fix the precise stratigraphical relations of the Sioux Quartzite. Happily, the relations one to another of all the remaining formations of the State may be easily determined by direct observation.

So far as Iowa is concerned the Sioux Quartzite is a rock of small econom-

ical importance. The ledges are quarried to a limited extent for local use, and quartzite boulders are scattered more or less plentifully over the counties to the south and southeast for a distance of fifty or even a hundred miles.

THE POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

Lying at the very base of the system of rocks in eastern Iowa, occurs a series of strata somewhat variable in character, but all more or less completely arenaceous, and known collectively as the *Potsdam Sandstone*. Lansing may be taken as the typical locality for this State. At this point the sandstone is exposed in the bluffs to a height of 250 to 300 feet above the level of the Mississippi river, while borings for artesian wells show that it descends below the same level to a depth of about 700 feet. A considerable proportion of the Potsdam sandstone is coarse and friable, disintegrating on slight abrasion or pressure into sharp, incoherent grains of sand. At Lansing, a few thin layers of finer texture, containing a small amount of calcium carbonate as a cementing material, retain impressions of the queer, old-fashioned trilobites that inhabited the primordial seas; but with these exceptions, the exposed strata in Iowa are destitute of signs of ancient life.

From an economical standpoint the Potsdam sandstone has little or no value. The area it occupies is very small, since it is confined to the lower portions of the river bluffs in the extreme northeastern corner of the State.

THE LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

This formation lies directly on the Potsdam sandstone, and caps all the bluffs in the vicinity of Lansing. It is a buff or cream-colored, heavy-bedded limestone, attaining a maximum thickness of 250 feet. For ordinary foundations and other coarse masonry it affords excellent material, while the lime produced from it is of superior quality. A short distance south and west of Lansing, the lower Magnesian limestone passes beneath.

THE ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

This sandstone is very loose and incoherent. Its thickness does not exceed eighty feet. It is not exposed as a surface rock over any considerable area in Iowa, although it determines some of the features of the Mississippi river bluffs as far south as Specht's ferry. Two miles south of McGregor it may be seen in the face of the bluff lying between the lower Magnesian limestone at the base and the Trenton limestone near the summit. At this point it is fantastically streaked and banded with iron oxides, and is locally known as "the pictured rocks."

The Trenton limestone rests directly on the St. Peter's sandstone. In its typical layers it is a blue, sometimes varying to gray, fine grained limestone, affording building stones that are unexcelled for durability. It constitutes a conspicuous feature of the Mississippi river bluffs from above McGregor to near Eagle Point, Dubuque, and occurs as the surface rock over all or part of the counties of Allamakee, Howard, Winneshiek, Fayette, and Clayton. The Trenton limestone is interesting to the scientist on account

of the number and beauty of the fossil remains inclosed in some of its strata. Here occur the oldest types of life that have been preserved in any degree of perfection within the limits of the State. The old Potsdam trilobites are few and fragmentary, and their structural characters are very obscure. In the Trenton we find countless multitudes of organic remains, literally crowded together, and retaining in absolute perfection every structural feature even to the minutest detail. Owing to the slight southerly or southwesterly dip the strata pass successively below the level of the Mississippi river, and so just above Dubuque the Trenton limestone disappears from view.

The Galena limestone is a coarse, vesicular, heavy-bedded, buff-colored, Magnesian limestone that lies directly on the Trenton. It occurs in the upper portions of the bluffs for some distance above Dubuque, while just at Dubuque it makes up the entire bluff from base to summit. Rich deposits of lead ore—*Galinite*—occur in the caves and crevices of the Galena limestone. The Galena limestone affords excellent material for heavy masonry; and the *Dubuque lime*, that has long been known with so much favor throughout counties farther west, is manufactured from this formation.

The Hudson river shales of Hall, the *Maquoketa shales* of White, are a thin, unimportant formation of alternating dark and buff-colored shales that disintegrate into clay on exposure to the weather. In West Dubuque these shales are seen resting on the Galena limestone. Of no practical importance in their typical locality on the Little Maquoketa river, they are yet of great interest to the geologist. The light colored layers are usually crowded full of straight chambered shells—*Orthoceras*—while the dark colored layers often contain immense numbers of obscure but interesting fossils known as *Graptolites*. Farther south, in Jackson and Clinton counties, these shales would supply unlimited quantities of clay that might be used in the manufacture of glazed tiles and coarser pottery.

THE NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

All the formations thus far enumerated belong to the *lower silurian* age. The Niagara limestone is the first, and indeed the only, representative we have in Iowa of the *upper silurian*. This formation is one of great economical importance. It attains an estimated thickness of 350 feet. It occupies a much larger area than all the formations previously enumerated put together. The best lime in the world is manufactured from it, and it furnishes the finest building stone to be found in all the great northwest. A large proportion of the layers are suitable only for coarse masonry, but at Anamosa, Mt. Vernon, Farley, Epworth, Hopkinton, Postville, and numerous localities where quarries have not yet been properly developed, the Niagara is uniform in texture, finely and evenly bedded, inexhaustible in quantity, and for hundreds of years will be the source whence supplies for the erection of the most elaborate structures in Iowa, and all the States adjacent will be drawn.

The Hamilton limestones and shales constitute an assemblage of strata

that differ greatly among themselves in respect to lithological characters. They are the only representatives in Iowa of the *Devonian age*. Their position with us is immediately above the Niagara, while geographically they occupy an area embracing all or part of Howard, Mitchell, Chickasaw, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Black Hawk, Buchanan, Linn, Benton, Johnson, Cedar, Scott, and Muscatine counties.

Near the base of the Hamilton series is a bed of carbonaceous shale, the dark color of which has led many an uninstructed quarryman into expensive but delusive search for coal. In its northern exposures, particularly in Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties, the series is terminated by about seventy feet of pure clay shales, and near Rockford, in Floyd county, the disintegrated strata of this last deposit has been put to valuable use in the manufacture of brick.

The limestone portions of the Hamilton serve an excellent purpose in supplying local demands in all the regions over which this formation is distributed; but it may be said in general that both the building stone, and the lime obtained from Hamilton strata are inferior in value when compared with the splendid products of the Niagara, and it is not likely that they will ever attain commercial importance. A partial exception to the last statement may be made in favor of the superior stone and lime produced from Hamilton strata at Mason City, while the North Bend quarries of Johnson county have long been noted for furnishing building stone unexcelled in durability and other desirable qualities.

THE SUB-CARBONIFEROUS FORMATIONS.

The Devonian formation is followed by a group of very variable strata, consisting of different grades of sandstones and limestones, with occasional flinty layers and shally partings, the whole attaining a thickness of more than 500 feet. This group constitutes the sub-carboniferous division of the carboniferous age, and is readily divisible into at least four sub-groups—the *Kinderhook*, *Burlington*, *Keokuk*, and *St Louis*—representing as many very distinct epochs in geological history. The Kinderhook is seen resting on the Hamilton in Muscatine county, and from there it extends in the river bluffs as far south as Burlington. The widely known oolitic and “Iowa marble” quarries of Marshall county belong to the Kinderhook, and to the same horizon must be referred the splendid oolites of Humboldt county. The Burlington limestones are finely developed at Burlington and in the regions adjacent. They include the limestones about Columbus Junction, in Louisa county, and are found overlying the Kinderhook as far north as Tama county. The Burlington limestones are peculiar in that they are composed almost wholly of the broken and comminuted remains of crinoids, while beautifully preserved specimens of these interesting, lily-like animals are the most common and characteristic fossils. The Keokuk limestones are exposed near the city of Keokuk, but they are found capping the hills a few miles south and west of Burlington, and thence extend on into Missouri. The St. Louis limestone crops out at many places, principally in the

valley of the Des Moines river. It lies just beneath the coal-bearing strata of the carboniferous, and is seen near Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, and Pella, while its most northern exposure, so far as I now remember, is at the mouth of Lizard creek near Fort Dodge. Each of these divisions supplies considerable areas with necessary materials for building.

The coal measures occupy a large area in central, southern, and southwestern Iowa. They constitute one of the most important geological formations, their chief claim to consideration resting on the inexhaustible stores of coal that are included at different heights between the rocky layers. The coal product of Iowa will be discussed by Captain Head, so that it remains for me only to say that the coal measures, in common with the other geological formations, furnish in many localities most desirable stone for building purposes. Limestones prevail in the upper part of the Carboniferous series, and are utilized extensively in Madison, Montgomery, Taylor, Page, and other southwestern counties. The Upper Coal Measure limestone furnish beautiful series of fossils, illustrating the animal life of the Carboniferous seas, while the delicate ferns and curiously sculptured trees, whose remains occur associated with the beds of coal, throw light upon the character of terrestrial vegetation during the coal period.

THE GYPSUM BEDS.

Overlying the coal in Webster county are immense beds of white and gray gypsum, that are already beginning to take rank as deposits of great commercial importance. These beds furnish material for the manufacture of Plaster of Paris. The rock itself, soft and easily cut into desired shapes, is used as building stone, while the *Cardiff Giant* is one of the well-known products of these interesting deposits.

The Cretaceous Strata of Iowa consist of unimportant sandstones along the Nishnabotna river, followed by a group of sandstones and shales which attain their best development in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. In their present situation and condition the Cretaceous deposits are but the remnants of strata that were once widely distributed in the northern and western parts of the State; the agents of erosion and denudation have done their work on all the rest.

The fossil remains in the Cretaceous strata of Iowa show that at the time the deposits were making, the willow, sassafras, and other trees of modern aspect, grew along the shores, while sharks and bony fishes, not unlike the present forms, lived in the sea.

THE QUARTENARY DEPOSITS.

Spread all over the older strata, and in large portions of the State effectually concealing them, are deposits of relatively recent time, to which the name *Drift* has been applied. The Drift embraces the surface clays, sands, gravels, etc., and to peculiarities and modifications of the Drift we are indebted for whatever is characteristic of the soils of Iowa. From an economical point of view this last deposit transcends all the rest.

The coal and building stones of Iowa are of incalculable value; but the chief source of wealth in our young State, the real springs of her marvelous development in the past, and of the progress we may reasonably expect in the future, are to be found in her exceptionally fertile soil. But here I trench on the province of the Superintendent of Agriculture. The geologists, however, may be allowed to say that the soil of Iowa is nowhere wholly dependent upon the nature of the underlying rocks. Every portion of the surface deposit has been transported from a distance, sometimes from a very great distance, and every geological formation, from the oldest Archæan to the Cretaceous, has contributed something to make the soil what it is.

Streams and other agents have modified the original surface and sorted the materials of the Drift, while rank crops of vegetation from year to year have contributed organic matter. The diversified characters of our soil, as seen in the alluvial valleys, sandy loams, clay covered slopes, and gravelly hills, are the product of a multitude of forces.

THE EXHIBIT.

The Geological Exhibit, displayed in large glass case, comprised:

- 1st. Specimens of rock from the geological formations of the State.
- 2d. Very full smites of fossils, illustrating the ancient life of the State.
- 3d. Building stone. These were represented by cubes of various sizes and cut on the several faces so as to show different modes of dressing.
- 4th. Brick and brick clays.
- 5th. Drain tiles and the clays used in their manufacture.
- 6th. Pottery and potters' clays.
- 7th. Crystals of the ordinary rock-forming minerals, silicious and calcareous geodes, etc.
- 8th. Lead and zinc ores and associated minerals, from the Dubuque lead field.

So far as the several subjects here enumerated are concerned they were all represented with sufficient fullness to show very clearly the resources of the State, above described, the material being arranged with a view to illustrating its scientific as well as its economical importance. The larger part of the collection of Iowa fossils was furnished from the private cabinet of the Superintendent. For valuable assistance and hearty cooperation thanks and acknowledgments are due as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE.

CONTRIBUTORS.	RESIDENCE.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
W. L. Aten.....	Hamburg.....	Collection of pupils of H. by
G. H. Basel.....	Humboldt.....	Specimens of hook
Alice B. Calvin.....	Iowa City.....	Assistance in labeling collections.
L. L. Cassidy.....	Dakota City.....	Rocks from Kinderhook beds.
C. H. Clarke.....	Des Moines.....	Rocks, clays, pottery
A. Clemens.....	McGregor.....	St. Peter's sandstone, ar-
Prof. C. C. Cory.....	Pella.....	y arranged in large bottles.
		om St. Louis limestone, col-
		ly pupils of public schools
Mrs. Jas. Davidson..	Monticello.....	om Niagara limestone.
D. S. Deering.....	Independence..	id rock specimens from the
		m limestones.
J. G. Diffenderfer...	Hopkinton.....	ossils.
Prof. C. C. Dudley...	Maquoketa.....	uilding stones, lime, etc.,
		s Niagara limestone.
Col. W. S. Dungan..	Chariton.....	specimen of native copper
		s drift deposits.
Dr. A. V. Eaton.....	Anamosa.....	Niagara fossils.
Dr. P. J. Farnsworth	Clinton.....	Niagara fossils.
Dr. J. Gamble.....	LeClaire.....	Building stone and fossils from the
		Niagara limestone, brick, clays, etc.
J. A. Green.....	Stone City.....	Stone vase made from rock furnished
		by the Champion Quarries.
Samuel Helmick.....	Columbus City..	Fossils and building stones from the
		Burlington limestones.
A. F. Hofer.....	McGregor.....	Specimens from the St. Peter's sand-
		stone and Trenton limestone.
Dr. D. A. Hoffman..	Okaloosa.....	Fossils, rocks, clays, bricks, etc., the
		fossils and rock specimens belong-
		ing from the St. Louis limestone and
		the coal measures.
Prof. T. H. McBride..	Iowa City.....	Aid in classification.
Dr. C. M. McBride...	Rock Valley...	Specimens of rocks.
James McBride.....	Dubuque.....	Ores of lead and zinc and associated
		minerals.
T. E. Moser.....	Dubuque.....	Very fine specimens of lead ore (Ga-
		lenite).
Olin Tile & Brick Co.	Olin.....	Tile and brick.
B. F. Osborne.....	Ripley.....	Carboniferous rocks.
Dr. J. L. Pickard....	Iowa City.....	Personal assistance in preparing col-
		lections for shipment.
B. Posten.....	Villisca.....	Carboniferous fossils.
Mrs. Richards.....	Red Oak.....	Carboniferous fossils.
Cora Bynearson.....	Red Oak.....	Carboniferous fossils.
State University....	Iowa City.....	Fossils, rocks, and building stones.
L. W. Stuart.....	Monmouth.....	Fossils, rock and lime from Niagara
		limestone.
G. W. Snyder.....	Red Oak.....	Building stone and potters' clay.
J. K. P. Thompson..	Rock Rapids...	Specimens of the Sioux quartzite.
Ed. F. Vincent....	Mason City....	Devonian fossils.

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE—CONTINUED.

CONTRIBUTORS.	RESIDENCE.	CONTRIBUTIONS.
Prof. C. B. Van Slyke	Dubuque	Fossils from Trenton limestone, Galena limestone, Maquoketa shales, stalactites from lead caves, etc.
Chas. Wachsmuth...	Burlington	Specimens of rocks from the subcarboniferous strata near Burlington.
Clement L. Webster.	Rockford	Devonian fossils.
Wilkes Williams	Postville	Fine cube of building stone.
Supt. S. E. Wilson ..	Clarinda	Rocks from the upper coal measures.
Prof. C. M. Wirick ..	Marshalltown..	Rocks and fossils from the Kinderhook beds.
Prof. F. M. Witter ..	Muscatine	Devonian and Carboniferous fossils.

B. Shimek of Iowa City, and F. M. Witter of Muscatine, contributed very fine and complete collections of the land and freshwater shells of Iowa.

THE COAL SECTION.

The importance and extent of the coal interests in Iowa led the Commission to make it a separate department, and in its charge was placed Capt. Albert Head, of Jefferson, a gentleman interested in the coal industry. Concerning the coal of Iowa, it was the intent of the gentleman to make an exhibit fully illustrative of the following paragraph from Bushnell's "Iowa's Resources and Industries."

IOWA COAL FIELDS.

No territory of equal extent in the United States contains more coal (bituminous though in some places cannel coal is found), suitable for all purposes, than Iowa, and this fact has done much towards promoting the development of our resources, as commerce and manufactures could not have reached their present prosperity but for the abundance of this useful mineral. The various geological surveys have made known the great extent of our coal deposits, which are most wonderful, being practically inexhaustible. The coal beds of the State are divided into three sections, known as the upper, middle and lower measures of the State, the latter producing the better quality of coal for all purposes. The veins vary in thickness from three to seven feet, although coal has been found even eleven feet thick, but this is rare. The extent of the coal-field, as far as has been ascertained, embraces an area of about 16,000 square miles, of which the most accessible portion is included in a district about fifty miles in width and one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, extending along both sides of the Des Moines river from Fort Dodge in Webster county through Des Moines in Polk county, to Keokuk in the southwestern part of the State. The coal is found at a depth of from one hundred and fifty to five hundred feet. The coal interest is assuming vast proportions, and bids fair soon to equal any of the leading industries of the State. By means of our admirable network of railroads our coal fields are easily accessible from every part of the State and in addition to the large amount required for home consumption, large shipments are made to other States, so that our coal fields are a source of great wealth in Iowa.

Superintendent Head sent an earnest appeal to each of the mines in Iowa, but owing to the lateness of the season and other causes, the responses in the shape of exhibits were very few. The specimens exhibited, however, gave a fair idea of the quality of Iowa coal. For some of the best specimens, including some excellent pieces of building stone, the exhibit is indebted to Mr. C. W. Snyder, of Montgomery county.

COLORED EXHIBIT.

It was the desire of the Board of Management to have the Exposition in every sense a "World's," and to such end was sought the exhibits illustrating the progress in the arts and sciences made by the colored people. The entire northern gallery of the Government and State Building was devoted to this display. Iowa was most ably represented there by the fine exhibits collected and installed by Hon. Alexander Clark, the Superintendent of that department.

THE DISPLAY.

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBITS.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Wax cross.....	Miss S. A. Bassfield	Muscatine.
Two water lilies, oil painting.....	Miss Fannie Barnes	Muscatine.
Fine linen thread handkerchief, worked by hand.....	Mrs. Lida Haney.....	Muscatine.
Two iron horseshoes and five wrought nails	Mr. Joseph Carr.....	Muscatine.
Calico quilt.....	Mrs. Emma Reed.....	Muscatine.
Fine thread-worked handkerchief.	Mrs. Lizzie Carr	Muscatine.
Coal from Davis county coal mines	Alexander Clark.....	Muscatine.
Eleven bottles of medicine.....	Mrs. E. Duffin, M. D....	Dubuque.
One dozen bottles of disinfectant...	Mr. C. Taylor.....	Dubuque.
Lambrequins.....	Matilda Busey.....	Davenport.
Three lambrequins	Miss M. A. Ford.....	Davenport.
Tidy and lambrequins.....	Miss Sarah Ford.....	Davenport.
Table spread and wall pocket	Mrs. Virginia Walker ..	Davenport.
Tidy	Mrs. Dora Garland.....	Davenport.
Two maps of world	Robert Payne.....	Davenport.
Calico quilt, made at the age of 80 years	Mrs. Rachel Rogers ...	Davenport.
Two horseshoes	Jefferson Malsh	Des Moines.
"T" drain tile.....	Mr. Guss Conley....	Des Moines.
Two joints of tile.....	E. E. Comley Bros.....	Des Moines.
Tidy side-board cover	Mrs. J. T. Blagburn	Des Moines.
Wax flowers.....	Mrs. Abby Payne.....	Des Moines.
Mats and embroidery work	Mrs. T. E. Williamson ..	Des Moines.
One jar of fruit	Mrs. Mary Wilson	Des Moines.
Tidy work	Mrs. J.	Des Moines.
Fancy tidy work.....	Mrs. B.	Des Moines.
Fancy tidy work.....	Miss D.	Des Moines.
Fine silk quilt.....	Mrs. N.	Iowa City.
Lace and hair chain	Miss M.	edar Rapids.
Lace work.....	Miss I.	edar Rapids.
Fancy work	Miss D.	edar Rapids.

HORTICULTURAL.

In June, 1884, at the request of the Commissioner, the State Horticultural Society designated Col. G. B. Brackett, of Denmark, to make a horticultural display at the Exposition. Mr. Henry Strohm, of Iowa City, the Treasurer of the Society, was appointed an alternate. Col. Brackett's experience at Philadelphia, where he secured the gold medal for Iowa apples, was ample guarantee that he would fill his new position successfully.

AID FROM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society also very generously appropriated six hundred dollars to enable Col. Brackett to make the desired display, with the understanding that the Iowa Commission contemplated, and soon afterward formed, should lend all possible aid. The Commission provided the expense of gathering the exhibit, amounting to \$198.61 (\$42 of the amount yet unpaid) and the transportation of the display to New Orleans, but at a meeting of the officers of the Horticultural Society and the Commission in New Orleans, it was agreed that the Society, through Col. Brackett, should install and maintain the exhibit in Horticultural Hall out of the \$600 they had appropriated, and be entitled to the money received for premiums. The maintenance of the fine display of apples on the State space was to be looked after by Col. Brackett. This was a satisfactory settlement of the matter to all parties, the beautiful and complete showing made by the superintendent on the State space, especially of his wax fruit, fully compensating the Commission for what money it had expended.

Superintendent Brackett was most ably assisted in the difficult work of preparing the exhibit by Mr. E. H. Calkins, of Burlington.

PREMIUMS SECURED.

(For Northern District of the United States.)

Largest and best collection of apples not exceeding 200 varieties, awarded to IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, gold medal and....	\$ 200.00
Best 50 varieties, silver medal and.....	75.00

Best 25 varieties, silver medal and.....	\$ 50.00
A. J. Haviland, Ft. Dodge.	
Best plate American Golden.....	5.00
J. B. P. Day, Castoria.	
Best plate Jonathan.....	5.00
Mrs. M. A. McGee, Council Bluffs.	
Best plate White Winter Pearmain.....	5.00
B. G. Moon, Bedford.	
Best plate Ortley.....	5.00
Mrs. C. C. Sabin, State Center.	
Best plate Jeannet.....	5.00
H. C. Raymond, Council Bluffs.	
Best plate Peck's Pleasant.....	5.00
Charles Chickering, Red Oak.	
Best plate Roman Beauty.....	5.00
T. E. Ellitt, Red Oak.	
Best plate Wagoner.....	5.00
George Turner, Clarinda.	
Best plate Str. Pippin.....	5.00
Best plate Roman Stem	5.00
Samuel Row, Oskaloosa.	

SANITARY SECTION.

The State Board of Health was represented by an exhibit, occupying a wall space of 12x23 feet, on which was displayed an elegantly executed and costly chart on glass, showing the mortality rate of the State for the year 1882; also six large painted diagrams showing the mortality rate from various diseases, and comparative rates in a novel and comprehensive form by curves. There was also printed for general distribution a pamphlet showing the work of the board from its creation, and the result, together with a brief statement of the topographical conformation of the State, its natural drainage and conditions favorable to health or disease. Unfortunately the entire edition was in the car which was wrecked, and very few copies were saved. This exhibit was under the care of L. F. Andrews, acting secretary of the board, and one of the commissioners, by whom it was designed and prepared, and attracted much attention from those interested in sanitary and hygienic matters. It was the only one of the kind at the Exposition.

MILLING SECTION.

The success achieved for Iowa at the Millers' National Association Exposition, at Cincinnati, in May and June of 1880, by Hon. J. J. Snouffer, marked him as the most desirable man to put at the head of this section of the Iowa display at the New Orleans Exposition. At Cincinnati Mr. Snouffer presented one hundred and seventy-five different brands of flour, and one hundred and eighty-five varieties of grain and seed, and upon this great display the State of Iowa was awarded the gold medal and first premium. During the five years that had elapsed since this triumph of the State in one of her large

departments of industry, the benefits of holding the high position among the States were shown in the increase of the number of milling establishments in the State and of capital invested therein. The Iowa millers were urged to make still better flour, the local demand for their goods was increased, and large sums of money previously sent out of the State for flour were kept at home.

Superintendent Snouffer, who is active in the Millers' Association of Iowa, early enlisted the interest and co-operation of his brother millers, and succeeded in securing exhibits of flour from ninety-one counties of the State, representing two hundred and eighty mills and three hundred and twenty-one brands. Part of this large display was destroyed in the wreck, but Mr. Snouffer succeeded in getting the greater part of it in place. Upon a double rack forty feet long and twelve feet high, this display was most artistically arranged. Part of the exhibit was from the Muscatine Oat Meal Works, whose show cases and goods were by far the finest display of the kind on the grounds. No flour exhibit in the Exposition attracted the attention and praise bestowed upon that from Iowa.

RAILROAD SECTION.

Hon. E. G. Morgan, superintendent of this department, contributed the proceedings of the Railroad Commission of Iowa, maps, charts and various interesting documents. The railroad companies operating lines in Iowa furnished a large amount of printed matter maps, etc., that were displayed to advantage.

The Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad supplied several thousand copies of a handsome book on the lakes and lands of northern Iowa; especially Spirit Lake, and the country through which this road runs. This railway rendered most valuable and generous aid to the Commission, and in this respect is deserving of special mention.

The other roads in the State were also liberal in their treatment of the Commission, and helped to make this section attractive.

FISH SECTION.

It was intended to include in the Iowa display an exhibit of the fish interests of the State, but Commissioner Aldrich, of Anamosa, and Superintendent Mosher, of the Spirit Lake hatching-house, upon investigating the matter, decided that such a display was not practicable in view of the limited funds at their command.

LIVE STOCK.

The liberal premium offered by the Exposition for live stock encouraged the many breeders of fine animals in Iowa to early consider the matter of making a display. Col. John Scott, of Story county, was placed in charge of this section of the exhibit, and soon opened communication with live stock raisers in all parts of the State, and with good results. As the time for shipping approached, well-founded reports gained currency as to the danger of taking horses, cattle, etc., so far south, and the exhibit contemplated, upon conference, was abandoned. Col. Scott, however, issued an interesting circular, giving a review of the live stock industry of Iowa.

The State was not without a representation in this department, as J. Murray Hoag, of Maquoketa, made an exhibit of Shetland ponies, and C. N. Holmes & Co., of Grinnell, of swine.

PRIVATE EXHIBITS.

CLUTE & SMITH.

The exhibit of L. G. Clute, of Manchester, and E. H. Smith, of Dubuque, two well known Iowa agricultural exhibitors, was certainly the largest and finest of the kind entered for competition in the main building, and their display was accorded a large number of first premiums that still further add to the credit of Iowa. Of their many premiums are the following:

Best bushel of barley, of any class, first premium.	\$ 5.00
Best bushel red winter wheat, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel spring wheat, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel winter rye, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel white spring rye, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel black spring rye, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel black winter oats, first premium....	5.00
Best bushel oats, any kind, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel corn, first premium.....	5.00
Best collection of potatoes (Kidney formed) Western States or Territories, first premium.....	10.00
Best bushel of potatoes, round formed, first premium.....	10.00
Best bushel potatoes, first premium.....	10.00
Best radishes, first premium.....	3.00
Best squashes, first premium.....	3.00
Best turnips, first premium.....	3.00
Best bushel of timothy, first premium.....	10.00
Best bushel of blue grass, first premium	5.00
Best bushel of clover, first premium.....	5.00
Best collection of garden culture, first premium.....	50.00
Best exhibition of vegetables, first premium.....	5.00
Best bushel red top, first premium....	10.00
Best bushel orchard grass.....	10.00

Mr. Clute was also assistant superintendent in the agricultural section of the State exhibits, where his knowledge of the work was early manifested.

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the display from Iowa, which afforded a splendid opportunity for strangers to examine the products and resources of the State, there was distributed many copies of the reports of the several departments of the State in Iowa and other literature bearing upon the State. The State Board of Health, through its secretary, L. F. Andrews, issued a valuable pamphlet, and Superintendent Akers, and other members of the Commission prepared circulars upon their departments that were widely read.

A valuable and handsome publication entitled the "Resources and Products of Iowa," was issued by Mr. J. F. Bushnell, secretary of the Des Moines Board of Trade, and proved a valuable advertisement for the State. The copies sent to the Commission at New Orleans were carefully distributed.

IOWA DAY.

STATE CELEBRATIONS.

A very prominent feature of the Exposition was the observance of certain days specially designated for the purpose of recognizing the resources of each State and Territory, by the formal presentation of their displays to the official attention of the general management. Each "State Day" was selected by the United States Commissioner for his State, after due consultation with his governor and brother commissioners, and was made the occasion on which might be favorably presented to the public the peculiar advantages enjoyed by his State in the acquirement of desirable conditions of life. A special order of exercises was observed on these particular days; the ceremonies, consisting of addresses setting forth the resources and material prosperity of the State, made by the United States Commissioner and distinguished citizens, and the official acceptance on the part of the Exposition Management of the State Exhibit as a part of the general display. The exercises were either held in the vast Music Hall, or, as the weather grew warmer, beneath the branches of the magnificent grove of live oaks close to the Main Building. The addresses were interspersed with music, and at their close some small article, appropriately marked, was distributed among the visitors as a souvenir of the occasion. Special invitations were extended to the official staff of the Exposition, the United States and State Commissioners, the Representatives of the United States, and foreign governments, and to distinguished individuals. In many instances a light reception was prepared for the invited guests.

IOWA DAY.

The presence in New Orleans of several hundred visiting Iowans, and at Mobile, Alabama, of a large contingent of the Iowa National Guard, whither they had gone to participate in the international military drills, determined the selection of May 13, 1885, as "Iowa Day," and the following programme of exercises was accordingly arranged:

PROGRAMME.

9:30 A. M.—Great Iowa Band, military companies, citizens and visitors meet on Canal street and proceeded under command of Gen. Bentley, by boat to Exposition.

11 A. M.—Arriving at Exposition wharf, procession marches through main building to Iowa headquarters in government building.

11:30 A. M.—United States Commissioners and assistants, and visitors generally, under command of Major F. M. Clarke, form in body and join the main procession, which will move to the live oaks.

UNDER THE OAKS—12:30 P. M.

Music—Iowa University Band.

Address—Herbert S. Fairall, U. S. Commissioner.

Oration for the State—Hon. Fred. Lehman, Des Moines.

Music—Dubuque Drum Corps.

Introduction of a young Iowa lady—Col. T. M. Owen, of Gov. Sherman's staff.

Presentation by the Iowa lady to a Louisiana lady of a floral tribute.

Music—Eldora Band.

Response and address—Director-general E. A. Burke.

Music—Decorah Drum Corps.

Address—Major F. Clarke.

Poem—H. S. Kneedler, Cedar Rapids.

Music—Osage Band.

Short speeches by U. S. Commissioners Mead, Holton, Sebring, Allen, Commissioner-general Speed and others.

Music—Consolidated Iowa Band, led by Capt. McCosh.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the Iowans formed on Canal street, near Clay monument, and marched to the Clinton through a crowd of several thousand people. Commissioner Fairall and Assistant Commissioner Chase, with Commissioner Pickering, of Connecticut, headed the procession, and were followed by Col. M. T. Owen, Capt. E. Cameron, Col. J. B. Wilson, of Governor Sherman's staff, and by Lieut. C. D. Ham, Capt. Libby, Major B. F. Kiernoff, Lieut. J. S. Clark, Major J. R. Prime, Lieut. Sweney, of Gen. Bentley's staff, and Capt. E. E. Brainerd, of the Iowa City militia—all Iowans. Then came the prince of band leaders, Capt. McCosh, with his able assistants, heading the great consolidated Iowa band, with music that was pronounced on every hand, especially by the leader of the Mexican band, the finest ever heard in New Orleans from an American band. The effect of the procession was magnificent, and New Orleans people declared that no State day had furnished such a grand spectacle.

The ride to the Exposition was made delightful with music and conversation. At the wharf the party was met by a party of Exposition officials, and proceeded to the south entrance of the main building. The wonderful strains of the great band drew the people on the grounds to the procession, and the aisles of the monster building were crowded. At Acting Director-General Buck's office a halt was made, the band played "Dixie," and joined by Capt. Buck the procession moved on through the building over to and through the government building, halting in the aisle near the Iowa headquarters that were a bower of flags and flowers. The band broke ranks and the boys filed into the headquarters, where they were given some delicious lemonade, greatly appreciated after their long march.

The United States Commissioners in a body were waiting near by, and their appearance in so large a number was an incident that made a deep impression upon their brother Iowa Commissioner.

After a few moments of conversation in the Iowa exhibit the procession formed again, and under the marshalship of Major F. M. Clarke, started for the meeting-place. At the head marched the Iowa Commission, the great band followed, and in its rear marched the United States Commissioners. Down the long straight walk between the two buildings the procession marched with martial tread. On entering the main building the mammoth band burst into harmonious notes. The sound reverberated in the vaulted arches of the great edifice, and the population with one accord deserted their stands to line the aisle down which the cortege passed.

Emerging from the building, the whole procession marched to the auditorium beneath the green canopy of the live oaks. Here the Commissioners and other distinguished guests ascended the platform, while the remainder of the people filled the seats about.

The audience being fairly settled, there was great disappointment over the fact that the orator for the State of Iowa, Hon. Fred Lehman, had found it impossible to be present, a telegram explaining his unavoidable absence being received and read.

Commissioner Fairall, in place of Mr. Lehman, then delivered the address for Iowa as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF IOWA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—A golden-haired daughter named Iowa has left her home or that rich sward of prairie that is held in the embrace of the two great rivers of the continent and journeyed down the mighty Mississippi to join in the international festival that is given in honor of her regal mother, Louisiana. Beautiful is this

Iowa! She has come with music and festivity, arrayed in the glory and wealth of her fields, her factories and her mines, wearing in her crown the jewels of education, bearing in one hand evidences of what she has accomplished since she left the old homestead, and in the other a token of love for the parent from which she sprang. Happy, indeed, is Iowa! She meets her lovely sisters and her older and comely cousins of America, and other more distant relatives, under these sunny skies, in this great Exposition, greets them most heartily and rejoices with them at the honors that have been showered upon her mother State, and especially congratulates them upon their prosperity and for the part that they have so successfully taken in making this World's Fair the grandest that earth has ever witnessed. Grateful is Iowa! To her mother, Louisiana, she returns thanks for the Hawkeye farm so generously set aside for her, a broad and billowy track of land, fenced on the east by the Mississippi, on the west by the Missouri, with fair Minnesota on the north and thriving Missouri on the south, containing 55,000 square miles, or nearly 36,000,000 acres of rich prairie, well watered with lakes, and well timbered with groves, and underlined with inexhaustible mines of coal, lead, marble and rock. To her cousins, and to the great world besides, Iowa is thankful for the assistance that has been rendered her in peopling, improving and in making the Hawkeye State a veritable garden spot. Proud is Iowa! Standing forth before this great assemblage of States and nations, she fears no charge of boasting when, in following the custom of other States, she tells of her progress and possessions. Had not unavoidable circumstances intervened, she would have been represented here to-day by her Governor, a Sherman, and the story of her greatness would have been told in the eloquence of a Lehman, one of her most gifted orators. Pained as we are at the absence of these worthy representatives, it is a source of great gratification that among the large number of Iowans now before us, there are those who can speak in fitting terms of their prairie home, and other friends who will delight in talking for Iowa. Especially will fair Iowa have worthy champions in the presence of a large number of the young men of the State, who are before us to-day, and whose fine bearing, martial step and delightful music have made their trip from the prairies to the plantations a continuous ovation, and whose love of Iowa and industry in her behalf insure her even a more wonderful growth for the next half century than she has enjoyed in the less than fifty years since she became a State. And what a wonderful past that has been! Accustomed, my friends, to hearing the strange stories of what has really taken place in the States and Territories that make up this great Union, it would seem to you that the boundaries of possibilities in this direction had indeed been reached, but we must ask you to briefly traverse the fairy land of Iowa and see if you are not only entertained and surprised, but if your love for, and confidence in, the greatness of this new State and of our common country is not increased. Here, under these moss-hanging oaks that typify the tropical splendors of the South, under the flag that floats over a united Union, what more appropriate time and place could be designed for a greeting from Iowa to Louisiana! And

in its course what will please the old mother territory more than the recitation of the career of her daughter, Iowa, and a description of her wonderful and happy home? The history of Louisiana is a volume filled with the romance of early settlement; the poetry of commingled nations, the stern facts of civilization and the final triumphs of peace. We had all read it until we had dreamed of this land of oranges, cane and cotton, and had walked in imagination over this historic ground.

But when Louisiana's beautiful and quaint city was made the center of the world by this Exposition we were enabled to leave our Iowa homes and come in person to the Crescent City. We found that pen and brush had never done their duty in depicting the city and State in their real greatness and grandeur. We have stepped from our cold hills and vales into a realm of beauty and into the homes and hearts of a most hospitable people. And in our coming we have helped, thank God, to show the whole world that along the great rivers, along the paths of iron, along the mountain highways and in every field and forest between the north and the south the evidences of sectional feeling have been obliterated.

Iowa then comes to Louisiana with a smile on her face and a heart overflowing with joy. She remembers that on a recent occasion, when Louisiana's greatest day was celebrated in these grounds how royally was the reception to the daughter States.

Hence this greeting to-day, and to it we add that Louisiana must some day come to Iowa's home. The entire house will be thrown open, and the farm placed at your disposal. Iowa has not long been engaged in converting her raw lands into the present high state of cultivation, but she has accomplished wonders. Her residence is large and cosy, and shelters a family of nearly 2,000,000 people. Here is the kingdom where women so ably rule. The rooms are well ventilated and healthy, and nearly every one has a carpet on the floor. The walls and ceilings are decorated, and have paintings and pictures and maps on every hand. There is a library in every room, over 600 Iowa newspapers to read, and last, but not least, a Bible on every center table. The parlors can show as fine furniture as can be found in the world. The sitting rooms have their organs, pianos and sewing machines, and the rockers of the soothing cradle keep time with the general hum of activity about the place. The dining-rooms and kitchen! ah! there you will be at home, and never fear that the supply of good things will be exhausted. That is impossible, when you come out into the yard and look around the garden and barns and out over the farm. The cellar is full to overflowing, and the cribs and granaries are fairly bursting. Looking down the broad lanes that are shaded by 10,000,000 trees, set out by Iowa on her almost naked prairies, you will see the great corn fields, containing 7,210,000 acres, where we raised 325,000,000 bushels of corn in 1884, more than was raised in any State in the Union. You will see the yellow field of more than two and a half millions acres of wheat, where the farmer last year rode on the harvester and cut 35,000,000 bushels. The oat patch has 2,084,378 acres, and last year its yield was 64,553,718 bushels. The meadows have a strip of blue grass that covers 3,549,000 acres more than Indiana and Kentucky to-

gether can boast of, although I should say for the benefit of my friends, the Commissioners from those States, who are good naturedly quarreling over the blue grass question, that Iowa blue grass is somewhat mixed with a splendid variety of timothy, for besides pasturing our horses and cattle, we get 1,800,000 bushels of timothy seed from the meadows, in order to let our enterprising friends in Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and other States have seed with which to start farming. Then there are other fields in view, where we raised last year 787,580 bushels of rye, barley, buckwheat, flax, Irish and sweet potatoes, and 81,850 gallons of sorghum or amber cane sirup. When Iowa came to reckon her crop last fall, before setting out for the Exposition, where it was supposed she would need a little spending money, she found that she had raised enough of the grains and produce above enumerated to bring her in \$126,634,926. Next we might take you into the orchard, where there are 4,000,000 bearing apple trees and 6,000,000 pear, cherry and other trees, with acre after acre of grapes and small fruit. It will be remembered that in 1876, at the Centennial Exposition, Iowa's apples took the first premium and the gold medal, and in yonder Horticultural Hall, Col. G. B. Brackett the able and celebrated Iowan who, as one of my assistants, has rendered his State such valuable services, repeated his Philadelphia triumph by sweeping the first premiums and honors for Iowa's apples.

But let us pass through the beautiful flower gardens of Iowa's farm, where woman's skill is again shown, and take a look at the stock. What big red barns we see! models of comfort and convenience. They shelter 790,000 horses, 2,800,000 cattle, 450,000 sheep, and hold 3,500,000 tons of hay. In the stys are 5,000,000 swine, while on the roosts are 5,800,000 chickens, whose male guardians are not only still crowing over Iowa, as Gen. Carnahan's roosters crow for Indiana, but whose industrious little wives helped on the good cause by laying on last year 82,000,000 dozens of eggs.

Another institution in the yard near the spring, we will show you, Mother Louisiana, if you will but come up and see us, and bring all your friends along. It is an object peculiar to Iowa, but now getting frequent, even our Minnesota friends and neighbors having taken a fancy to it, so much so indeed that she has come over into our Iowa's farms and taken away one of the leading architects of the building. It is a creamery—not a creamatory, as one of my Arizona friends called it. We have in Iowa's farm 650 of these creameries, more than any other State in the Republic. Of our 2,800,000 cattle, 1,200,000 are cows, that is nearly a good milch cow for every man, woman and child on the farm. In 1884 we made 60,000,000 pounds of butter and 1,600,000 pounds of cheese, and sold it for \$7,680,000. A large amount of the butter has come and is still coming to New Orleans, Iowa having within several years gained almost the entire butter trade of this part of the South, and by consuming so much of Hawkeye butter all fevers and ailments have been driven from here, and the health of the people and the beauty of the ladies especially greatly improved. The good people here have at last found out which side their bread is buttered on, and I don't blame them for spreading it on thick.

At the Philadelphia Exposition Iowa showed a fine lot of her butter, and

the world was surprised and pleased with it. The Exposition gave it the first premium and gold medal for it, and Iowa's butter became famous. It had always been a drug in the State at eight and ten cents per pound, but the price at once jumped up to fifteen and twenty at home, and from twenty-five to forty and fifty cents per pound out of the State, where it had never before gone. In all succeeding great Expositions it has since then carried away first honors, and at this World's Fair, through the efforts of our very efficient Superintendent Huston, we are triumphant again, securing the greatest number, twenty-two first prizes and a gold medal.

I have mentioned the cattle on Iowa's farm. In number, of all States Texas alone exceeds us. In quality and value Iowa stands first. The same is true of horses, while in swine we are first in every respect, and in respect to the yield of all kinds of grain per capita Iowa stands pre-eminently ahead. When this Exposition re-opens next fall, as I trust it will, the energetic superintendent of our Iowa Live Stock Department will bring here, I hope, a sprinkling of Iowa stock.

On Iowa's big farm we can show you over 5,000 churches, and her Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is our Superintendent Akers, points you to 13,624 school houses on the hill tops, and a grand total of 18,624 public schools, with 22,516 teachers, and a school fund of \$5,000,000, and school property worth over \$10,000,000. The value of the entire farm, as estimated in 1883, was \$463,824,466. A magnificent new edifice for law-making purposes sits in the center of Iowa's domain, built at a cost of \$3,000,000. Then there are scattered all over the place a wonderful total of 6,921 establishments where the manufacturing for the Iowa family and for all parts of the world is done. There are \$34,000,000 of capital invested in them, 30,000 men, women and children work in them, \$10,000,000 of wages are annually paid in them, and \$72,000,000 of products come from them. Samples of Iowa manufactured goods in her exhibit in the Exposition astonish the world, that thought we only raised corn and cattle, and that are surprised to know that of all States west of the Mississippi, Iowa, in manufacturing, is next to first. Our chief of the Department of Manufactures, and his assistants have well illustrated the fact, while the superintendent of flour has a wonderful and beautiful showing of the products of Iowa's several hundred mills.

Yes, you must come and visit your young daughter, Mother Louisiana, and over the great trunk lines of railway that make a net-work of Iowa's farm, showing more miles of rail to the square mile of land than is shown by any Western State, you can see the fields where our industrious Superintendent of Agriculture and his aids gathered the beautiful collection of grains he now has on exhibition here, and also the large and handsome collection that was destroyed in a cruel railroad wreck, while en route for this city. In your visit you will be surprised at the thrift of the people, and especially of the working-classes. There is no State debt. Commissioner Hutchins, of the Bureau of Labor, tells us the workmen of this great farm are paid more on an average than workmen of other States, and the percentage of them owning their part of the big Iowa home is far ahead of

what any State can show. While the parents are at work the children are at school, and so industrious that Iowa stands first of all the States in proportion to persons over ten years of age able to read, and first as to persons between fifteen and twenty able to write. In the great Iowa University we are doing a grand work in educating lawyers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, scientists, engineers, teachers and editors, and there are twenty-eight other institutions of advanced education. Iowa's well-known scientist and weather observer, Dr. Hinrichs, tells us that the climate of Iowa "develops a rich vegetation, ripens abundant harvests, and so favorable to the growth of a strong, sinewy and active race."

Her secretary of the Board of Health, our Superintendent, L. F. Andrews, shows us in his valuable statistical chart in the Iowa exhibit that there is no healthier spot on earth. In Iowa you can find such rare geological specimens as Superintendent Calvin shows in his incomparable exhibit in our space, and you can also visit our 18,000 square miles of coal fields. In our lakes and rivers Superintendents Aldrich and Mosher will surprise you with our fish, and there is yet ample game for your nimrods.

Come, then, Louisiana and all the world. Come to Iowa, and especially bring your ladies with you. There you will be greeted by the noble lady who now represents the women of Iowa, and thousands like her. The beautiful collections of women's work she has here on display indicates what our women are doing. Come in response to the ten thousand of our people who have visited this exposition, the crowning glory of the South. Your visit will help us, as ours has aided you. After mutual visits, the daughter, Iowa, and the mother, Louisiana, with the other States, can more easily continue the great work before us of extending the trade of the United States into the countries south, east, and west of us, so that the time will speedily come when the entire American continent can join in another great World's Exposition, where the products of American industry and genius, in magnitude and splendor, will be our grandest tribute to a new century.

At the close of Commissioner Fairall's remarks the drum and fife corps played a pretty selection, after which the Commissioner introduced

COL. M. T. OWEN,

of the staff of Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, who also sent his regrets at not being able to be present, pressing official work detaining him. Col. Owen spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We of Iowa very much regret that uncontrollable circumstances have prevented Governor Sherman from being present with us upon this eventful occasion, but I assure you that he deeply regrets it also, and that he has the kindest respect and regard for the people of the South in general, and of Louisiana in particular. We are

glad of this opportunity to meet you at home in the sunny South, under the live oaks, in the land of sugar cane and cotton, in this beautiful land of more beautiful flowers and most beautiful women. We are gratified to see the good feeling existing and growing among the people of the North and South, and that the bitterness engendered by the conflict of twenty years ago is rapidly passing away into the oblivion where it belongs. The people of all sections are becoming united in fact as well as in name, which is "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

This is our common country. We should be Americans first as against all the rest of the world, and the era of good feeling has so far advanced that if occasion require the people of the North and South would march shoulder to shoulder under the stars and stripes to the music of the Union and to victory. Twenty years ago men from Iowa were down here trying to get into some of your cities; now we are down here, and are treated with such kindness and consideration that we have the greatest of difficulty in getting out of them. The change is delightful. I am not here to make a speech. Time is too valuable, and we desire to devote what little time we have here to viewing your great and grand Exposition, and becoming acquainted with your chivalrous, generous and hospital people.

But we have not forgotten that Iowa was a part of the great territory of Louisiana, purchased by Thomas Jefferson from Mr. Bonaparte, and consequently she is the daughter of Louisiana. To-day we have Iowa represented by a charming and typical young Hawkeye, Miss Mary A. Scott, and Louisiana by an estimable and well-known lady of this city, Mrs. E. A. Burke; and I now have the pleasure of presenting Iowa to Louisiana, and I assure you that the daughter is worthy of the mother in every particular.

THE DAUGHTER'S TRIBUTE.

At the conclusion of Colonel Owen's address, Miss Mary Avis Scott, of Nevada, Iowa, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor John Scott, advanced to the front, bearing a magnificent basket of choice flowers, which she presented to Mrs. E. A. Burke. Miss Scott said:

As a daughter of Iowa, and in behalf of the Hawkeye State—itsself one of the daughters of Louisiana—permit me, Madam, to offer you this slight expression of our love; and to voice the hope that the sentiments uttered to-day may never perish. Take these flowers, Madam; though they may fade, yet will their perfume remain, and so, though our words of to-day pass into the silence of to-morrow, may their memories ever linger with fragrance in your heart.

The incident was a most happy one, and, coupled with the grace of the fair donor, lent an inspiration to the occasion that will be long remembered by those present.

After this pleasant little manifestation of filial feeling on the part of Iowa, the Commissioner introduced

MAJOR F. M. CLARKE, OF IOWA,

Superintendent of the Postoffice Department Exhibit, who delivered the following oration :

I am aware that it is customary for the orator to allude to some maxim or practice of the ancients, as a sort of prefatory apology for his talk. On this occasion I depart from such custom, for it seems to me that when a son of Iowa raises to speak of his State he needs make no apology for so doing. Timidity should vanish, and his heart be strengthened and made brave by the presence of honest pride in the realization of the distinguished honor conferred by the opportunity of telling the glories of the great Hawkeye State.

The territory embraced within the limits of the State of Iowa was a part of the vast empire sold by France to the United State in 1803, and by virtue of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was constituted. The first Europeans who trod the soil of Iowa were two French Jesuits, of Canada—Janes Marquette and Louis Joliet. The broad, luxuriant prairies of the fair land lying between the two mighty rivers of the continent had won from the hearts of its aboriginal proprietors the name it now bears: Iowa—"The Beautiful Land." On the 25th of June, 1673, Marquette and his brave comrade landed on the grassy slope of the Iowa bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Des Moines river, and after a six days' stay with the Indians of the Illinois nation received from them the calumet, the emblem of peace, and a safeguard among the nations. The first settlement of whites in Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque in 1788, where the magnificent city of Dubuque now stands.

Situated near the geographical center of the United States, between the two great rivers, and on the line of the great transcontinental railways, she has a future in the development of her resources which it does not require the prophetic vision to see, among the greatest States of our Union, which nature, assisted by the thrift, energy, and enterprise of her citizens, has so abundantly fitted her to occupy. She has already advanced to a position which is a matter of pride and satisfaction to her people, and yet her wonderful agricultural resources, her inexhaustible coal mines, industrial progress, transportation facilities, commercial and manufacturing, and many other interests have not been fully understood.

The work of the pioneer has already been accomplished in most parts of the State. Railroads, public buildings, churches, school-houses are all provided. Citizens of Iowa enjoy all the comforts, conveniences, and advantages possible in the older States, and to-day Iowa offers proportionately greater inducements to capital, labor, and enterprise. Within her inexhaustible coal mines lies hidden incalculable wealth. Her unused water power forms natural mill sites in almost every county of the State. We have no need of the sign, "Irrigation did it," for neither irrigation (nor irrigation) has any dwelling place in her broad domain. Iowa, for agricultu-

ral and manufacturing resources has no superior among all the States, while her channels of trade radiate in all directions.

Thirty-nine years have passed since Iowa became one of the States of the Union, hardly a half century measured by the swift wings of time since savage men and savage beasts contended for the supremacy in this fair domain. Both have retreated before the advance of the white man, and to-day civilization has stamped its divine impress upon the rolling prairies of the State. The white school-houses dot the beautiful landscape like star-eyed daisies upon an English meadow. There is a desk and a book, and a *teacher* for every child! The name "Iowa" is a synonym, not only for "the beautiful land," but also for prosperity and happiness. Her history is that of one uninterrupted march of progress in the paths of peace, and she has arisen from the condition of a Territory to one of the principal States of the Republic in population, wealth, intelligence, and moral greatness. She is the twenty-ninth in the order of admission into the Union; in number of square miles she is fourteenth; in population the tenth, while in acres of tillable land her place is first. Think of that, ye seekers after homes! She leads every other State in the amount of corn raised, and is second in the number of hogs raised, second in cattle, second in wheat, fourth in extent of coal area, and fifth in the number of newspapers. In religious, educational and benevolent institutions, she stands among the foremost. In point of intelligence she is first, having a less percentage of illiteracy in comparison with her population than any other State.

Fifty years ago there were no roads but Indian trails across the prairies. In 1861 there were but seven hundred miles of railroad in the State; now there are upward of eight thousand miles, and the pathway of the iron horse crosses the magnificent expanse of fertile soil in every direction.

The value of property in the State is estimated at \$1,500,000,000. Such wonderful figures are eloquent in the attestation of marvelous progress in the short space of fifty years, and yet this vast wealth is so generally diffused among the people that but few are possessed of immense fortunes, and hardly a home the abode of poverty or want. But richer than all this, rich in those things which are true wealth—not measured by the dollar mark—is my noble State.

Material wealth alone does not constitute the true greatness and grandeur of a State, nor does it consist of fertile fields with abundant harvests, or surplus of manufactured products, but in the institutions which she founds and fosters, in the moral and intellectual training of her sons and daughters, in the manhood and womanhood of her children! All honor to the grand commonwealth, the State of Iowa, your State, my State, whose record is so clear, whose promise of the future is so fair!

I am fully aware, Mr. Commissioner, and ladies and gentlemen, that my office to-day was for the purpose of entertaining you. This large assemblage did not gather beneath these noble oaks for the purpose of listening to a dry monody upon statistical figures, and if in the presentation of facts I have intruded too many of the arithmetical equivalents of expression, you must please remember that, in order to be complimentary to those of our

brethren who have the misfortune to live outside our borders, I have been compelled to call in the aid of such expressions. But, sir, I could well have left them out had my voice been falling upon the ears of those alone who have been present during the existence of this great Exposition, for to such I would say: Look at the magnificent displays exhibited in the Government and Main buildings; examine the lists of premiums awarded to Iowa products, and then form your own conclusions as to the greatness of the State; and, while you do so, please remember also that these exhibits are not the cream of the harvests—they are the skimmed milk. When after some little care and labor, specimens of the agricultural products of the State were selected for display at this Exposition, and when such collection had been started upon its way toward the Crescent City and the farmer and producer at home had rested from his labor of preparation for the enterprise, a disastrous railroad accident occurred by which these proudly selected specimens of Iowa's high ability were totally wrecked and spoiled. Remember that the display now on exhibition is one that was hastily gathered together at the very opening of the Exposition and after the best of harvests had been otherwise disposed of, and then, my friends, do not forget that, with only this showing, our State stands second to none.

The display of my State is one that must cause the heart of every son and daughter of Iowa to swell with honest pride. It forms a great and glorious factor in teaching the divine object of the Exposition. It is a factor which we are proud to contribute, for it is a privilege honoring both the State and the individual to be able to take a part, to lend a helping hand to so great, so successful an enterprise.

To you, Mr. Director General, I say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant;" your faithful labors are appreciated by the people of Iowa.

I cannot close, Mr. Commissioner, without one word for the women of Iowa. The space occupied by the display of her handiwork is not a large one, and yet, in all this grand aggregation, in doors and out, whether we tread the broad aisles of the Main building amid the magnificent displays of manufactured goods, or walk beside the thousands of busy machines that seem almost human in the perfection of their operation; whether we sit beneath the resounding nave of the vast Music Hall and listen to the divine strains of melody that greet our enraptured ears, as it comes from an instrument that is the cumulative labor of a thousand years of man's inventive genius; whether we gaze with eyes wide open with admiration at the rich and wonderful exhibits gathered from the teeming fields and deep mines of the proud States of our Union, there is not among them all anything which adds more to the beauty and comprehensiveness of the whole, anything which more strikingly illustrates the progress of development, than may be seen in the little alcove which adorns the gallery of the Government building, and fairest and most typical of them all is the one above which is suspended the word "Iowa." It is a revelation of exquisite beauty. The humble effort of unskilled fingers is there, and step by step we pass to the delicate spray of peach blossoms and ferns, so deftly lined upon a velvet banner that the humming-bird circles with giddy flight until it falls fam-

ished before the painted illusion, unable to sip the honey from flowers its keen vision mistook for the reality.

To you, my friends of Louisiana, and our other sister States, we say welcome to Iowa. Come and see us at our prairie homes. Come and see what glorious possibilities for perfect living may be found with us. To-day and to-morrow we join with you in the work of strengthening the bands of good fellowship, good will, peace and prosperity to each and all; join with you in the attainment of that condition of higher civilization where the thought of one State shall be "How can I best enhance the welfare of the other States, for thereby shall I enhance my own?"

It has been but twenty years since this country was wrecked with fratricidal strife. Throughout our land are lofty mounments erected to the memory of those heroes that fell on either side. Far be it from me to belittle their deeds of valor. but I say that a noble monument should be erected to the man who grasped the idea of this great exposition and carried it to a successful culmination. Had this exposition, or one like it, been held in the vicinity of Mason and Dixon's line in 1861 there would have been no battle of Bull Run, or Shiloh, or Manassas. Had the inhabitants of the different sections of the country been able to see the vast wealth of the various States; had the man from Maine been able to meet the man from Louisiana, all these long years of blood and carnage would have been averted. Peace has her victories as well as war, and can there be a greater victory than the triumph over the horrors of fratricidal strife? And this victory has been gained by that man who has made this great exposition a place wherein the people from all parts of our country may meet and cement more firmly those bonds which bind the country so firmly together. All honor to that man.

The following poem was prepared especially for the occasion by Mr. H. S. Kneedler, of Cedar Rapids :

IOWA TO THE SOUTH.

I.

Oh fair young South, to thee a greeting,
Behold thy new-born hopes half meeting,
We pledge the measure of our pride,
The granary of a nation wide,
The wealth of field, of mine, of tide,
The strength and purpose that abide
Within the boundaries of our State,
To make thy centenary great !
A northern sister reaches willing hands
To clasp her brethren of the cotton lands !

II.

The muddy tide that rushes by our doors
Its living waters on your rice fields pours !
The breeze that sways the phantom moss
Or blows the purple cane across,
That toys with cotton's silky floss,
Or mid your orange groves is lost,
Breathes unto us through oak and vine
The perfume of thy sunnier clime.

III.

The dimpled waters of thy southern sea,
Fringed with its purple isles a-lee,
The wilderness of cypress brakes,
The God-touched beauty of thy lakes,
The drowsy bayou that awakes
To kiss the thirsty fields, and slakes
Its own deep thirst from snow-fed rills
That trickles from the far north hills ;
The crane that flaps his idle wings,
The mocking bird that rapturous sings,
These are the things that bid us come,
Nor would we ask that they be dumb.

IV.

Lo ! how the cotton ball with snowy fleece
The ensign is of commerce-frighted peace.
Ten thousand looms its triumph tells,
The flying shuttles are the bells
From out whose merry music wells
An undertone of glad farewells
To empty conquests won by clashing swords
And welcome to the vict'ries peace affords.
Ours be the grateful task to give the praise,
And celebrate a nation's natal day.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Sept. 16, 1884.

DIRECTOR GENERAL BURKE.

Commissioner Fairall then introduced Major E. A. Burke, Director General of the Exposition, who said:

I am here to-day not only to discharge a duty, but to share in the enjoyments that had been planned by our friends from Iowa. I did not expect this attack in my rear, and I would not undertake, with my present feelings,

to attempt at expression or an acknowledgment of the effect it has had upon me.

I know that I have had the good will and the support of my brother Commissioners, because for the eighteen months I have been engaged in this work, not a day passed over my head, not a step has been taken, not an addition has been made to the work in hand that has not carried with it an indication of the cordial, earnest, sincere support of the Commissioners of the States and Territories, without whose assistance and co-operation the greater part of this work would have been in vain. I have no complaint to make against the public, who have held up our hands in such a manner as men were never supported before. I have no complaint to make, in fact, against any person, or against any body of people. Whatever of diversity has come into this work has come from causes that were beyond our control. There is no one to blame. We have had the earnest, hearty sympathy and the entire good will of the whole country from the commencement of this great work.

It is idle to say that any man, or any set of men, could have brought to a successful consummation the labors of which the results are here presented, unaided by the vast forces that have been brought into operation in carrying out our plans. And where were those forces? Starting in the South, where the movement received its inspiration, they spread throughout the whole land, from Maine to Washington, from Iowa to Louisiana. We received naught but sympathy and good wishes from every section of the country.

Of all the works that have been undertaken by man, this common effort of the united American people is the most stupendous. Not confined to any one man, or to any single set of men, smiled upon by the National government, and by the governments of foreign countries, aided and supported by the people, touching every interest in this broad land, is it a wonder that success has crowned our effort?

I feel deeply the compliment conveyed me by the gentlemen on my right (the Commissioners), and I wish to say that as far as I am concerned in this Exposition, whatever may be the temporary course that circumstances compel me to follow in the discharge of my duty here, my heart is in this great work, and my hands will be in it, so far as I can, in any way that will serve to stretch it out to its proper consummation.

In retiring from active participation in the work I do so with but one single regret, and it is that circumstances beyond my control and imperative upon me, and nothing else, compel me to leave the State Commissioners and my associates in the Board of Management before our work has been entirely finished. But my heart is still in it, and as I said before my hands will be in it wherever, with proper discharge of my duty, I can lend any aid to advance its interests.

But I came here to-day for another purpose than what I have been speaking of. Here, under the live oaks of Louisiana, hung with our mosses of gray, pendant toward the earth, falling as tear-drops, tears typical of those that have been shed over the divisions that have existed among the people

of this broad land; tears, mayhap, typical of the sorrows that have been suffered by my own fair State. But whatever our oaks and our moss may typify in that respect is now of the past, and they serve to lend a beauty and an enchantment to the celebration here to-day of the people of Iowa, who have come to us with such profusion of their products. On behalf of the men and women of Louisiana I extend to you a hearty, cordial welcome to our soil, to our city, and to our Exposition.

They tell me that statistics are dry, and that people do not care to listen to them. But there is to my mind no study more delightful than that of the statistics of those great States. It is a study that affords food for reflection, food for instruction. We gather from such a study a knowledge of our country that leads us on into higher and better paths.

When I study the history of my country, its history as presented in the Government building, I am filled with higher and better thoughts. Whether I have traveled through the portals of the marble temple erected by my friend Mead of Vermont, or through the great granary of the Northwest, the great State of Iowa, I do not forget that State represented by my friend, Commissioner Fairall, and which is celebrating here to-day, ranks first in its production per capita of corn, wheat, oats and hay, and that as an agricultural State it ranks second among the States of the whole Union. I remember that in total production it is the greatest dairy State in the Union; that it produces one-third of all the butter of the United States, and one-twelfth of all the milk. I remember that it has 7,600 miles of railroads, more than any other State in the Union except Illinois, and that for the last twenty-five years it has been holding out its hands to welcome the vast increasing flow of immigration from the over-populated lands of the Old World—that great flow of immigration, the right of which we mean hereafter to contest with you. That immigration has built up the population of Iowa from 674,913 in 1860 to 1,900,000 in 1895. And not only has Iowa become a great State in agricultural products, but a great agricultural State as well. But greater still in my esteem, greater than her vast agricultural products, which bring her \$120,000,000 a year; greater than her manufacturing products, which are rapidly forcing her to the front as a manufacturing State—is Iowa on account of the immense progress and development she has made in the grand cause of education, with her 13,624 school-houses, her 22,516 school teachers, her grand State University, her magnificent normal schools, her schools of instruction for young women, her agricultural and mechanical colleges, her institutions for the deaf and dumb and feeble minded of her population, and her reformatory schools, this grand State with her 500,000 school children, spends \$5,525,000 on education. Why, to us it seems marvelous; and, when I say so, I speak for the people who have been denied the benefits that have been conferred upon the people of that great State. I speak on behalf of the people dwelling in the great dark valley, with 78, 79, 80 and 81 per cent of our colored population unable to read, and with 25 per cent of our white population in the same condition, with our children growing up in ignorance throughout the length and breadth of our section. I repeat, that to us it seems marvelous—\$5,500,000 a year! It is true that the

South now devotes to the cause of education twice as much as it did five years ago, and four times as much as it did in 1870; and that we have 3,120,000 children in our schools at the present time, as against 1,242,600 eight years ago. This proves that we are advancing in the right direction. We have reduced our general taxation twenty-five per cent during the last five years, while the taxation for educational purposes has been largely increased. In 1870 not a dollar was appropriated for school purposes in some of the Southern States; they now average an appropriation of \$700,000 or \$800,000 each. But the very best of us cannot spend much more than that amount, and it is therefore marvelous to us that the people of your great State have in the possession of a school system that excites the admiration of the world, may we not hope that in the near future the people of Iowa and of the great Northwest and of the East will come down and aid us in solving the great problem that determines our future; aid us in lifting those clouds of ignorance that now weigh so heavily upon our people; aid us in shedding upon our people the beneficent rays of educational light, that they may all be lifted up to a higher citizenship? Why is it that our great government, reaching over all these millions of people, cannot reach out its hand, and from out of its great plentitude, aid us in our effort to disperse these clouds of ignorance?

I hope the day will soon come when the petty obstructions that prevent this being done may be swept away, and broader ideas fill the minds of American statesmen. Meanwhile, if by the mingling of the people here from different sections of the country, we have been able to create a greater unity of sentiment, a greater harmony of action between each other; if we have welded the bonds of the Union more firmly together, we have accomplished the grandest part of the work we set out to do.

And now I am reminded by the beautiful spectacle before me that I have another duty to discharge. As I understand it, these flowers are presented by one lady, representing the daughter State, Iowa, to another lady who represents the mother State, Louisiana. God bless the ladies! They have done their work nobly in that building over there. Not only the men have struggled to see that the resources of their State have been fairly and properly represented, but the women have done great work in that direction, and must and shall always at my hands receive their meed of praise. The ladies of Iowa have assisted us in our work splendidly. And in remembering all that they have done, and all that the women of Iowa's sister States of the North have done, we will forget the tears that have been shed in the past and remember only the bright skies that shine above us in the sunny South. Our arms are open to receive the men of all sections of the country, and the women of Louisiana will be ever ready to embrace their sisters of Iowa and the Northwest.

But not only is Iowa represented by her men and women of the white race. She is represented in another display that lay near and dear to the hearts of the management—that of making a representation of the industrial progress of the colored race. It was not alone the arts and the sciences, not alone the gathering together of that immense amount of machinery

whose hum drowns the air of the great Main building, not alone the representation of the rich resources of this country, that we had in view. There lay down behind all that another plan.

For full twenty years the air has resounded with professions of the people of the white race as to what they would do for their benighted colored brethren. Philosophers, statesmen, politicians have struggled in vain, fighting over that question which has been the disturbing element, perhaps the most disturbing element of our section in the past. I say "in the past," because, thank God, the time when it was or could be a disturbing element with our people has passed away. The men of the north, honest and sincere in their convictions, as I have no doubt they were, have exhausted themselves in vain, in endeavoring to solve this problem; and it remained for the people of the south to take it up and go on with it manfully to a proper ending. No longer will the councils of the nation be disturbed by the color question, for over in that building fronting on St. Charles avenue, the groundwork has been laid for the future union of the people of the south—white and black. We have taken the steps to lift them up to a higher and better sphere. Their exhibit has been placed where the colored spectator, looking down from the gallery of that building, gazes upon the rich and varied resources of the country in which he lives. He sees the magnificent minerals of Alabama and Arkansas, the immense cotton fields of Mississippi and Texas, the cane fields of Louisiana; but he sees also in the great resources of that section where his part may be played in the future. We mean by that exhibit to teach the colored man his capacity for manufacturing and industrial pursuits. We intend to open up for the future to him the factory and the workshop, and, in fact, every avenue of advancement that is open to the white man; every avenue that will elevate his children, that will make his family better, and that will make him a better member of society. We intend to take 1,000,000 of this race from tilling the soil and transfer them to the workshop and the factory.

We of the south intend to become in the near future a manufacturing section, and if we have brought here representations of the manufactures and inventions of all parts of the world, it is not only out of a general desire to promote a unity of interests and trade, but because we want to teach our own people how by the use of these inventions they may produce more from the magnificent country which God has given them. In transferring the colored man into the work-shop and the factory, we will take the improved inventions of our friends of the East and use them for the better cultivation of our soil.

But I have been led away. I intended to say only a few words in acknowledgement of the honor that has been conferred upon us by the people of Iowa. From the earliest commencement of this work their hearts have been with us, and their hearts are with us yet, and must remain with us, for the work of Iowa is not finished. Whether this Exposition is carried over and reopened in November next, as I think and as I hope it will be, and as it will certainly be if we all put our shoulders to the wheel, there remains for Iowa a continuance of another work than that represented in

her exhibit in the Government building, the promotion of the continued good feeling and unity of interests of which the ground-work has been laid in this Exposition.

The grand work taken up by this Exposition must be taken up and carried on by the two States. We of this city, sitting here at the foot of the great river, stand ready to receive the great products of your State, not alone for the market that we of the south could offer; but we invite you to enlist with us under the banner that we have raised in our attempt to capture \$400,000,000 of trade that lies right to the south of us. When we have captured that, we will stretch out across the great Orient and seize upon the \$500,000,000 that awaits us there, and there we will find new markets for the grain and the manufactures of the State of Iowa. We will get our little commissions out of it, of course. But if you will come down and see us, and bring all your people with you, we will promise to spend a goodly part of it in making your visit a pleasant one.

TRIBUTE TO THE IOWA COMMISSION.

Capt. Ham, of Dubuque, Iowa, in a few appropriate words, then proposed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Through the efforts and untiring labors of Iowa representatives to the World's Exposition, Herbert S. Fairall, the United States Commissioner; F. N. Chase, the assistant; Mrs. Mary S. Scott, Miss Scott, W. C. Huntington, L. K. Bowdish, L. G. Clute and Frank M. Leonard, and to all the others who have aided in the work, the agricultural, mineral, educational, manufacturing and other resources of the Hawkeye State have been exhibited in such ample measure and representative manner, and by such labors and exhibits the great natural wealth of the State shown in splendid manner.

Resolved, That we, representing the gathering of nearly a thousand people of Iowa, who have come to the Exposition in greater numbers than any Northern or Western State, desire in this manner to attest our thanks and appreciation to our Commissioners and representatives for their efforts in face of accidents and discouragements, and for the splendid exhibit of the State.

Resolved, That we thus cordially attest our appreciation of the glorious reception and large-hearted hospitality with which the people of the South have received us, representing the people of the North, and thereby formed an unbreakable chain of friendship and love.

Short addresses were made by Judge Sebring, U. S. Commissioner for Florida, and others.

The distribution of the beautiful Iowa badges and handsome invitations was very successfully done, and the grounds and city were sprinkled with the magic word "Iowa." The invitations, bearing the seals of Iowa and Louisiana, illustrated happily the greeting of the daughter to the mother State.

For souvenirs were given out 5,000 maps of the State, which show by black dots the school houses of Iowa. The inscription was, "A school house on every hill-top; 13,624 school houses; 22,516 school

teachers on Iowa's great farm." The map was eagerly treasured and is really a wonderful exhibit in itself for Iowa.

Commissioner Barrow, of Louisiana, through his assistant, Captain Bullitt, sent Commissioner Fairall a very kind letter on behalf of Louisiana to her daughter Iowa, and accompanied it with a splendid collection of cotton bolls, which were distributed among the Iowans.

The greeting of the daughter Iowa to the mother Louisiana was a happy idea, and it was carried out in a brilliant manner. The Louisiana people were loud in their praise of the proceedings of Iowa Day.

FINANCIAL.

The question of finances, as in all enterprises, was an important one at the outset of this work. From the loan of one million dollars made by Congress to the Exposition, as has been explained in preceding pages, the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated by the Board of Management to the Commissioner of each State and Territory, to enable him to awaken an interest in his State toward, and to help in, preparing a collective exhibit. While this sum was assured in May, 1884, no part of it was available until in August following. During the time preceding and in the last named month, in my visits over the State, and in my conference with representative men and women, in all branches of industry, I found the deepest interest in the Exposition and in the presentation of a proper exhibit therein of the resources and products of Iowa. Acting upon this expression of public opinion some course was found imperative to provide additional means to prepare, install, and maintain a display that would reflect credit upon the State. In the preliminary work one-half of the \$5,000 referred to was consumed, as is shown by the itemized statement of its expenditure, on file with all the papers of the Commission, which are herewith transmitted, and an abstract of which is contained herein. The problem of finances was finally partially solved by the organization of the Iowa Commission, the latter part of August, as described in preceding pages. From its organization, all its financial affairs, including the disbursement of the remaining half of the \$5,000, were conducted by the Commission or through the executive committee upon strict business principles. A compensation was agreed upon for those members of the Commission who were assigned to work in the State and at New Orleans. The bills of such members and of assistants and all persons performing labor or furnishing material were passed upon and attested by the Secretary of the Commission and approved by the President and the Governor of the State. In all cases of the expenditure of money, the vouchers have been made

and checks attached thereto drawn upon the Treasurer. The vouchers covering all of the expenditures of the Commission, and containing itemized and receipted bills for the amounts called for, are on file, in complete form, with all of the papers and documents of the Commission, and are transmitted herewith, while a full abstract of the same is contained in the Treasurer's report, herewith given. The delay in raising the fund of \$30,000, which was deemed necessary by the Commission for the work it had marked out, and the necessary expense incurred in raising such a fund, was a source of great inconvenience to the Commission. Not that there was a lack of interest in the matter throughout the State, but from the fact that a personal visit was required in many instances to get together the public spirited citizens to obtain concerted action. An exciting presidential political campaign was one of the most serious obstacles to a more rapid contribution to the fund. Another dilemma interposed itself, when the Treasurer began to receive his returns from various counties of the State. The contributions were almost invariably in the form of promissory notes, signed by a number of the best men in each county, and drawn payable on or before July 1, 1886. Such notes were not exactly bankable and by reason of the large number of signers, not easily negotiable, although gilt edged paper in every respect. The actual cash received by the Treasurer was used principally to pay bills that admitted of no delay, while the members of the Commission, who, from the outset to the close of the work, were compelled to advance from their own pockets, money for their expenses and even for the material and expense of the exhibit, were forced to take their reimbursement in the form of the notes referred to and negotiate them as they deemed best. As the work progressed, especially during the installation of the exhibit and its maintenance at New Orleans, the difficulties described were most felt, but with the determination that the display from the State should not be impaired and that the credit of Iowa should be maintained, every dollar of expenses was paid, in many instances from private funds. As a result, the expenditures exceeded the assets of every kind in the treasury. As are shown in the Treasurer's report there are several checks drawn outstanding to cover such advances and other sums due members of the Commission. In the same report the list of counties contributing to the fund and the amount of such contributions are given, together with a statement of all moneys received from all other sources, and the disbursement of all funds. It will be seen by the report that the sum

advanced in cash and notes and the checks on the Commission outstanding amount to the sum of \$26,493.54. This sum includes the interest on outstanding notes to March 1, 1886. The Commission, the citizens who are obliged therefor, and the people of the State, will respectfully ask the General Assembly, soon to convene, to make an appropriation, that these obligations may be met by the Commission. Encouraged by the unanimous voice of the people to loan their credit to the State, at a time when the State was powerless to act, the citizens financially responsible have good reason to believe that the entire State will share the expenses of the exhibit, especially as the entire State has been benefited by it. The liberal action of the State in the past in supporting exhibits of the resources and products at Expositions leads us to this belief. For the Philadelphia Exposition the Iowa Legislature appropriated \$20,000, and for the exhibit of its educational interests at Madison, Wisconsin, \$1,000. The people of Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and other States, whose Legislatures had regarded the Exposition in the same light as did the Twentieth General Assembly of Iowa, followed the example of citizens in Iowa in extending their credit to their States, and in every instance the Legislatures of the States named at the first opportunity relieved the citizens of the obligation that they had patriotically incurred.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Abstracts of receipts from counties and showing indebtedness due the same from the Iowa Commission.

TREASURER'S REPORT--CONTINUED.

Lyon	Note dated December 1, 1884	100.00
Madison	Note dated December 1, 1884	25.00
Marion	Note dated December 1, 1884	100.00
Monroe	Note dated November 21, 1884	200.00
Montgomery	Note dated September 1, 1884	200.00
Mitchell	Note dated December 23, 1884	100.00
Muscatine	Note dated October 15, 1884	400.00
O'Brien	Note dated October 23, 1884	75.00
Page	Note dated October 15, 1884	400.00
Pocahontas	Note dated September 15, 1884	100.00
Pottawattamie	Note dated February 15, 1885	400.00
Palo Alto	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors, 1, 1884	114.00
Polk	Appropriation made by Board of Supervisors, 5, 1884	900.00
Polk	Two notes in Des Moines	100.00
Sac	Note dated October 1, 1884	200.00
Shelby	Note dated October 1, 1884	200.00
Story	Note dated November 1, 1884	200.00
Van Buren	Note dated February 15, 1885	100.00
Wapello	Note dated October 15, 1884	400.00
Worth	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors, Nov. 1, 1884	110.00
Winneshiek	Note dated December 10, 1884	200.00
Winnebago	Note dated December 17, 1884	25.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SOURCE.	NOTE SIGNED BY.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Wright	Appropriated by Board of Supervisors, Nov. 15, 1884.	Jno. F. Dancombe, E. G. Morgan, Geo. E. Roberts, L. S. Coffin &	..	156.00
Webster	Note, February 1, 1885 .....		..	25.00
Total				\$ 181.00
Interest on notes to March 1, 1888				1,220.00
Total indebtedness of Commission to counties				\$ 17,220.00

ACTUAL RECEIPTS OF TREASURER.

From counties as above	\$ 16,012.00
Less exchange and expenses retained by County Commissioners raising notes	155.38
Total net receipts from counties	\$ 15,856.62
Received from fund	\$ 2,357.06
Received from	450.00
Received from	250.00
Grand total of receipts	\$ 18,663.68

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Abstract of Disbursements and Vouchers unpaid.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
1	J. W. Akers, Supt., clerk hire and personal expenses.....	50.00
2	Mary A. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	53.15
3	F. N. Chase, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	100.00
4	W. C. Huntington, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	50.00
5	J. J. Snouffer, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	50.00
6	S. Calvin, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	50.00
7	C. A. Huston, expenses and per diem.....	50.00
8	Cedar Rapids Republican, proceedings of Commis'n for distribution (papers)	65.00
9	John Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	11.50
10	Iowa City Publishing Co., printing, job work, binding, and advances for postage and expressage.....	501.45
11	W. A. Morrison, rent of office for Commission.....	56.00
12	U. S. Express Co, expressage.....	21.80
13	A. J. Hershire & Co., State Press with the proceedings of Commission.....	50.00
14	G. B. Brackett, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	85.50
15	E. H. Calkins, Assistant, Hort. Dept., expenses and per diem.....	25.10
16	J. J. Snouffer, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	19.75
17	John Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	10.75
18	Muscatine Journal, papers for distribution in State.....	5.80
19	Mary S. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	53.91
20	Grand Hotel, Cedar Rapids, expense of meeting of Commission.....	25.00
21	Cedar Rapids Herald, papers for distribution in State.....	6.00
22	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk to Commission.....	50.00
23	W. C. Huntington, cash advanced for expenses and service.....	25.00
24	H. S. Fairall, cash advanced for use of Commission.....	203.60
25	C. A. Huston, Supt., per diem, expenses, and balance due.....	91.52
26	W. C. Huntington, Supt., per diem, expenses, and reimbursement.....	113.70
27	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing.....	12.50
28	Gazette, Cedar Rapids, newspapers for distribution.....	7.50
29	American Express Co., expressage.....	3.65
30	H. S. Fairall, Commissioner, expenses and per diem.....	198.00
31	H. S. Fairall, cash advanced for expenses of Commission.....	118.42
32	S. Calvin, Supt., balance of expenses and per diem.....	85.90
33	A. S. Wilder, expenses and per diem.....	65.00
34	Iowa City Publishing Co., printing and cash advanced for postage, clerk hire, etc.....	123.15
35	F. N. Chase, Supt., balance, expenses and per diem.....	69.58
36	Mary A. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	61.80
37	J. W. Akers, Supt., bills paid for material.....	100.00
38	C. A. Huston, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	141.67
39	F. N. Chase, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	169.16
40	G. B. Brackett, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	37.01
41	J. W. Akers, Supt., bills paid for work and material.....	94.25
42	W. C. Huntington, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	60.55
43	Albert Head, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	65.00
44	J. J. Snouffer, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	59.25
45	Mary A. Scott, Supt., expenses and per diem.....	75.35
46	A. B. Wilder, expenses and per diem.....	75.00
47	H. S. Fairall, Com'r, expenses and per diem.....	203.60
48	H. S. Fairall, cash advanced for expenses of Commission.....	200.00
49	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk.....	65.00
50	W. A. Morrison, rent of office used by Commission.....	56.00
51	Iowa City Publishing Co., cash advanced for express, telegraph, postage, etc., and for printing.....	100.00

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
54	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, cash paid for material for Commission	\$ 336.45
55	C. A. Huston, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	50.00
56	W. C. Huntington, expenses and per diem	65.00
57	J. J. Snouffer, Superintendent, per diem and expenses, and cash paid for flour exhibit	375.00
58	John Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	25.00
59	Mrs. F. S. Dunham, material for agricultural exhibit	200.17
60	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	263.00
62	J. J. Snouffer, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	200.00
63	W. C. Huntington, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	261.00
64	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	263.00
65	S. Calvin, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	148.00
66	L. F. Andrews, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	92.00
67	T. H. McBride, Assistant Superintendent educational exhibit, expenses and per diem	182.00
68	F. S. Dunham, Assistant Superintendent, expenses and per diem	92.00
69	R. R. Allin, assisting in preparing exhibit	100.00
72	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem	290.00
73	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk and expenses	145.00
74	S. Calvin, Superintendent, expenses and per diem and material	520.84
75	Executive Committee, on installing exhibit at New Orleans	980.00
76	J. S. Ely, Treasurer, expenses and per diem	119.15
77	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	52.00
78	J. W. Akers, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	200.00
79	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	129.59
81	C. A. Huston, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	60.00
82	Executive Committee, installation of exhibit	540.00
83	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	405.00
84	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	405.00
86	C. A. Huston, Superintendent, expenses and per diem of self and assistant ..	416.00
88	Sam'l Holland, expressage and transferring	25.25
90	B. F. Chase & Co., signs and banners	35.00
92	W. A. Bryant & Co., labor, building grain pyramid	50.44
94	E. H. Smith, material for exhibit	35.20
95	T. H. McBride, expenses and per diem	125.80
96	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk	180.00
98	S. A. Converse, expenses in preparing exhibit	95.26
99	A. L. Goddard, material for exhibit	25.00
105	Cedar Rapids Republican, newspapers	6.00
106	Executive Committee, expenses of installation	500.00
108	P. R. Fawcett, services as clerk	18.00
109	F. N. Chase, expenses and per diem	405.00
110	Mary S. Scott, expenses and per diem	405.00
111	Harry Gregg, registry clerk	25.00
112	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	500.00
113	L. K. Bowdish, Assistant, expenses and per diem	137.80
114	L. K. Bowdish, Assistant, expenses and per diem	50.00
115	L. K. Bowdish, Assistant, expenses and per diem and expense of Dubuque exhibit	200.00
116	John S. Ely, Treasurer, expenses and per diem	100.00
117	John Scott, expenses and per diem	230.00
120	W. C. Huntington, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	75.00
121	F. N. Chase, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	405.00
122	Mary S. Scott, Superintendent, expenses and per diem	261.85
125	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	544.65
126	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	518.20
127	Iowa City Publishing Company, printing	133.30
129	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	434.78
134	F. N. Chase, expenses in raising funds for exhibit	118.00
136	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	1,270.00
137	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit	292.06
140	Jno. S. Ely, Treasurer, discount on notes	135.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER.

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TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

EXPENSES PAID.

TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.
Bill of J. K. Beekman, expenses of collecting Dubuque county quota	\$ 6.00
Bill of S. K. Scott, expenses of collecting Dubuque quota	8.00
Bill of J. W. Newbury & Co., expenses of collecting Dubuque quota.....	15.00
Exchange on draft .....	.15
NOTES ON HAND.	
Winnebago county note.....	\$ 85.00
O'Brien county notes (3).....	79.00
Audubon county note.....	200.00
Van Buren county note.....	25.00
Dallas county note.....	25.05
Balance, cash on hand.....	414.00
	32.76
Total	\$ 19,100.22

The following vouchers are outstanding and unpaid.

51	R. H. Calkins, expenses and per diem.....	42.00
62	J. J. Snouffer, balance expenses and per diem.....	63.00
74	S. Calvin, balance expenses and per diem.....	50.40
78	J. W. Akers, balance expenses and per diem	36.00
80	F. N. Chase, balance expenses and per diem	271.84
81	C. A. Huston, balance expenses and per diem	89.85
86	C. A. Huston, balance expenses and per diem	170.00
87	J. S. Ely, balance expenses and per diem.....	110.04
89	J. W. Akers, expenses and per diem	111.23
91	Boehmler & Thompson, iron work	16.40
93	L. G. Clute, material for exhibit.....	60.15
95	T. H. McBride, balance expenses and per diem.....	175.00
97	W. C. Huntington, expenses and per diem.....	531.00
100	Wm. Braden, labor on exhibit.....	20.00
101	S. E. Wilson, expenses Page county.....	50.00
103	James Dunne, expenses Jackson county.....	60.00
104	E. A. Howland, expenses Wright county.....	40.00
107	W. C. Huntington, expenses and per diem.....	279.00
108	Mrs. P. R. Fawcett, balance services as clerk.....	201.10
111	Harry Gregg, balance services as clerk	54.00
116	J. S. Ely, balance expenses and per diem	103.70
110	C. M. Murray, expenses Decatur county	37.25
119	W. C. Huntington, balance expenses and per diem.....	321.00
120	C. W. Snyder, expenses Montgomery county	35.50
123	S. Calvin, expenses and per diem.....	177.30
124	E. C. Bennett, expenses Bremer county.....	30.00
128	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem.....	600.00
130	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem.....	530.00
131	J. K. P. Thompson, expenses Lyon county.....	54.25
132	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem.....	533.00
133	F. N. Chase, labor and material for exhibit.....	635.33
135	M. E. Fairall, cash advanced for State day	325.00
138	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit.....	575.00
139	Executive Committee, maintenance of exhibit.....	1,273.00
141	Iowa State Teachers' Association, re-payment of loan.....	200.00
142	H. S. Fairall, expense of returning exhibit	256.00
143	P. G. Ballingall, expenses.....	30.00
144	Jno. S. Ely, expenses.....	75.00

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

TREASURER'S REPORT—CONTINUED.

Number of voucher.	TO WHOM PAID AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	AMOUNT.	
145	J. W. Akers, material for school exhibit	\$	75.00
146	H. S. Fairall, expenses and per diem		871.00
147	L. G. Olute, in full for material and services		105.00
148	E. H. Smith, in full, expenses Dubuque county		100.00
	Total	\$	9,754.54

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS.

To counties on notes outstanding	\$	17,239.00
Vouchers unpaid		9,264.54
Total indebtedness	\$	26,503.54

COMMISSIONER'S FUND.

Abstract of expenditures of the fund of \$5,000 appropriated by the Exposition to the Commissioner, from March 17, 1884, to August 28, 1884, when the Commission was organized.

Traveling expenses, hotel bills and telegraphing in various parts of the State	\$	712.00
Postage, express and printing		532.94
Expense of gathering exhibits		58.50
Commissioner's per diem		908.00
Clerk hire		127.50
Rent of office		42.00
Paid J. S. Ely, Treasurer for Iowa Commission		2,557.00
Discounts in securing final installment		22.02
	\$	5,000.00

THE
AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
1885-6.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

1885-6.

REASONS FOR IOWA'S PARTICIPATION.

One of the leading ideas of the originators of the World's Exposition, and especially of the commissioners of the forty-five States and Territories that participated in the great enterprise, was the extension of the trade of the United States into Mexico, Central and South America and the islands of the sea.

The location of the fair at New Orleans gave it an extremely favorable position between the two great divisions of the continent, and upon its grounds were placed the choicest products of the fields, factory and mines of this country, and the most valuable articles grown in the Latin-American countries to the south of us. Here was afforded an opportunity for the people of the three Americas to examine and compare the displays before them, and to form acquaintances that would lead to closer business relations.

The bold fact stared the people of our republic in the face that while we are producing great quantities of articles from field and factory which must be sold abroad, we are enjoying but a trifle of the trade of the population of the Central and South American countries, a trade that is enormous and naturally belongs to us.

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTHERN TRADE.

The countries of Mexico, Central America, South America and the West India Islands annually import goods to the value of \$500,000,000.00, of which amount the United States contributes but about sixteen per cent ; while of the total annual imports from these countries amounting to a value of about \$525,000,000.00, the United States takes but thirty per cent. When it is considered that the population

of these countries numbering forty-eight millions, is composed mainly of consumers, and when it is further considered, as shown by the returns of the tenth census, that of the total annual manufactures of the United States over \$5,896,579,191.00 in value, *but two per cent find foreign markets*, the importance of remedying the defect in our trade is realized.

Another significant and unpleasant fact was developed, that of the 87 per cent of goods furnished our southern neighbors by Europe, some 20 per cent are American goods, shipped from this country to Europe and then re-shipped by European middlemen to Central and South America. Nothing more humiliating could be presented to the people of the States and Territories than this condition of affairs.

It was only natural that an enterprise like the World's Exposition, looking to the enhancement of trade relations with these countries, should receive proper encouragement.

IOWA DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Iowa has already assumed rank among the manufacturing States, and leads all States in her dairy and many grain products. Her geographical position in the matter of distance to the great oceans must always handicap her in the competition with the States nearer the seaboard for the supply of foreign markets. In this case, however, with a growing market at the mouth of the great river washing her borders, and the additional factor of economical transportation over a continuous navigable waterway at her command, it is difficult to see how she could remain uninterested in the success of not only of the Exposition, but in all enterprises vitally important to her future, in the establishment of increased trade with the Central and South American countries.

The World's Exposition was a decisive step in the right direction. Its unparalleled display of the resources and products of the United States, and especially of manufactured articles, was a revelation to the people of Mexico, Central and South America, whose large exhibit at the Exposition deeply interested our own people.

ACTION OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Toward the close of the World's Exposition the Commissioners of the several States and territories especially felt that the work of bringing the three Americas into closer commercial relations had been but barely begun, and that its importance demanded the continuance for another season, on the same grounds and in the same buildings, of a similar Exposition.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION ORGANIZED.

Accordingly the North, Central and South American Exposition was organized, the Board of Management composed of leading business men of New Orleans and of various States of the Union. The citizens of New Orleans and the railways and other interests centering there, purchased stock in the new enterprise, so that a cash capital of half a million dollars was realized. Of this sum \$175,000 was used to purchase the buildings and fixtures of the old Exposition. The city park containing the old Exposition buildings was granted the new management by the city. To enable the States and territories, who were invited to continue their old exhibits, the uniform sum of \$2,000 was given by the new management to each State and territory that would make an exhibit at the new Exposition, thus affording each Commissioner a nucleus for a fund sufficient to make a creditable display for his State or territory. Some thirty-five of the commonwealths promptly responded, among the number being Iowa, whose people and press, so far as their representatives at the old Exposition could ascertain, were deeply interested in the objects and aims of these Expositions.

IOWA'S EXHIBIT REMAINS.

As Commissioner at the World's Exposition, and without knowing who would fill the same position at the new Exposition, I concurred with my colleagues in the opinion that it would be to the advantage of the State to be represented at the North, Central and South American Exposition, as no State was more concerned for new and better markets for her products than Iowa. Accordingly the old and most eligible space occupied by the State in the World's Exposition was retained and a large amount in addition was secured, with larger rooms for headquarters. The goods in the old exhibit, belonging to private exhibitors, where demanded by the owners, were returned, including the large and magnificent school displays and exhibit of women's work. On the space, securely locked up or boxed and well insured, were left the racks, tables, pyramids, stands, pavilions, building stones, marble, furniture, pictures, glass tubes, glass cases, bottles and globes containing the varieties of seeds and grains from Iowa, a large collection of native woods, many choice paintings and pictures, maps, drawings, and many other articles, principally the property of the Commission. The collection of grains left was large and from all parts of Iowa. It was not until the first of July that all of the goods required to be returned to Iowa were shipped from New Orleans, and during the month of July their distribution through the State to their respective owners was effected.

REPLENISHING THE EXHIBITS.

Early in August, 1885, having been requested to act as Commissioner to the North, Central and South American Exposition, by his Excellency the Governor of the State, I at once determined to proceed with the work.

The fact that the people of Iowa had become generally interested in such industrial and educational movements—the result of the hard work done by the Iowa Commission the preceding year—made it comparatively easy to secure from the farms, factories and other sources in the State the material required to rehabilitate the old display, and to add to it many attractions. The Iowa Commission extended to me and my assistant, Hon. F. N. Chase, every possible assistance, as did the citizens generally throughout the State. By consent of the Commission the property in its charge was left for the new display. Having ample opportunity to gather the choicest of Iowa harvest yields, and sufficient time to prepare it for display, the result has been most gratifying. Upon the opening of the Exposition on November 10th, 1884, Iowa enjoyed the distinction of being in the most complete state of readiness of all the States in the great building. Owing to the advantages above mentioned the exhibit was reproduced and enlarged, at a most moderate cost, and with a smaller force of assistants than was required at the former Exposition.

The idea followed in the World's Exposition of representing by separate departments the leading industries of Iowa, such as the agricultural, educational, manufacturing, horticultural, etc., was a most excellent one, and one that was demonstrated to the credit of our State, but necessitated a large force of superintendents and much expense and besides it had been once illustrated Iowa; hence, a different and more novel presentation of the State's attractions was found desirable.

The thought occurred to make the new Iowa display illustrate three of the great characteristics of the State—the Home, the Farm, the School. Properly and faithfully presented, these three features

of Iowa life could embrace every resource of the soil and the riches below it—every product of factory and work-shop, and show the work of the schools.

THE EXHIBIT.

As many of the articles in the present display at the American Exposition are described in my report of the World's Exposition, I can present to your Excellency no better idea of its character and appearance than by quoting the following article from the *New Orleans Daily States*, one of the oldest and most conservative journals in the South. In its issue of December 17th, 1885, this paper says:

The first object to attract attention, immediately on the right hand side, at the main or Prytania entrance of the Government Building, is the large exhibit of Iowa. The location is especially prominent, and the space embraces 20,000 square feet, the largest allotted to any regular State display. The exhibit is so different from any other that one naturally inquires how this has occurred, and approaching the Commissioner is informed that it was the intention of Iowa, not to follow the custom so long in vogue at expositions, of piling up a vast quantity of material, but rather to make the articles presented demonstrate some prominent characteristic of the State. "In Iowa," said Mr. Fairall, "our three crowning glories are the Home, the Farm and the School. If I can show the people of the world some idea of what these great departments of Hawkeye life are, I shall be able to give a better impression of the State, than if I were to heap up raw and manufactured articles or simply weave mythical or fancy figures of straw and grains. With this end in view, I have taken the

THREE LEADING FEATURES

of Iowa: The Home, the Farm, and the School, and sought to reproduce them here."

Standing at the entrance of the Iowa exhibit, after having heard the explicit description by the Commissioner, and bearing in mind the three great divisions of his work, the writer thought how completely Mr. Fairall had epitomized the history, wealth and progress of his State. No people in the world have finer homes than are to be found in Iowa, and the elegance, taste and comfort displayed in them, from the poorest cottage to the greatest mansion, are matters of wonder to the stranger within the gates. Nearly everybody in Iowa owns their homes, and the census shows that this State ranks first of all States in this respect.

The writer also thought of the wonderful record Iowa has made as a farming State, and recalled to mind the statistics given by Commissioner Fairall, in his speech at the old Exposition on Iowa Day, last May. He compared the State to a great farm, and running through his present exhibit, he still keeps up this idea, and in order to do so, he has presented the model farm, of which we shall speak further along.

Of the third great feature of Iowa, which Mr. Fairall brings out very prominently, and which is a source of great pride to Iowans, and a model for other States to imitate, is the school. "The Home, the Farm and the School are our great institutions, but the greatest of all is the School," said the Commissioner, who showed us a remarkable fact, that while Iowa has, since 1880, by the census, stood abreast of all States in education, with but three per cent of the people unable to read and write, the census of the State just taken reveals the remarkable fact that but one and one-fifth per cent at this time are illiterate. This is the best showing for any State since the formation of the government, and we are not surprised that Iowa boasts of it, and that her people are alive to the importance of this Exposition, and all movements having an industrial and educational tendency. With these thoughts in mind of this young North Central State, that is an empire in itself, inhabited by nearly two millions of people who are rapidly converting every foot of the soil into a garden spot, and building up extensive manufactories, which, as it were, are workshops for the great farm, we began our review of the Iowa exhibit.

THE MODEL HOME.

Proceeding northward in the main aisle that runs along just in front of the gallery, the exhibiting space proper of Iowa, occupying 18,000 square feet, is seen to the left, while the 2,000 feet under the gallery is used as Iowa headquarters, and has been made into the model home.

This home appears like a large two-story brick building. It has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth to correspond, reaching back to the wall of the great building, and the stranger can hardly understand how such a large structure could be erected inside of the great Government building. Upon the large double doors that open into the vestibule are the words "Iowa" and "Welcome." This novel brick house within a house is the Iowa Home. From the outset of the exposition here, it has been customary for each State to have a room or rooms, as its headquarters, in which the Commissioner had his private office, and visitors from the State had a resting-place and a rallying point. At the old exposition these headquarters were generally located under the gallery adjoining the State space, in connection with the small pavilions, and many of them were very elegant. The commissioners this year are making the headquarters cosy spots, but it remained for Iowa to make her headquarters a veritable Iowa Home, where not only all of the purposes for which headquarters in the past were used can be accomplished but also where the people of the world can see just what an Iowa Home

looks like. The brick front extending from the top rail of the gallery to the floor, is a prominent feature all over the building. Entering the double doors through the vestibule, we could easily imagine ourselves in Iowa.

A LARGE HALL

confronts us, with elegantly papered walls and ceilings, the counterpiece of the latter showing the monogram "Iowa." To the right a handsome stairway of native woods apparently ascends to the second floor, and gives a home-like appearance to the place at once. A hat and cane rack and other furniture are before us, and on an easel in the corner is a life-size portrait of Gov. Buren R. Sherman, of Iowa, who is officially the head of the Iowa Home. Near by another portrait of Senator Larrabee, the Governor-elect, who will soon preside over the Iowa Home. Looking down from a conspicuous place is the celebrated oil painting of the old war Governor, Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, than whom no man is dearer in all the Iowa homes. This hall is eighteen by twenty feet, and from it open off three large folding doors into other parts of the house. The rooms are respectively parlor, reception room, bed-room, art gallery, dining room and kitchen. First entering

THE LIBRARY,

which, like in all Iowa homes, is the most cosy spot of the house, we find a room thirty-two by twenty feet, splendidly lighted, with a hard coal base-burner adding cheerfulness to the scene and even comfort during these chilly days. The ceiling is the pride of the artist, Mr. Gorman, of whom we shall speak more in detail, and is made of the finest paper to be obtained in the State of Iowa, and in its center pieces and borders demonstrate additional Hawkeye ideas. The walls are hung with pictures of the prominent and beautiful members of Iowa's homes, and a more charming collection of men and women noted in the public affairs and literature could not be made; while the beauty of the ladies even rivals that of our own Southern belles. Of these pictures we noted those of the General Assembly, State officers, congressmen, judges, and men and women engaged in all pursuits.

Enough room is taken from the great array of pictures and many beautiful oil paintings to provide a library, which is built into the wall, and contains the works of Iowa's authors. The desk of the Commissioner is in this room, and here also is his work-shop; while there are also tables and desks for the Iowa families to write their letters, and comfortable lounging-places for them if they wish to read from the library, or peruse the Iowa papers, regularly filed. On either side of this library are large rooms, entered also by folding doors. But, returning to the hall, we will enter

THE PARLOR,

and see here a room, sixteen by twenty feet, looking out upon the beautiful imitation of the falls of the Iowa river, and furnished with elegant furniture, with choice paintings on the wall, and otherwise decorated and

arranged as a parlor should be; a photograph album and stereo views are not even missing from the center table. There is a quiet charm about this parlor that leads one to linger long. But we step next into

THE RECEPTION ROOM,

which, like the parlor, is beautifully decorated with fine paper and pictures, and where a grand piano and other furniture proper to such a room are to be seen. On the walls are displayed a wonderful collection of woman's work, exhibited by Miss Ora E. Miller, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has introduced a new style of handiwork, known as arrasene painting, and whose magnificent lambrequins richly adorn the windows of the entire house, and the large folding doors that are so conspicuous between the rooms.

The next room we examine is

THE BED CHAMBER.

furnished with furniture made in Iowa by the Tama City Furniture Company, and of Iowa woods. This room is also handsomely papered, and seems to be entirely ready for occupancy, if such pleasure were allowed. Across the library from this room is

THE DINING ROOM,

so completely arranged as to make it seem that the only thing lacking to make it a perfect dining-room are guests at table and food on the handsomely arranged dishes. A communicating room bears all the indications of

A KITCHEN

but, like all well-regulated Iowa homes, visitors are not expected to enter here.

Throughout the entire house there are flowers and pictures, while even a canary bird sings its song as it surveys the pretty scene. The floors of all the rooms are painted to represent tiling, and the handsome rugs in the center present a very attractive appearance.

At no Exposition heretofore has the prominent feature of a State like its homes ever before been presented, and Iowa has attracted great attention by this very beautiful and suggestive part of its exhibit.

THE MODEL FARM.

Leaving the beautiful home, a complete description of which would fill columns, we step out into the wide aisle that separates the house from the other part of the exhibit. The first prominent feature we see is a model farm. Arranged on pyramids, racks, tables, in glass tubes and jars and in many other novel and attractive ways are the production of the Iowa farms. Glancing over the farm we see a perfect representation of the immediate landscape of a farm, while the eye is carried for hundreds of miles out over the fields and prairies of the State; a space on the floor forty by sixty feet

is covered with bluegrass seed and black soil, all of which were brought from Iowa. Looking out over this natural turf we see that it has been arranged so as to represent a section of land in Iowa. We are supposed to be standing on a road running along beside the farm, and we see a miniature farm house, a front yard, barn and outbuildings, and back of these fields of grass and grain, subdivided by miniature fences and filled with models of the machinery and implements made in Iowa and used on the farm. Surrounding three sides of this green plot and small fields is a continuous oil painting four feet high, that blends so perfectly with the little farm that the grass, grain and trees upon the canvass seem to be but a continuation of the actual grass and soil. The painting is intended in connection with the plot on the floor to show not only a close view of a particular farm, but to give

A PANORAMIC VIEW

of the whole State. To our right the painting begins with a glimpse of the Mississippi river at Keokuk, and, then continuing northward, carries the eye over timber and prairies, farms and factories, to the northwestern corner of the State. Thence westward is shown a splendid view of the great prairies of northern Iowa, ending with Spirit Lake, in the northwestern corner of the State; the magnificent Hotel Orleans, that is becoming a favorite summer resort for Southern people, stands out prominently on the edge of this beautiful lake. The eye then follows the painting down the western slope of the State until the Missouri river is seen winding out at the southwestern corner. Stretching across the front of the view, along what might be called the southern boundary of the State, and connecting the open ends of the panorama, and at the same time furnishing a very natural fence for the front yard of the farm, is a very tastefully made iron fence, manufactured expressly for this purpose by the Trenk Iron Works at Dubuque, whose fine exhibit on the Iowa space at the old exposition will be remembered. The painting thus surrounding the farm is 150 feet in length and contains 600 square feet of canvass, and is the work of Mr. J. A. Gorman, of whom we have already spoken, and who has carried out Mr. Fairall's ideas very faithfully. This painting and his artistic work place him among the best workmen of his kind in the country. Running through the panoramic view are to be seen railways, coal mines, harvest scenes, cities, towns and factories, live stock, churches and schools and many other features that enliven this progressive State.

THE MINIATURE BUILDINGS

are worthy of special attention. The house is a perfect representation of an Iowa farm home, and together with the miniature big red barn, is built on an exact scale, by Mr. L. E. Lyon, of Iowa City, an architect and designer of national reputation in his line.

THE MODEL RAILWAY STATION,

built at Cedar Rapids under the supervision of Master Mechanic Bushnell, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, is a splendid repre-

resentation of the stations of this road. The station house, platform, water tank, tracks, switches, telegraph poles, pumping-house are all shown, and are all hand work. There has never been a finer representation, or perhaps a similar one of the kind at any exposition.

Leaving the point from which we have been observing the farm, we walk around to see the back of the panoramic painting and find it formed into a series of shelves that are laden with the samples of the

THE VEGETABLE DISPLAY

may safely be said to be not only the largest ever shown at any Exposition from any one State, but in point of variety it is also very conspicuous. On a rack thirty feet long and fifteen feet high, with beautifully decorated shelves ranged on each side and with mammoth squashes decorating the top are all of the potato, squash, pumpkin, beet, and other vegetable families. These vegetables are from the great seed farm of Mr George Watson, of Van Meter, Iowa, who made the largest contribution of any man in Iowa to the Exposition. Another rack of the same size is devoted to the

VARIETIES OF IOWA CORN,

in ear and shelled. The ear corn is gracefully suspended, and festoons of bright colored cloth add to its attractiveness. Mr. Watson also contributed the bulk of this corn, and between the two racks is a beautiful pyramid covered with glass bottles and jars of all patterns and containing grains exclusively from Mr. Watson's farm. This collection embraces some eight hundred varieties of grains and garden seeds, the largest ever gathered by one man in any State. Near the home is the

BEAUTIFUL GLASS PYRAMID

so filled with the different kinds of grains as to represent behind the glass sides almost a solid mass of corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, etc. On the base of the pyramid, are great

BLOCKS OF IOWA COAL,

from the mines in Dallas county, of which Mr. Johnson is the superintendent. Samples of all.

THE BUILDING STONE

in the State in very tasty blocks, are also here displayed on other racks, and pyramids are shown of a very fine collection of grains, vegetables and feeds, from the farm of

MR. JOHN CRAWFORD,

of Newton, Jasper county, Iowa. An oblong pyramid is covered with a large collection of grains in bottles, that were left over from last year's exhibit, and are especially noticeable from the fact that they were collected from all parts of the State.

PRODUCTS OF THE IOWA FARMS.

Here is a fine display of woolen goods and cloths, the largest from the Amana Society, while other Iowa mills contribute. Then we see fine displays of all the grain, fruit and vegetables of the State. Great slabs of marble from the quarries of Mr. J. S. Trigg, of Charles City, Iowa, make a beautiful showing. The native woods, polished and plain and labelled, are very well presented.

BUTTER EXHIBIT.

The exhibit is made very prominent by the butter display which is large and novel. Arranged on the ledge that runs around the model farm also appear the diplomas Iowa has taken at World's fairs continuously since 1876 at Philadelphia. No State can show such an array of medals and premiums. With these diplomas are a number of large glass jars sealed air tight, containing golden butter made in Iowa, the products of each variety of cattle, such as Short-horn, Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Devon, Poll Angus and Red Poll. A large jar of butter from Red Poll cattle, contributed by Gen. L. F. Ross, of Iowa City, attracts universal attention. This exhibit is also made more attractive by butter from the Diamond Creameries, Monticello, Iowa.

Running around, and backing up the Model Farm, are many other articles, such as paper, jars of sugar and syrup, and almost every article that is produced in Iowa. With much taste Mr. Fairall has taken up the leading products of the State, and shown them most beautifully in the pyramids and racks, and in many other ways, so that while the Model Farm occupies 2,000 square feet, the remaining 16,000 feet are covered by

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

of Iowa products in pyramids twenty feet square at the base, and reaching to the height of eighteen to twenty feet, among which the exhibit of bricks and tiling, manufactured by Nicholas Oakes, of Iowa City, is a prominent feature.

THE DISPLAY OF APPLES,

while not so extensive as last year, when, it will be remembered, the State was given the first premium and gold medal on apples, yet it is especially noticeable from the fact that in the long show cases are nearly one hundred varieties of the best known apples. The collection was made by Mr. E. M. Guffin, of Iowa City, and when it is unfit for exhibition, Mr. Fairall will replace it from a large collection of fine apples that he has in reserve in Iowa.

THE FLOUR DISPLAY

is handsome on a rack made for the express purpose. Of the many

DECORATIONS OF GRAINS,

loose, in ear, cob and stalk, we have not space to speak. A beautiful panel, seven by ten feet, setting forth awards won by Iowa at the old Exposition, and greatly admired by Iowa at her recent State Fair, is a very attractive exhibit in itself.

BEAUTIFUL SIGNS ARE SUSPENDED

over the farm and its products, the center sign, which was here last year, still holding the palm as being the most beautiful State sign ever shown at an Exposition. The pagoda known as a "Corn House" last year, is still in place, and made more beautiful by a coat of green and with decorations of grains. Two towers of Iowa cornstalks look very much like they were spliced, but they are not. Among

OTHER PRODUCTS

from the Iowa farm we notice some fine glass made by the Iowa City Glass Works, and contributed by Mr. John A. Pickering; starch from Ottumwa; oils from Close's Iowa City Mills; grape syrup from Iowa City Works; amber cane syrup from Mr. John T. Struble and others, of Johnson county. Paper from the

ROCKFORD PAPER MILLS;

barbed wire from Des Moines and Marshalltown; tiling, tubing and brick from all parts of the State, etc. Having thus reviewed the Home and the Farm, two great features of Iowa and of her exhibit, we seek next

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

A complete outfit of school furniture, from the Davenport School Furniture Company, very handsome, and of the most convenient style, stands as if ready for use by pupils, but the model school-house, for which plans have all been drawn, has not been erected. This has been occasioned by the immense amount of work to be done on the other features and the Commissioner's sickness. But the design shows that the building will be a perfect representation of an Iowa common school-house, and it will be so arranged that the work of Iowa schools can be examined by visitors as they pass through the house. The Model Iowa School-House will give a fair idea of the 14,000 similar structures dotting the prairies of Iowa, and doing so much to make her people intelligent and happy. Mr. Fairall has a fine lot of school work from various counties, and when the school-house is built he will be supplied with more. Meanwhile the school exhibit is temporarily placed in a handsome pagoda.

IOWA STATISTICS.

We must speak of the remarkable presentation of statistics made for Iowa on an immense wall 40x20 feet. Here are pictured in large letters and figures the statistics of the resources and products of the State, showing how Iowa leads in education, dairy, etc. This table speaks volumes for a State so young.

Having thus spoken of the home, the farm, and the school, we have one other department of the exhibit to allude to, and that is the display of

WOMAN'S WORK.

The position of Lady Commissioner was intrusted to Mrs. P. C. Carpenter, a lady who has had valuable experience in such work at the Iowa State Fair. Her exhibit is contained principally in seven large glass cases, located just across the aisle from the Iowa Home, and extending down through the main exhibit. These cases are filled with all kinds of work, such as bric a brac, cotton and silk embroidery, hand-painting, patchwork, crochet work, knitting, tatting and sculpture. Mrs. Carpenter was aided by many aides, to whom she desires to render her thanks. In addition to the regular exhibit prepared by Mrs. Carpenter, is a special exhibit prepared by Miss Ora E. Miller, of Cedar Rapids, and known as arrasene painting on cloth. Certainly this exhibit is the finest in the way of woman's work ever shown, and something entirely different from anything presented heretofore in this city and everywhere, we are informed. Miss Miller's exhibit is shown in two of the most beautiful rooms in the Iowa Home. A most attractive feature is the

PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAY,

embracing a large double screen, covered with the work of the Elite Studio, of Iowa City, a fine, large collection of panel and life size portraits of prominent Iowans, from the studio of Tom James, Des Moines; and a magnificent group, the pride of the male Iowans, entitled "Our Girls," from the studio of Messrs. Clifford & Sons, Newton. For artistic excellence and beauty these pictures stand unrivalled.

At each of the four corners of

THE EXHIBITING SPACE

that extends out from the headquarters, which is under the gallery, is a glass tube eight feet high, filled with black Iowa soil, taken up, as it appears, from four distinct portions of the State. Surmounting each of these tubes is a high sheaf of golden grain, these corner pieces indicating the depth and wealth of Iowa soil, and the grain it produces. Running around the exhibit, extending between these corner soil posts, is a beautiful evergreen hedge of arbor vitæ, three feet high, brought here from Iowa, and now growing nicely in trenches of black soil prepared for them. This hedge very appropriately typifies the youth and vigor of Iowa, and was generously

contributed to the exhibit in equal proportions by the Des Moines Nursery Company, the Osage Nursery of Mr. Gardner, and the Shenandoah Nursery.

The first impression we had was the great difference between

THE EXHIBIT OF LAST YEAR

and that of this year. The space occupied by Iowa is double the old space. It will be remembered that at the outset of the old Exposition a railroad wreck destroyed a large part of the exhibit en route to this city, but the many visitors at the Exposition last winter remember well what a magnificent showing was made by the Iowa Commission, and how the State, in all competitive matters, swept the first honors and premiums on education, dairy, grains, woman's work, vegetables, and in many respects on machinery. In the old display there was lacking, however, much of that excellence of arrangement and decorative finish that made other States so conspicuous. Now we see not only are these beautiful attractions presented in a manner to even excel anything shown here last year, but also, as we have said at the outset, a demonstration of great ideas and a most novel and unique exhibit.

PREPARING THE EXHIBIT.

Last year Mr. Fairall was aided by a large force of assistants, but, thanks to the introductory work done by the old commission, and the material collected by it, Mr. Fairall was enabled to make his present handsome display, with the aid of a comparatively small force. While he has designed his exhibit, his principal assistant and faithful artist has been Mr. Gorman, whose handiwork is everywhere visible. The amount of work done by these two gentlemen is really astonishing. As Commissioner Fairall will not be able to spend his entire time in New Orleans, the Governor has appointed as an Assistant Commissioner Hon. F. N. Chase, of Cedar Falls, a gentleman who was one of Mr. Fairall's leading assistants at the old Exposition, and who is well qualified to look after the interests of his State during the Commissioner's absence.

THE IOWA ARCH.

The feelings of cordiality that the Expositions have awakened between Iowa and Louisiana led to the idea that the part taken by the former State in the great fairs at New Orleans might be commemorated by the erection, on the Exposition grounds, of an arch of Iowa granite. Accordingly, the finest specimens of rock were obtained from the several quarries of the State, and sent to the Exposition for this purpose. On December 17th, 1885, the foundation stones of the proposed arch having been prepared, the ceremonies of laying the corner stone were conducted in the presence of a large number of Iowa and other people. The local press gave the following account of the exercises :

THE EXERCISES.

Immediately to the left of the Iowa space, and right across the main aisle from the Prytania gate, accommodations on a perfect scale had been prepared for the afternoon's proceedings. Abundance of seats were provided for visitors; a platform was erected for the speakers and the masonic dignitaries close to the spot on which the Iowa arch will soon rise in imposing grandeur. On the Iowa side, Prof. D'Aquin's band ensconced themselves, and throughout the ceremonies discoursed at the appropriate moments strains of music that lent an additional charm to the affair.

At 2:30 P. M. precisely the band played their overture, and a few moments later the masonic procession, which had been formed inside the Iowa Home, marched out and took the seats prepared for them, each gentleman wearing the full insignia of his office.

On the platform were President McConnico, Major E. A. Burke, Commissioner-General Pitkin, President McRae, of Arkansas, Commissioner Fairall, Senator Logan, of Iowa, Prof. T. S. Parvin and other leading Iowa Masons, Grand Master Graham and prominent Louisiana Masons, Gen. F. M. Clarke, Special Courier-General for the Northwest, and Major F. F. Hilder, of Missouri. On the seats immediately around the stand were Commissioners Mead, of Vermont, Turrill, of California, Sloan, of New Mexico, Meeker, of Washington, Murphy, of Arizona, Allen, of Oregon, Ham, of Maine, Gage, of New Hampshire, Nichols and Sargent, of Massachusetts, Read and Col. Guild, of Montana, Gen. Connor, of Utah, Cowles, of Alaska,

Glenn, of Illinois, Squires, of Missouri, Bates, of Rhode Island, Ashby, of Kansas, Metesser, of Indiana, Pendleton, of West Virginia and McWhirter, of Tennessee. Many of these gentlemen were accompanied by their wives and other ladies. Among others present were Mrs. Jennie Coldwell Nixon, Commissioner Mrs. Olive Wright, of Colorado, Mrs. J. Pinckney Smith, Miss Sallie Owen, Mrs. Nellie Meade, Mrs. Marion McBride, Mrs. Sumpter Turner, Miss Nettie Chambers, Superintendent Given. The Iowa excursion party, reinforced by new arrivals from Iowa, occupied seats, and the press tables were well filled.

HON. F. N. CHASE,

the Assistant Commissioner of Iowa, opened the proceedings in a brief and felicitous address, in which he remarked that the great object of Expositions was to increase and enhance the interests of commerce, and at the same time to increase and promote eternal good will and friendship throughout the land. He then called upon Commissioner Fairall, who, although not yet entirely recovered from his severe indisposition, spoke as follows:

COMMISSIONER FAIRALL.

FELLOW IOWANS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This is the second time that the people of Iowa have demonstrated by public celebration their deep interest in the great commercial and social movements for which these grounds have been dedicated. Our State Day exercises at the old Exposition was a happy greeting from Iowa, the daughter State, to Louisiana, the mother territory, a much praised exhibit and interesting exercises, bearing proof of what our State had accomplished since she became a commonwealth. To-day Iowa is at the new Exposition with a larger display than last year, with a greater interest in the Exposition than ever, with stronger assurances that her prosperity is enhanced by participating here, and especially with much gratification that she has here to-day a number of her citizens to enjoy these festivities. To these friends of mine from Iowa I extend a most hearty welcome, a welcome that I am proud to know is deeply lodged in the hearts of the people of New Orleans and Louisiana.

Contrary to custom on these occasions, I shall not go into an extended history of my State, nor describe her fields and factories, her orchards and live stock, her schools and churches and her homes. At our State Day exercises at the old Exposition, I referred to Iowa as a vast farm, and described its contents and products. Since that occasion there has been another harvest, and the great farm has yielded more abundantly than ever; her schools have become more numerous, and her homes more pleasant. But I will not inflict a single statistic upon you. I wish simply to say that in the Iowa exhibit now before you here, we have presented the three features of the great Iowa farm I have alluded to. We have a representation of a model Iowa home, and the door stands hospitably open. We present a view of a model farm with its products grouped around it. In a short time the model

Iowa school-house will be completed, furnished with Iowa school furniture, and containing the work of our Iowa schools.

In addition to the exhibit which will I present for a few months a glimpse of the resources and products of our State, the people of Iowa have sent here blocks from their quarries of granite, which is to be formed into an arch and the laying of the corner stone of which is the object of our exercises to-day. We trust that this act will still further increase the good feeling existing between Iowa and Louisiana.

In conclusion, Mr. President of the Exposition, I take pleasure in presenting these facts to you, and I assure you that in all the movements of New Orleans and Louisiana that seek like this to extend our commercial relations in Southern and other countries, Iowa stands ready to do even more in the future than she has done in the past.

PRESIDENT M'CONNICO

was then called upon. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, HONORED GUESTS FROM IOWA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In providing the organization for carrying on the work of the American Exposition, the Board of Management undertook to make special provision for all departments. I need scarcely remind the New Orleans people in this audience that I was not selected to fill the post of orator. I was to be the working man, or, at least, one of them. But we have with us to-day a representative of the higher department of our organization, a distinguished orator, whose pleasure it will be to welcome, on the part of the Board of Management, and through them, on behalf of the citizens of New Orleans, the guests who are here present. It only remains for me to say, as President of the Exposition, that

YOU ARE MORE THAN WELCOME.

not merely as fellow citizens of America, but as coming from the State of Iowa. I might almost say from Northern Louisiana, as Iowa was once in the same commonwealth and we are, therefore, united in a closer tie than as mere citizens. I am deeply glad of this opportunity, because Iowa is always to the front on such occasions. Full of resources, full of industry, full of the strength of a great people, Iowa is never found wanting. To-day, as last year, Iowa is in the front with a beautiful exhibit. None in this building has attracted more attention, and I may say that none will. Iowa is still prepared to hold her place against all. I regret that you ladies and gentlemen, have not been welcomed by a larger audience, and I do not doubt that had this ceremony been more generally known a vast concourse of Louisianians would have been here to do honor to you, but as it is you are not the less heartily and sincerely welcome.

Mr. McConnico's address, delivered in his quiet, telling manner, was received with many evidences of appreciation; and then

COMMISSIONER GENERAL PITKIN

delivered one of his brightest speeches, replete with humor and happy illustrations. He quoted copious statistics as to the prosperity of Iowa, and intentionally or otherwise made a venerable pun about the Iowa agricultural farm, which he said was solid to the grain.

Mr. Fairall then introduced Prof. T. S. Parvin, Past Grand Master of the State of Iowa, as Grand Master of the Ceremonies, and he in turn presented

GRAND MASTER BUCK,

who said:

There has been so much said in the full development of the programme laid out for the ceremonies, that for my part I shall confine myself to the strict performance of the part assigned me, and nothing shall tempt me to go beyond it. The occasion and the object are, indeed, grand and beautiful from every point of view which concerns the welfare and prosperity of our people. But the task to discourse on these has been intrusted to other and abler hands, and I ask you to expect of me nothing but what pertains to the discharge of the specific duty left me; however great, therefore, may be the temptation to indulge in the display of sentiment suggested by the work in hand, my better judgment shall hold me strictly to my task of introducing straight from the heart, from breast to breast, the "welcome" from the Masons of Louisiana to the Masons of Iowa. Free-masonry is the philosophy of self-culture; the order of Masons a society of men devoted to its study, its development, its application to the daily duties of life for the benefit of individual happiness and progressive welfare of the race. Pledged to social order, to obedience to law and constituted authority, to the broad charity which means "peace and good-will to all men," who could more appropriately and justly claim the honor of performing the service of dedication of a work which shall stand an eternal symbol of the friendship and brotherhood of the people of two great States than Free-masons? The Masonic principle is humanity; its aim, to make man's moral being perfect; the corner-stone of this ideal edifice the only foundation on which its superstructure can safely and finally rest, the universal brotherhood of mankind. On this level the Masons of Louisiana welcome to-day the Masons of Iowa, and clasping hands under the shadow of the Arch which shall commemorate the union of two great States, let us join in one common prayer that the spirit which has brought forth the work shall outlast the work itself, and friendship, unity and peace be the triple bond on which the people of the whole country shall rear the structure of moral and material greatness. Once again, Masons of Iowa, we welcome you in our midst—more, we rejoice in your coming, and hail the manifestation of masonic and fraternal principles which your presence conveys as an honor to ourselves and to the craft.

PROF. PARVIN

next addressed the audience, as follows:

MOST WORTHY GRAND MASTER, BROTHERS AND CITIZENS—The present is an occasion of no ordinary interest in the symbolism it is designed to teach, not only to those who may witness the ceremonies of to-day, but to all of their respective States. I am indeed happy to respond to the kind words of introduction by my friend Fairall, Iowa's honored Commissioner. To the most able and eloquent welcome of our brother Buck, at once Senior Grand Warden in this jurisdiction and the Representative of Grand Lodge of Iowa near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. His happily expressed thoughts, illustrative of the noble objects of the order under whose auspices the ceremonies of the occasion will be conducted, preclude any necessity on my part for a further presentation of the principles which underlie the great social organization of which so many friends present form an integral part. Commissioner-General Pitkin, in his magnificent word-pictures, has portrayed Iowa (my almost native State) in colors so bright, throwing in here and there by way of shading as a background homelier truths we will not deny, that I could not if I would, and would not if I could, add aught to, lest my modesty might be questioned. As Webster said of Bunker Hill, I can only say of Iowa, there is Iowa and there will she forever remain, the great center of this great Mississippi valley, whose outlet is at the wharfs of your great city, opening into the Gulf and oceans of the world.

I came from my northern and snow covered home, all clad in nature's garment of pure white, to meet you and grasp your hands of welcome 'mid gardens of flowers ever blooming and fragrant as the breezes of Ceylon's lovely isle. I came as the representative of the Grand Master of Iowa, presiding over nearly five hundred lodges, domiciling twenty-five thousand Masons. I am bearing in my open palms words of kindly greeting from hearts all aglow with the spirit and mission which has brought us together to-day. Coming from a State whose people take a most lively interest in the great Exposition now in progress, the outgrowth of that of the previous year. I come not as a prodigal returning from wasted strength and lost energies, but come laden with good wishes and the ripened sheaves of a harvest home, where dwell the sons of the people who have made Iowa the land of happy homes and a prosperous people. And I find in our coming, as I was sure we would, a welcome to all our party and the fatted calf made ready for our feast.

It was a grand conception in the mind of him who gave birth to the Exposition, whereby the people of North as well as South America should come, bringing with them the products of the soil and the handwork of genius, illustrating the fertility of the soil and the enterprise of the people who should be commercially one. This great enterprise will inaugurate a new era in the exchange marts of our country, and we shall in the future give and take those things all of our people need, and so the world will move, if not faster, more beneficially for all concerned. New outlets will

be found, new interests created, and other industries brought into activity, by what is being done here, in the great area of States and Nations coming together.

So, too, was it a happy thought of Commissioner Fairall to crown the era of harmony and good feeling with the creation, the erection in your city of a permanent arch of stone, collected from the quarries of Iowa, and contributed by her citizens, to be placed here, near the first entrance to these grounds, in the future to be used as a great public park, as a memorial of the common interest and good feeling prevailing among the people of Iowa and Louisiana.

There is something in the union of these names to day that recalls the union of earlier years, when Masonry had no foothold, and when a foreign tongue was spoken and Louisiana included all of the republic west of the Mississippi. Though Iowa has been, with other States, carried out of the original purchase of the great Jefferson, it is still closely connected with the parent State by the great rivers whose waters daily flow past your business centers and hospitable homes, bearing the products of the fruitful lands, the homes of industries of world-wide fame, sent forth to enrich other lands and bless mankind.

These remarks, in view of the fact that others more able and eloquent are to follow and to speak words both meet and proper upon such occasions, have been prolonged too far already. And we may the better now proceed with the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the arch to be erected here as a permanent memorial, symbolizing not only the unity of sentiment and good-fellowship existing between the people of the respective States, but also, as we fondly trust, all the people of our happy land.

At the conclusion of the professor's eloquent address the Grand Chaplain was called upon, in accordance with the Masonic custom, and the ceremonies were gone through. The three Wardens responded to the questions put to them, and the strict Masonic rules as to the laying of foundations were fully carried out amid a silence on the part of spectators that was only broken by short bursts of music from the band when the signals were given by the Grand Master by a wave of his hand.

FOR FUTURE AGES.

In the top of the right hand rock was then deposited a tin box twelve inches square, and containing the following articles: Proceedings of Grand Lodges of Iowa and Louisiana of 1885; History of the World's Exposition, by Commissioner Fairall; the New Orleans papers; the *Keokuk Gate City*, *Dubuque Herald*, *Ottumwa Democrat* and *Des Moines Capital*, of Iowa; silver dollar of 1885 and half dollar of 1812; autograph of officers and commissioners of the

Exposition; views of the Iowa exhibit; Iowa documents of State and documents of other States.

After the regular Masonic exercises, Prof. Parvin, in the following words, presented to Grand Master Graham, for the Louisiana Grand Lodge, a gavel, the head made of Iowa marble and the handle of Louisiana magnolia wood:

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF P. G. M. PARVIN.

And now, my brothers and friends, the ceremonies for which we have come together from the North and the South, witnessed by others from the East and the West, are concluded. Like all the ceremonies of the Masons, whether in their homes, or in public as these have been—these of to-day—simple and significant as they are, have a meaning, and are designed to convey lessons of instructions to our minds and impress living truths upon our hearts. Well, too, have they chimed in with the purpose and occasion of our coming, and with the motives and with the work of those who have inaugurated and consummated the enterprise which is to result in the completion of the Arch, whose chief corner stone we have just laid—laid firmly upon the soil of Louisiana, and in front of the Iowa department in the great Exposition the citizens of this enterprising city of New Orleans have, with wide-reaching results into the future, so happily consummated. The columns to be erected upon these foundation stones will ere long be spanned by an arch and bound together by the keystone, symbolizing the good feeling and the fraternal relations now so happily restored between all the peoples of our common country; and as external pressure upon that stone will but serve to strengthen the arch upon its foundations, so does the loving pressure upon the heart, the keystone of the human arch, send the life's warm blood through every artery to the remotest parts of our system, and prepare the body for active effort in every good work. So may the lessons of to-day warm the affections of our hearts, strengthen the better impulses of our minds, and lead one and all who have witnessed them, or that may come under their influence, as they go hence to go resolved to dare to do what is becoming in man to do, to strengthen and perpetuate the feelings of common brotherhood of men enjoying the lasting benefits and goodness resulting from their rich inheritance in the fatherhood of that God who smiles upon us to-day, as he has ever smiled when we did well, and sought to enlarge the area of our knowledge and freedom in well-doing. In the coming days and years, as men shall look upon that arch and recall the story of to-day, may they be impressed with the sublime thought, which the State from which I came has engraved upon the national monument, erected to the memory of the Father of his country—"Iowa, the affections of her people, like the waters of her rivers, flow to a perpetual union." Then shall our words and deeds result in the greatest good to the greatest number of our people all over the land so blessed of heaven; and we shall ever feel that it is indeed good to have been here, and to have labored to this end.

Most Worthy Grand Master Graham, having now, as the Grand Lodge and the Masons of Iowa, with your valued aid, assisted by your associate officers and brethren of Louisiana, laid with appropriate masonic ceremonies the foundation stone of this arch of Iowa stone, contributed by her citizens to be erected upon the soil of Louisiana, I beg, in conclusion, to present you with this gavel. This implement, like the ceremonies in which we have used it, has a significance, and is symbolical, as you will see from the materials from which it is made. The gavel itself is wrought from the coralline limestone, called at home "Iowa bird's-eye marble," and underlies the former capital of our State, Iowa City—long the home of Iowa Masons, and the seat of their great library. Its original builders, the little animals of ancient seas, "builded wiser than they knew," for their works live after them, the admiration of generations then uncreated. It is of Iowa material, and solid of structure as well as beautiful to the eye to look upon, and was brought from my home for special use upon this occasion. The *handle* is of your own native wood, the rich and fragrant magnolia, whose flowers are as beautiful to the eye as the wood is durable in use, thus blending into one the ornamental and the useful of your native forest growth. Thus we have the three kingdoms of the physical world combined—botanical, animal and mineral; modern and ancient life upon our globe, recent and fossil, past and present; from your own sunny fields of living verdure, and our rock-bound hills all covered with snow when I left the North, to meet you in your Southern homes of social, fraternal and commercial life, where everywhere blooming flowers greet the eye. As the two parts of this gavel, in whose use you and I have been trained to know that as by it the operative Mason hews off the corners of rough stones, so should we and all people seek to divest their hearts and consciences of everything that might disturb the friendly relations now existing between the citizens of our respective jurisdictions, and so cement the bond of brotherhood that goes far to make us one in all the elements of a noble manhood. Take it, Most Worthy Sir, and in due time pass it down the lines to those who shall succeed you, that it may not only be wielded in the mission of peace, but serve to recall this happy hour, this auspicious occasion, and possibly those who as actors upon this living scene have striven together in the discharge of duty, with an eye single to shed light and joy upon all around. Citizens, friends and brothers, preserve it as a symbol of the fraternal union and unbroken friendship which has ever existed between the old and new Grand Lodges, whose representatives it is our happy lot to-day to be. And as we join hands in its presentation and reception, so may our hearts and the hearts of our constituents ever be united as those striving in that noble emulation of who can best work and best agree in all that is great and good for our fellow-man.

GRAND MASTER GRAHAM

then responded as follows:

MOST WORTHY BROTHER: The sentiments which you have just expressed and the motives by which you are actuated in the performance of this voluntary duty are replete with fraternal consideration, and render an appropriate response at my hand as a matter of no insignificant effort, especially as the role I am about to assume is one foreign to my vocation. But who, under the sun could resist the inspiration of an active soul breathed into him as if by supernatural influence. Why, sir, the stolid disciple of the Philosopher, Zeno, who was trained to be unmoved by either joy or grief, under similar circumstances, would feel constrained to burst the barriers that had hitherto fixed him as a stoic, and with emotions he could not control, exclaim with vehemence, "O for a thousand tongues," and corresponding sympathy with which to express delight and gratification for this auspicious privilege. Having the honor of being placed at the head of the Order of Freemasonry of Louisiana, it has fallen to my lot to take an active part in the proceedings of to-day, and to assist in the ceremony of laying this foundation stone. Other, shall I say monuments, transmit to posterity the fame and reputations of honored heroes and philanthropists, this structure, however, conceived in kindness, and now fairly in course of construction, will record a sister State's admiration for her territorial ancestor, and that ancestor's gratitude and reciprocal good will.

The event of this day, then, is forsooth, a subject for mutual congratulation.

To the patriot of whose genius the proposed memorial arch is the fruit, we can offer nothing but commendation, for by his labor and deliberation he has exercised an originality and devised a plan at once noble, appropriate and worthy himself and the occasion. The site selected for this erection appears most suitable to being situated in the midst of the production and handy workmanship of our fellow-countryman, which should be the daily resort of the population, surrounded by representatives of romantic home scenes of sister States, it seems to augur that the longitudinal and transverse line which defines the limits of jurisdictions are for the time being eliminated, and the respective soils of Iowa and Louisiana so perfectly intermixed as to promise the fruits of indissoluble ties of amity and fraternity, a consummation now beyond peradventure.

But most worshipful, I have digressed from the duty that has been specially imposed upon me, that of receiving this significant Masonic implement which is curious and unique, being composed of a geological and a botanical production, the production of Iowa and of Louisiana, symbolizing that we should not only divest our minds and consciences of the vices and superfluities of life, but by the quiet deportment in the school of discipline may learn to be content, curbing ambition, depressing energy, moderating anger and encouraging good dispositions, whence arises that comely order which nothing earthly gives or can destroy. The soul's calm sunshine and the

heartfelt joy. Therefore most worshipful brothers here permit me to construe the motives that prompted this fraternal consideration, to unbounded felicity and harmony, and while accepting it, in its dual relations to symbolism and usefulness, we do not overlook the sincerity which forms part of the presentation, promising to cherish it as a memento of spontaneous and mutual regard. We can confidentially hope that the fraternal relations now existing between the respective Grand Lodges of Iowa and Louisiana must remain undisputed, and this evidence of the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, will not only promote the happiness of each other, but must redound to the mutual benefit of the people of our respective States.

No mote it be.

The band having played a lively air,

GEN. F. M. CLARKE

was called upon.

The following is a portion of his able address:

Iowa has planted upon the fertile soil of Louisiana the corner stone of her love. She has sown the corn of prosperity and plenty; she has brought the wine of gladness and joy, and anointed all with the oil of peace. Upon the bosom of the mother territory the keen eyed daughter has placed the jewel of her affections, and it is well. For while to us of to-day these impressive ceremonies may fill our hearts with the surging floods of friendship's emotions, the object of this gathering—the beautiful arch that is to arise on this consecrated ground—shall, during long years after we have passed away, tell to our children and the hosts that shall follow them, that from the broad prairies of the far distant North, and from the smiling Savannahs of the South, came the representatives of two great States to where the balmy breezes of the Southern gulf kiss the nodding palm leaves, and there erected in enduring granite a symbol of their mutual love. These silent stones shall find their tongues growing more eloquent as the ages roll along, and the burden of their pean shall be, “Good will to all men.”

* * * * *

There are some subtle influences at work here, Mr. Chairman. Something evidently in the atmosphere that adds to the luxuriance of the growth of kindly sentiment and feeling. I know something about this, and when a few weeks ago I gathered together a few Iowans to bring down here, I had to give personal bonds to safely return to their homes the bachelor portion of my party. For they are well appreciated young men, and their friends in Iowa were fully aware of the attractiveness of Louisiana's daughters.

I brought this party here for two reasons. I wanted the good people of New Orleans to see that Iowa had better looking fellows than Commissioner Fairall and myself, and I wanted all of my fellow statesmen to personally know what warm hearts beat in the bosoms of the sons and daughters of Louisiana.

To close, Mr. Chairman, this arch suggests to me the other monuments that grace our public places. Fair temples in whose riches are the statues of our statesmen and heroes. We are to-day laying not only the cornerstone of a simple arch, but the corner stone of a Grand Temple of brotherly love. War may confer its laurels. The forum may bestow its bay leaves, and the honored recipients will be immortalized in bronze and marble. But in the highest niche of this grand temple, in the alcove of honor, shall be placed the golden statue of he who, laboring to create and perfect an Exposition like this, is laboring to enhance the peace, the commercial prosperity, the amity, not only of his own Commonwealth, but of the world.

The final speaker was

MAJOR E. A. BURKE,

who was enthusiastically cheered on rising, delivered an eloquent speech, as follows:

FRIENDS, FELLOW CITIZENS OF IOWA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am admonished by the flight of time that few words are to be said by me in closing the ceremonies of the day, and in making my remarks briefly I would have my friends understand that it is not because the thoughts and the inspirations of my heart are not with them to the fullest extent. A little more than two years ago the workers of the world were summoned here, and summoned to what? not to build a temple of stone, of iron, of brass, or of gold, not to build the temples that should rise toward the sky and strong as enduring mountains, wreath themselves in the great inspirations that brought forth the temples of old; but to build the great constructions that were to typify the greatest and grandest one, and signify the laying of foundations, the raising of arches, and the placing of capstones in that temple typified by the thoughts of a united people. We were not only to commemorate the greatness of the commerce and the industry that had caused the workers of the world to come forth, and the artizans with the finished tools of all trades, but we were to do honor to the patriotic impulses that urged them on.

Major Burke then referred to the good accomplished by the Exposition, where the whole civilized world gathered together to exchange ideas; and referring to Iowa again, he said: "When the events of the Exposition shall have gone down into history; when its results shall have been passed upon by the Great Master above, it will always be a pleasure to think how Iowa and Louisiana worked side by side in the grand cause." Later on he observed: "Iowa was with us all through, and here, thank God, she is again bidding us God speed in the work that has been re-instituted."

After speaking of the co-operation of States, of the great Southern trade and Oriental trade, the Major continued: "Aside from all this there remains this kindly thought, that the foundations laid last year will continue to promote peace, fraternity and good will between the people of Iowa and Louisiana, and we hope will sow the seeds of perfect peace between the people of all countries."

Major Burke then spoke in most generous terms of the relations between the new and old Expositions, and concluded as follows: "When going home you will carry back with you the warm assurance of our appreciation. We shall carefully watch the construction of your arch, and shall be with you on the final placing of the key therein."

Major Burke's remarks were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and it was very evident the gallant gentleman has a firm place in the hearts of all present, and of the Iowans in particular.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

After the ceremonies there was an informal meeting of citizens, when Major Burke read the following resolutions, which, on the motion of Capt. Blaney T. Walshe, were ordered to be engrossed, and copies supplied to the Governor of Iowa and to Commissioner Fairall:

The people of New Orleans and Louisiana, having viewed with pleasure the deep interest manifested by the people of Iowa in the Exposition held in this city, and having within the short time since the inauguration of these movements already felt the beneficent influences of increased commercial activity between the two States, and more cordial social relations, desire to express their appreciation of the efforts that have accomplished these happy results

The State of Iowa has returned to these Exposition buildings, in which which it fittingly displayed its noble resources last year at the World's Exposition, with so enlightened a sense of its relations to the Mississippi River and to the great countries below us, and so prodigal an exhibit of its determination and power to serve American commerce, that in the name and behalf of our local commercial elements upon which the advancement of New Orleans largely depends, we are moved to a spontaneous assurance of grateful acknowledgement. Iowa demonstrates to Louisiana, especially, by an arch of enduring granite that their kinship, derived from an old territorial mother, holds fast in the geographical blood that flows in their commercial veins, and is gravely emphasized by a common valley interest. As our sea-gate is forever open to the commodities of Iowa, our doors and hearts are open to her sons and daughters.

To Commissioner H. S. Fairall, in whose tireless service in the interest of the Valley, Iowa has communicated so happy and forcible an expression at this Exposition of the North, Central and South Americas, and whose urbanity has commended the Iowa section as a constant resort for the people of our city, we offer not only the heartiest thanks and good wishes, but a continuous welcome as an original Louisianian, which the close of this Exposition can in nowise impair.

SKETCH OF THE ARCH.

The arch, whose huge foundation stones were in place yesterday, will be constructed of granite from several Iowa quarries. The foundation stones are of white North Bend rock from Iowa City, the next three blocks of each side from the Cedar river or Beaver quarries, yellow in color; the next two Charles City marble, and the span forming the open letters, "Iowa," from the Cedar river quarries.

The following letter was next read:

FROM GOVERNOR SHERMAN.

STATE OF IOWA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, Dec. 1, 1885. }

Hon. H. S. FAIRALL, *New Orleans, La.*:

DEAR SIR—At last, after much hope and labor to visit you at the Exposition, I am compelled to write that my coming is impossible. I cannot now leave here on account of the very great pressure of official business, always more burdensome just preceding the session of the Legislature. You cannot regret this so much as I, for I have been extremely anxious to attend the Exposition, and also to see New Orleans, but I am compelled to forego the pleasure so anticipated. My prayers are for your success in your work.

I wish you will explain to the officers there the reason I cannot be personally present, assuring them it is due to no lack of interest, but solely on account of my official engagements, which you know cannot be lost sight of. I still hope to see you there before the winter is over, for after I am relieved of the work and care of office I propose having some recreation, and shall be glad enough to visit New Orleans. I regret this enforced absence, but cannot help it; and so with best wishes, as ever, your friend,

B. R. SHERMAN.

EXPENSES OF THE EXHIBIT.

The total expense of making the Iowa exhibit at the American Exposition, to this date, the sum estimated for the maintenance from this date to the close of the Exposition, March 31, 1886, and its return to the State, is \$8,500. Of this sum \$3,500 was donated by the Exposition management and the remaining \$5,000 has been partly advanced by citizens of the State, and is yet partly to be secured. An abstract of the expenditure upon the display to January 1st, and the estimates of the sum required to complete the work is presented herewith, and the itemized expenditure of cash to the date last named, with all other documents and papers pertaining to the subject is transmitted with this report, with the hope that the General Assembly, upon their inspection, will provide means to reimburse the outlay of its citizens and care for the exhibit.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES

of Iowa exhibit at the North, Central and South American Exposition.	
Preparing exhibit, including expenses of Commissioner and assistants, carpenter and other work, material of various kind,	
August 1, 1885 to October 23, 1885.....	\$ 2,878.00
Installation expenses and material, October 23, 1885 to December	
31, 1885.....	3,122.00
Expenses of maintenance and re-shipment of exhibit, January 1,	
1885 to March 31, 1886.....	2,500.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 8,500.00
Less contribution by Exposition	
	3,500.00
<hr/>	
	\$ 5,000.00

ARTICLES IN THE EXHIBIT.

Following is a list of the articles now in the exhibit at New Orleans, with their reasonable value. The articles are in excellent condition and can be returned to Iowa, free of freight charges. They should become the property of the State as they would be valuable for the State Agricultural Society and useful for future expositions:

Twelve upright glass cases, 6 feet by 2 feet by 8 feet.....	\$ 500.00
Four horizontal glass cases.....	100.00
One pyramid, octagonal glass sides.....	150.00
One grain rack and decorations.....	150.00
One large sign "Iowa".....	75.00
Glass bottler for grain.....	400.00
Glass tuber for grain.....	50.00
Ten smaller signs.....	100.00
One vegetable rack and decoration.....	100.00
One pagoda, large size.....	125.00
Office furniture, carpets, set.....	360.00
Geological and other specimens.....	275.00
Cloth, banners and other articles.....	300.00
Grain and seeds.....	150.00
Small pyramids and glass.....	200.00
Material of "The Model Farm".....	1,550.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 4,370.00

CLAIMS FOR EXHIBITS DESTROYED.

The distinct understanding between the Commission and contributors to the Iowa exhibit, was that all goods loaned for the display, would be returned in good condition "ordinary wear and tear and extraordinary accidents excepted." The railroad wreck before alluded to, destroyed a large part of the woman's exhibit and, as the list of articles injured or ruined, shows, the loss falls heavily upon many of the women of Iowa, who had exhibited so much pride for the State in sending their rare and costly work. In view of the condition of the finance of the Commission, nothing could be done to in any manner compensate these ladies for their losses, but in accordance with my promise, I thus call attention to the matter.

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BIENNIAL MESSAGE
OF
BUREN R. SHERMAN,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF IOWA,
TO THE
TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY, 1886.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

DES MOINES:
GEO E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

BIENNIAL MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The condition of the State in all its departments, viewed from whatever standpoint, is gratifying. Notwithstanding the fact that at the close of the last fiscal term, the total of outstanding warrants, less the cash on hand in the State treasury, reached the large sum of \$618,372.19, it does not show the indebtedness, for from that amount must be deducted the State funds held by the county treasurers at that date, viz: \$176,522.77, leaving the real balance at \$441,849.42. Two causes may be cited in full explanation thereof. First, the extraordinary appropriations of the last General Assembly were unusually large—exceeding any previous legislation. These were for needed uses, in the enlargement and improvement of our public charitable institutions, already insufficient in capacity to satisfy the necessities of the State; a fact universally conceded, and also for the early completion of the capitol. And, secondly, the last year being the first under the semi-annual tax system, and the provisions of that act having been so generally taken advantage of by the people, the receipts to the treasury were thereby decreased—comprising but the first payment of the levy for 1884. I think it safe to say, that even with the increased appropriations, had the old tax method been available, the unredeemed warrants would have been very small in volume. The deficit therefore is of temporary character, which will nearly disappear with the present year. The large expenditures made should not be the subject of unfavorable comment, for through them the State has made provision for the care of its unfortunates in a manner in keeping with the spirit of the civilization in which we live, and of which every citizen may well be proud. That the future will witness a reasonable maintenance of the high rank now held by the State in these respects, I do not doubt. For a detailed exhibit of the receipts

and disbursements of the revenue, and the general condition of the business of the State, you are referred to the very able report of the

AUDITOR OF STATE,

which will repay your careful examination. That office is justly regarded as one of the most important in our system, having in especial charge the finances of the State: and therefore the views of the officer, especially if he be a man of ripe experience in legislative and executive State concern, are worthy of serious consideration. That the present report emanates from such a source will be conceded by even casual inspection, and I commend it to your study. The previous long service of Mr. Cattell in this office, during the most critical period of our history, admirably qualifies him to the faithful discharge of the duties of the position, and renders the report especially valuable. I concur, generally, in his views relative to our financial condition, and as a whole, endorse his recommendations. In respect to the valuation of the different kinds of property for taxation, various opinions obtain, but all agree that there is no equality, either as between individuals or communities, nor under existing laws, can it be expected. The equalizations provided for, however honestly made, are neither just nor equitable, and the result is, taxation is not fairly equal, even as it effects real estate; but when attention is directed to personalty, the most glaring inequalities are manifest, examples of which are mentioned in the report. The Auditor suggests equalization of live stock as well as real estate, but I do not believe it can be successfully made, for the reason, that while it may be possible as between individuals, or townships of the same county, it must be conceded that the State board could not have that intelligent knowledge of all the counties of the State, necessary to proper equalization of such values. If the expenses of the State government could be so adjusted that each county might assess itself without regard to valuations in those adjoining, a happy result would be attained. This can be secured in the adoption of either the following methods, which would be quite as equitable as our present practice. First, by dividing the State expenses among the counties in proportion to the population, the rate per capita to be determined by the Executive Council, and certified to the counties, and the aggregate amount to become an absolute charge thereto. Second, by levying a tax directly upon the railroad property as assessed by the Executive Council, which

rate should not exceed the average tax levies throughout the State for the preceding year, and requiring the same to be paid into the State treasury. By either plan the present mode of levying State tax would be wholly abandoned, and all discriminations and inequalities in attempted equalization as between counties, which causes so much of dissatisfaction, be forgotten, and each county be independent in management of its own affairs.

In connection with this general subject of the taxation of property, I ask your attention to the matter of exemptions therefrom. It is well known that leased Agricultural College lands are non-taxable, and in consequence large tracts, leased for a long term of years, and upon which valuable improvements have been made, escape contribution to the public treasury. I cannot see why this should continue, and suggest that some plan be adopted, whereby such investments should pay their proportionate share of the general expense. Again, under the present law, as generally interpreted, all church property, of whatever nature, is exempt from tax payment—and in this matter I am satisfied great injustice is done. It is well enough to exempt church buildings actually used as such—but when it is sought to include the palatial residences of pastors, which are often the most valuable in the district, and yet impose all taxes upon the poor man's cabin, I think it is carrying the matter altogether too far.

The new law permitting the

SEMI-ANNUAL PAYMENT OF TAXES

has met with most gratifying success, and has already established itself in the confidence of the people. It is not only a convenience to the great majority of the taxpayers, but it is found to be beneficial in that it permits the circulation of large amounts of money which would otherwise be locked up in bank vaults, or other like depositories. Naturally enough, and as was expected, some annoyance has resulted to the revenues on account of this change in tax payments; but all these will soon adjust themselves, and the friction of this first year of the system speedily disappear. Although less than one sixth of the taxpayers take advantage of the permission to pay their whole taxes at date of the first installment, I recommend that feature of the law be not disturbed. The small amount of tax sales made the past year being very much less than for a long period of years, is indubitable evidence that the new law has proven itself valuable, and is popular with the people.

THE TREASURY.

The monetary transactions of the State are fully shown in the clear and concise report of the Treasurer of State. The receipts for the term from all sources, inclusive of the balances at the beginning, aggregate the sum of \$2,905,867.94. The disbursements have been \$2,599,967.04, leaving balances for the new business of \$305,900.90, which agrees with the accounts reported on the books of the Auditor. Included in this balance was \$147,151.94 belonging to general revenue, the most of which was held for redemption of \$100,000.00 of interest bearing warrants which the Treasurer had "called" for payment. The business exceeded that of the preceding term by nearly a half million dollars. I concur in the suggestion that the "coupon" fund be consolidated with the general revenue, and that payment therefrom be authorized for any coupons hereafter presented. I see no necessity for longer continuing this as a separate account.

THE OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

At the election of 1884 Hon. J. L. Brown was re-elected to the office of Auditor of State. The general law required that a re-elected officer shall qualify anew by producing and fully accounting for all public funds or property in his control under color of his office, and prohibits the approval of his official bond until he has made such accounting, which fact must be endorsed upon the bond before its approval. Mr. Brown refusing to make this accounting as was plainly his legal duty, his bond was not approved, and therefore he was not allowed to retain possession of the office. The office was temporarily filled by the appointment of Hon. Jonathan W. Cattell thereto, who duly qualified. At the general election of 1885 there was no person elected to said office, and I therefore again appointed Mr. Cattell Auditor of State, who has duly qualified in the manner required by the law, and will hold the same until the next general election.

INSURANCE.

I earnestly renew the suggestion in my former message for the establishment of a separate bureau for the supervision of the banks and insurance companies. Recommendations of like character have been made by every incumbent of the Auditor's office for the last twelve

years, and I think the time has now arrived when it should not longer be delayed. The business has now become of such vast proportions that it will require the constant care of a competent superintendent, with a sufficient force of clerks to insure promptness in the dispatch of this important business. Let this officer be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, but removable for cause at any time, with the consent of the executive council. This is the plan now generally adopted in the several States, and has proven satisfactory. All banks incorporated under the laws of the State, and all firms or individuals advertising a banking business, should be required to report, and be subject to examination by this officer, in order to the protection of the public whose confidence they solicit. The law regulating the admission of foreign insurance companies should be so amended that every such company shall be required to incorporate under the laws of this State, before licensed to do business herein. There is no good reason why privileges should be extended them which are denied to our own people. Therefore make them fully amenable to our laws, and triable in our own courts, the same as in the cases of home companies, and our own citizens. I think this a matter of grave importance. The law authorizing examination of companies clearly needs amendment so far as respects charges for such services, and I suggest that the itemized bill of expenses therefor shall not only receive endorsement of the officer in control as now provided, but shall also be submitted to the approval of the executive council, and when so approved, the companies shall be held to payment, or, on refusal, shall be suspended. I strongly urge early action in these regards. I think this too, a matter of grave importance.

The business done by the State banks and private bankers aggregates many millions of dollars, thus affecting almost every citizen.

STATE TRUSTEES.

I respectfully renew the suggestion made in a former message, that provision be made for a State Board of Trustees, who shall have advisory control of all our public institutions of a penal or charitable character. It is the only way by which uniformity in management can be secured. Such a board carefully selected from the best business talent in the State, would not only be of immediate advantage to the institutions themselves, but, without local prejudices, would be wise counsel to the General Assembly in advising the necessary ap-

propriations. I am satisfied the expense of the Board would be as nothing compared to the benefits resulting to the State. By far the larger proportion of all our State taxes are used for the support and improvement of these institutions, and, while I would not be understood as finding fault with their present management, I yet believe it could be improved upon as above indicated. Let the members, three or five in number, be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate, and I am confident the result would be a substantial and economical betterment over our present methods. It must be remembered that expenses of this character will necessarily advance as the State grows older and increases in population, and I am thoroughly satisfied that such a board, reasonably compensated so that its members could afford to devote their entire service to the State, would save to us very largely in the expenditures necessary for these purposes.

In connection with the subject, I again call attention to the necessity for the appointment of an officer who shall have general charge of the erection and repairs of public buildings. Every session of the Legislature witnesses large appropriations to those ends, which are committed to men, the majority of whom are not practical builders, and therefore liable to be imposed upon, both as regards the price and the character of the work. I deem it a matter of highest importance that all such expenditures be under practical supervision. The capitol in which you are now assembled is an enduring monument to the sagacity and business ability of the commissioners, which has received the merited encomiums of all, strangers and citizens, who have examined it. An experienced superintendent for general State purposes, would be invaluable. He should be a member of the Board of Trustees, and thus equipped, with a skilled superintendent and business associates, the Board would accomplish a great and needed work, and the State be sure to receive a real *quid pro quo* for all its expenditures. As regards the ordinary expenses of the several institutions, should the local board or the local authorities refuse the suggestions of the State trustees respecting the management thereof, then an appeal to the Governor, the whole subject can be submitted, and his decision be final. Should my suggestions as above be adopted, I see no necessity for continuing the present visiting committee to the hospitals, for the duties thereof would practically follow to the trustees above provided for. I very earnestly urge your favorable con-

sideration hereof, believing the best interests of the State demand these betterments.

EDUCATIONAL.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is a full presentation of the educational interests of the State, and indeed a library of useful knowledge relating to this most important subject.

Every Iowan feels an intense personal interest in our public schools, and a just pride in our school system, which has placed the State in the highest position in the educational pyramid—and to them this able and comprehensive report will be most welcome. From the long practical experience of the Superintendent in the work, both as teacher and supervisor, his views upon the various divisions of the general subject will be of great value, and I commend them to your consideration. In my message of two years ago, I called attention to the necessity of furnishing the people with text books at less cost, and argued in favor of the State becoming its own editor and publisher, and thus saving to the people at least half the present expense of school books. The proposition was a novel one, and being such a radical change from all our previous experience, the General Assembly was not ready for its adoption. That idea, however, has been the subject of discussion at almost every fire side—and I am glad to see that the Superintendent has devoted so much space in his valuable report to this question. His argument in favor of free school books to the children, to be furnished by taxation, the same as fuel is supplied, is an able presentation of the subject, and will engage universal attention. I do not insist upon my own theories, although I am of opinion it was a practical solution of the matter, and would effectively and effectually protect the people from the oppressions of book publishers' combinations; the object sought is to lessen the expenses in this particular, and if the method so strongly advanced by the Superintendent is the better plan I hope it will be adopted. I also concur in the views of the Superintendent relative to extending the official term of sub-directors. This is an important office, and I know of no reason for difference in term between the sub-director of a township and an independent district. I trust you will make amendment to the law in this respect.

In order to an understanding of the work accomplished in respect to the much discussed transportation question, I refer you to the report of

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

and bespeak for it a careful, unprejudiced examination. It will be seen that various questions, involving almost every phase of the general subject have been submitted to the determination of this Commission, and each has received intelligent consideration. Many of these have been of vital importance, the natural result of a great and increasing business amounting to many millions of money and directly affecting the personal rights and privileges of every class and condition of the people. Yet the decisions have been characterized by legal and business soundness which have at once commanded respect and acquiescence. Although not originally favorable to the Commission, yet in view of the good accomplished in the way of the speedy settlement of disputes and the great saving of costs to disputants, I am forced to the conclusion that the Commission is grounded in wise statesmanship. It is a court, readily and inexpensively accessible to every citizen, and so long as conducted in correct principle, merits the confidence of the people. There is no question, it is stronger in that confidence than ever before, and notwithstanding some objections to its usefulness, which for the most part are directly traceable to a few men who are disappointed aspirants for the Commissionership, and have never had any business transactions with railroad companies beyond the purchase of a personal passage ticket, I believe the people generally are favorable to this method of arbitration, which as has been seen, is prompt and comparatively costless. I note however, a disposition, which I am persuaded is really shared by but few, to change the manner of selection of Commissioners, and make the office elective. This would be unwise because of the reasons following, either of which, in my judgment, is a valid objection. First, It would make the Commission completely partisan in character, which should be avoided. Second, There would be much greater danger of the elevation to these important positions of mere place hunters whose only qualifications rest in political cunning, than is now possible. It does not follow, merely because a man is loud in denunciation of corporations and all forms of capital, and vehement in assertion that the people are not respected, and their rights trampled, that therefore he is a safe leader, or fit to be entrusted with grave official responsibilities—such clap-trap is often resorted to, and too often succeeds. But a stronger objection is found in the fact—Third, That such a change would inevitably result in driving the

railroad question actively into the politics of the State, primarily in the selection of Commissioners, but ultimately through all the ramifications of State politics. I believe this proposition is fraught with serious evil in various ways, and I trust will not command your approval.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The general subject of public charities, and the best methods for the State to discharge its obligations to its unfortunate classes, and also to aid the reformation of the viciously inclined, are matters which are attracting very earnest attention throughout the country, and, I am glad to believe, with beneficial results. As has been observed, the number of these dependent ones is constantly increasing, and so rapidly as to be really alarming; thus rendering the consideration of these questions a necessity to the well being of the State. It is gratifying to know that able, public spirited men and women are devoting their time and means to an unselfish and practical investigation of the general subject, with a view to the better information of the people. Certainly there can be no nobler ambition than that which prompts man to the betterment of his fellows; and if in the discussions which I trust will follow these few suggestions, a more general interest be aroused, I am confident of good results. The last session of the National Conference was held in Washington in June, 1885, to which I commissioned several of our citizens as delegates, all of whom proved their zeal by personal attendance, although with no hope of pecuniary recompense.

For particular information relative to the work of the Conference, and the general subject of public charities, I submit herewith the interesting and instructive report of Jennie McCowen, A. M., M. D., of Davenport, who is the secretary for Iowa, and solicit your careful perusal.

In this connection I call attention to the report of the Iowa Prisoners' Aid Association, which is presented you. The Twentieth General Assembly appropriated \$2,000 in aid of this society, an exhibit of the expenditure of which is appended hereto. The association generally and its officers especially, is made up of men and women who are earnest and zealous in this laudable work, and from my personal knowledge of the purposes thereof, and the good already accomplished, I believe it merits the encouragement of the

State, and therefore do not hesitate to urge further appropriations thereto.

THE ORPHANS' HOME.

With more than ordinary pleasure do I submit the report of the management and condition of the Orphans' Home, which is most gratifying. With an average monthly attendance of 247 children of both sexes, and varying from two to sixteen years of age, the average being nine and one half years, and of course liable to all the ills which usually afflict those of such tender years, the health report is a remarkable showing, for only two deaths have occurred in two years, one of which was from hereditary consumption, and the other from membranous croup, with which the child was suffering when admitted to the Home. I cordially join with the health officer, Dr. W. F. Peck, in his warm tribute to the faithful efficiency of Superintendent and Mrs. Pierce; for from my personal visitations there and careful scrutiny of the management of this institution, I am confident it has few equals and no superiors anywhere in the country. It is a real gratification to visit the Iowa Orphans' Home.

The improvements ordered by the last General Assembly have been made, and as I think, the funds judiciously expended. Nothing has been attempted in order to 'make a show,' but on the contrary, the trustees have been actuated but for the one purpose, *i. e.*, making everything connected with the Home of practical utility. An inventory of the buildings, new and old, is included in the report, thus giving the reader a clear idea of the general situation. As was predicted, when the home was opened to orphans other than those of soldiers the number of admissions rapidly increased, and to such an extent that additional buildings must be provided—and it is an expenditure which the entire State will cordially approve. If we can protect these little innocents, and lead them through virtuous and industrious paths to a noble womanhood, and to man's best estate, the result will richly compensate the effort. I have examined the situation relative to the improvements suggested, and cordially approve them as of real necessity. They are not fancy ideas. In the aggregate these additions amount to \$66,250, which can be divided and a part be payable next year. With these helps the usefulness of the Home will be greatly increased. In this connection I cannot forbear expressing the conviction that the law should prohibit the sending of children to any county poor house, or asylum. The only proper

place for orphan children should be the Orphans' Home. There they can be comfortably cared for, taught habits of industry, protected from evil influences, acquire an education sufficient for the ordinary business of life and thus they in turn be conditioned to help on the beneficent work which has saved themselves. The Iowa Orphans' Home is indeed a treasure, and I know I but voice the real sentiment of the people when I commend its management, and bid it "God's speed in its noble work."

THE PENITENTIARIES.

I am glad to be able to assure you that the penitentiaries of the State are in excellent condition, both in discipline and results, and also in the general health of the men. There never has been a time in the history of the State when so much could be said in commendation of the prison management, as during the past two years. The officers have been indefatigable. The prison at Fort Madison is the only one wherein the labor of the convicts is sold, and the returns are more than sufficient to pay the expenses in general support of the Prison, the average price per day being forty-seven cents. The contracts, however, do not include all the convicts, having a daily average for the biennial period of but 290, while the daily average of convicts has been 392. The surplus embraces those employed in State work, and the sick and disabled. The average cost per convict for all the prison expenses, inclusive of salaries, but exclusive of permanent improvements, has been forty-four cents per day, a showing which speaks volumes in praise of the economic administration of Warden Crosley and his able assistants. I must add, too, that the convicts are well fed and clothed, a matter to which I have paid particular attention on my official visitations, which have always been without previous notice to the prison authorities. The warden asks for but slight extra appropriations, in which I concur from a knowledge of the facts, and recommend the same. The report for that prison is brief and clear, but describes fully the situation. During the term the Warden has paid the sum of \$18,479.14 from savings from the general support fund, and surplus earnings, into the State Treasury, to which he has added \$2,900 paid over since the date of his report, a total sum of \$21,379.14.

The work in the construction of the

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY

at Anamosa has been prosecuted with vigor, and we now hope to see the early completion of this prison, which, when done, will be really a model prison. As is well known the work of construction has been almost wholly performed by convict labor, but it will favorably compare with that of any other of our public buildings, the capitol alone excepted. The Warden estimates that \$75,000 more will be needed to complete the buildings, including those for the use of the insane convicts, and the female department, and also \$9,500 for a tank-house and pump, and an iron fence as shown in the report. The duties of the Warden have now become so exacting in the general management of the prison, that I think he should have an assistant in the work of construction, and I recommend that provision be made for the appointment of a superintendent for that purpose. When the building designated for the insane is finished, I recommend that all the insane convicts now in the State Hospital be transferred thereto. The female convicts are all at this prison, those previously at Ft. Madison having been sent hither by my order. The total number in confinement at both prisons, at the close of the term, June 30, 1885, was 667, an increase of sixty in two years. The whole number on December 31, 31, 1885, was divided as follows, viz., Ft. Madison, 406; Anamosa, 300; total, 706.

PARDONS.

In a separate document, I beg leave to report the several cases wherein the pardoning power has been exercised during the last two years. It will be observed, that with very few exceptions, the period of imprisonment has been but slightly reduced, and that in every instance the pardon has been conditioned upon future good behavior. I have found this practice has had most salutary effect. The fear of possible return to the cell as a certain consequence to bad conduct, is a powerful incentive to correct deportment, and I am pleased to record the fact, that in but a single instance have I heard of a falling among those released during the past two years—and in that case, the offense was committed without the State, and the offender has kept himself beyond the reach of my warrant for his re-imprisonment. Of the whole number of pardons granted, ninety-seven were from the penitentiaries, fourteen from county jails and city lock-ups, and two from the industrial schools, and five were suspensions of sen-

tence. In the examination of these cases I have consulted freely with the trial judges and district attorneys, who have promptly and cheerfully answered my enquiries, and in almost every case, they have joined in recommending clemency. I have also sought other reliable evidence, and been as patient and thorough in the investigations as possible—and looking back over the entire list, I do not recall a case, which upon the facts as certified to me, was not properly decided. The number of applications was very great, involving much labor in their examination, in order that justice be done. My regret is that in two of the cases, where the parties died before the pardon actually reached them, I did not act more promptly and save them from death in a felon's cell—but I was not aware of their very dangerous condition.

The cases of the following named persons convicted of murder in the first degree, but who petition for pardon, are submitted for your examination, viz.: Annie Taylor, Clinton county; William Slowery, Clinton county; Fountain W. George, Polk county.

The proper notices thereof have been duly published as required by the law, and the papers may be found on file in the Executive Office.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Notwithstanding the adverse opinions and unfriendly criticisms indulged in by its opponents, there is no doubt the

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW

has been reasonably successful. That the principle of the law is still dominant with the people must be conceded, for while not in direct issue at the late election, it was attempted to be made so by the saloon interest, and by delusive argument and false statement sought to be brought into contempt; but the scheme failed, and the people remained firm in the determination that Prohibition must continue the order of the State. I am aware the law is violated in very many of our cities, but this argues nothing for its repeal—the same may be said as regards the law against burglary, and other graver crimes, yet none desire their modification. Whatever failure has attended it, is largely due to the apathy of its original champions, who, while stentorian in demand for its enactment, have been noticeably quiet in aiding its enforcement. They have said: "It is now the law, and let the public officers see to it"; many of the self elected legal lu-

minaries refusing to prosecute for violations, for fear they might lose a client, or unless a generous fee was paid or secured. Penal statutes are never self enforcing, but must depend upon individual effort, as well as a quickened and approving public conscience. It will not do to say that the procurers of a law have sole responsibility for its success, although they should be active in this respect. Whatever the law, it belongs to all alike. Singularly enough, the law for the suppression of the liquor traffic has had to contend not only against the vigorous onslaught of its enemies, but as well the apologies of its hypocritical friends, whose cowardly acts have really been more deadly in character. And yet, struggling with all these elements, the law has sustained itself. I am persuaded there is less of liquor drinking in Iowa than previously—less of suffering resultant from the traffic—less of crime, which outgrows its sale and use, and therefore more of public and private good—all this should stimulate its better enforcement. After quite thorough and patient investigation, I am satisfied the law is very generally observed throughout the State, and has more of intelligent public endorsement than when enacted two years ago. It must be continued therefore, and as far as reasonably possible, made more rigorous.

I call your particular attention to the "boot-leg" vending indulged in in some localities, which is the meanest of practices. There can be no possible defense to this kind of selling, and I trust its punishment will be severe, as its cowardice and villainy deserves. The suggestion has been variously made, that in order to more certainly enforce the law, the police authorities of city and county should have appointment direct from the Governor, instead of as now provided. A proper reflection will satisfy you of the impracticability of such proposition. A better plan would be to make it the special duty of all peace officers to file informations whenever they had reasonable cause to believe the law was being violated; and to further provide that all fines when collected shall be divided equally between the informer and the school fund, and that a reasonable fee for the benefit of the prosecuting attorney, be taxed as a part of the costs. I also recommend amendment to the law permitting sales of liquors for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes, so that the purchaser must sign a written application, stating particularly the purpose for which he needs the same, and if for illness, the disability from which he is suffering; which application shall be filed by the druggist, and be subject to examination by any magis-

trate, the county attorney and grand jury, and that a false statement shall be punishable as for a forgery. The law should further provide that any peace officer failing in his duties herein, may be presented therefor to the district court, by information by the county attorney, and on conviction it should operate as a removal from office. With these additional remedies and penalties, new vigor would be given the law, which would have beneficial result.

THE JUDICIARY.

I have received very many suggestions relative to increasing the efficiency of our judiciary, and in decreasing the expenses to litigants and people, and also ensuring the more prompt administration of the law. This subject has engrossed much of public attention during the past few years, and certainly merits grave consideration. The administration of the law in punishment of offenders, and the settlement of civil causes, should be made as prompt and inexpensive as possible. To this end, I have favored a constitutional convention, in order that this important matter might be more thoroughly discussed, and from every standpoint, and believe it the wise method; for aside from the judicial embarrassments, various other subjects of great importance, need public consideration. In the absence of such provision, I suggest the following, by way of improvement our present system: That the circuit courts be abolished, and the number of district courts increased, either by creation of new districts, or the addition of a sufficient number of judges, that the business thereof may be disposed of without delay. To amend the law, and make the trial jury consist of six persons instead of twelve, and that the jury list for each term comprise twelve jurors, instead of as now required. The present law permits the defendant in criminal causes to have twice the number of peremptory challenges to the jury than is allowed the State. I don't believe this is in furtherance of justice and recommend it be made the same to each party. I am decidedly of opinion, that when a manifestly incompetent or improper man is summoned on the jury the court should have power to excuse him, on its own motion. This authority should be extended to grand, as well as petit jurors. As I understand the law, the State must also furnish the defendant a list of the witnesses for the prosecution, together with an abstract of the evidence to be introduced. No such requirement is made as to the defendant, and it seems to me that the State

is placed at great disadvantage thereby. I cannot see why this should be continued.

A county court should be established, which should have jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount involved does not exceed five hundred dollars, and exclusive jurisdiction in all probate matters.

It should have cognizance also of all alleged misdemeanors, and all appeals, civil and criminal, from justice courts. There should be four terms of this court each year, two of which should be attended by a petit jury. The probate business of the State is very large and important, and in the nature of things needs prompt attention. The above well provides for its despatch.

It will be necessary also, for you to define the duties and fix the responsibilities of the new county attorney. Aside from his duties before the grand jury, and in prosecuting indictments found, he should have general control of all criminal actions in the county. I believe he should also be empowered to commence prosecutions for misdemeanors, by information officially filed with the clerk, who should immediately issue a warrant thereon. This would save the expense of a preliminary examination before a magistrate. Whether or not private individuals should be authorized to begin prosecutions for violations of the law, without written authority from the county attorney, unless a bond be given for the preliminary costs, I submit for your decision. Undoubtedly a large proportion of criminal actions are commenced for revenge, and personal malice, with no thought for public good. If such a provision as above was required it would certainly reduce the criminal expenses of the county, and if the county attorney was a proper officer, would make more certain, rather than hinder, the punishment of offenders. The proper compensation of county attorneys is also a matter of importance. I incline to the opinion, that a reasonable salary should be fixed, and that in addition, he should be allowed a per centum of all fines and forfeitures actually collected, the minimum of salary to be fixed by law, proportionate to the population of the county, and the per centum of fines determined by the board of supervisors.

I believe, if some such amendments were made to our code, it would result in large saving to the people, both as tax-payers and litigants.

THE INSANE.

The last two years have witnessed a marked betterment of the public situation, relative to the care of the insane, both as regards the capacity of the hospitals, and the facilities for their proper care—and I am glad in the fact that the per centage of recoveries is increasing in proportion as these facilities are extended. It thus appears therefore that the humane efforts in their behalf have been crowned with success which is cause for general congratulation. Although the capacity of the hospitals is not yet sufficient, the number of insane, resident in the State, not having the advantage of proper hospital care being variously estimated from 1,500 to 1,800, we are making progress in that direction and I trust the day is not far distant when all this most unfortunate class of our fellow beings can have the treatment which common justice requires. With the increase of population follows additions to the number of insane, and correspondingly the duty of the State in their behalf—and it is a duty from which we cannot shrink. The report of the trustees and the Superintendent of

THE MT PLEASANT HOSPITAL

is a very full statement of the condition at that hospital, which I can fully endorse from the standpoint of personal knowledge. The trustees give personal attention to their duties, and the Superintendent, Dr. H. A. Gilman, a most accomplished gentleman, and a physician of large experience in the care of the insane, have worked together in successful management of this institution, until it ranks the highest. The administration has been one of complete success.

The appropriation for an additional wing for the accommodation of male patients has been expended, and the old wards relieved their crowded condition, which has already resulted to permanent benefit of the patients. The number assigned to each ward is less than before, and as a consequence the proportion of real cures has advanced. The male patients are in better condition, physical and mental, than ever before, and the chances of recovery have largely increased. This wing is much better constructed than the original buildings—a fact fully attesting the vigilant care of the Superintendent, Dr. Gilman, under whose immediate supervision the work was done. Special attention has been given to secure proper ventilation, and as well security against fire, and altogether the work is very

complete. I am very much pleased with the results. In the construction, Dr. Gilman has utilized quite largely the better class of the male patients, which has contributed to lessen the cost of the work, which may be truly said to have been one of exceptional economy, and for which he deserves special thanks. He has proven himself of rare executive ability.

The trustees now desire that a corresponding improvement be made for the female patients. It is a fact that these wards are crowded to greatest capacity, and the necessity for enlargement is pressing. I have looked into this matter very carefully, and do not hesitate to recommend the appropriation for this purpose; it is absolutely needed. With that addition, the original design will have been fully completed and the Hospital at Mt. Pleasant properly equipped.

The same is substantially true of

THE INDEPENDENCE HOSPITAL

which has been doing a noble work. The number of insane under treatment has increased during the biennial period from 580 to 694, and as a consequence the Hospital is now crowded. The trustees recommend appropriations in the sum of \$53,200 for the various purposes set out in their report, in the most of which I cordially concur, as being really necessary to the Hospital, and should be furnished them. I concur also in the suggestions of the trustees of both hospitals, that the expenses of the visiting committee should not be charged to the Hospital fund, but payable from the State treasury. The State is fortunate indeed in the management of its hospitals, which challenge the admiration of all who are acquainted therewith. As will be seen by careful examination of the reports, the mortality has been remarkably low, and the general health of the patients been excellent, while the recoveries have been proportionately greater than ever before. I invite your special attention to both reports, and commend them for their clear and comprehensive showing. No one can help being convinced the necessities which compass these institutions, and I trust the amounts asked will be promptly granted them.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The people of the State have always evinced a considerable degree of interest in the success of the State University, which of late years

has amounted to quite an enthusiasm. This is but the natural result of better acquaintance with the work of the institution, which to say the least, is a matter of pride to those who have been responsible for its management. There is no mistake the Iowa State University has attained exalted rank among the higher educational institutions of the country, and may be safely compared to that in any other of the States. The University in all its departments, literary, scientific, law, and medical, has been a powerful agency in the direction of general public education, by direct influence of its numerous graduates who are settled in all parts of the State, and therefore merits a continuance of the public confidence. In order to yet further enlargement of its usefulness, the regents desire increase of its endowment fund, so that in the near future no special appropriations need be necessary for its support: and at a late meeting the board determined to recommend the levy of a special tax, not exceeding one-eighth of a mill annually, until such time as the fund thus created would yield an income sufficient for the purposes of the University.

I am of opinion that if the State intends to maintain such an institution at all, it should be done in a manner creditable to the dignity of the State, and inasmuch as the sum asked is indeed moderate, I favor its allowance. The regents also desire an appropriation of \$22,000 to pay off present deficiencies, and \$20,000 to meet the current expenses for the fiscal year, and also \$25,000 with which to build a clinical amphitheater and for the equipment of the dental department—a total of \$67,000. With these sums the regents believe it will not be necessary to again solicit special appropriations, but that with the future permanent revenues the University will be able to support itself and accomplish its expected work.

THE BENEDICT HOME.

The Twentieth General Assembly appropriated five thousand dollars for the enlargement and support of a Reformatory for fallen women, which had been established at the capital through the efforts of the christian women of the State. The money has been expended under the general approval of the Executive Council, and I think wisely, in furtherance of the objects of the Home, which are fully set out in the report of the trustees, which I now submit. I have also been at some pains to learn the facts relative to this institution, with a view to your information; and I take pleasure in expressing the con-

viction that it is accomplishing a grand and necessary work in the reformation of those who are more "sinned against than sinning," which deserves the encouragement of the State. The results so far have certainly been gratifying. The ladies who are responsible for the management of this Home are well known as among the noblest in the State, who are devoting themselves to its maintenance, and that, too, without pecuniary reward. I commend their desires to your favorable consideration, and recommend the small sum asked for improvements, together with an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars be granted them. The State can well afford such donation.

THE COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

An examination of the reports relating to the College for the Blind shows a marked improvement in its condition. One hundred and ninety-seven pupils have been enrolled during the biennial period—an increase of fifty-six over the previous term—of which one hundred and fifty-one remained at the close of the term, June 10, 1885. The personnel of the pupils is constantly changing, for at graduation in either of the departments, they permanently retire from the Institution. There were eight graduates for the term, and their scholarship was superior. It is a matter of continuing surprise to me, that out of the many hundreds blind people in the State so few seek the advantages offered at this College. The admissions for the two years were seventy-three, of which number fifty-seven were under the age of twenty years. The new pupils for the previous period were but fifty. The health of the pupils has been excellent. None have died, and no cases of serious illness have been reported. The trustees and faculty are encouraged, therefore, to still further enlargement of the work of the College; for, with better attendance, which could easily be secured, and to which vigorous effort ought to be made throughout the State, especially for those under the age of twenty years, its usefulness would be more apparent. I commend to your careful study the interesting report of Superintendent McCune, which details the purposes and work of the College. No like institution in the United States makes a more satisfactory exhibit, and this College merits, as it has ever received, the warm encouragement of the people of the State.

The trustees direct your attention to some needed repairs and improvements, and after a personal investigation into the condition of

things there, I earnestly indorse their statement. There can be no doubt the wooden stairways should all be removed and iron ones substituted. This should be done in all public institutions, especially where, as in this College, the inmates are blind, and thus denied the principal assistance necessary in case of accident. The methods of escape should be made as indestructible as possible.

I have also noticed that the only means of lighting the building is by common kerosene lamps, which are not only clumsy but extremely dangerous. Everything of this character should be removed from such an institution and the whole made as absolutely safe as possible. With few exceptions, all the occupants of this College are blind people, and therefore the necessity of greater care in all their surroundings. Should an accident occur, by fire or otherwise, whereby lives were lost, the State could hardly excuse itself for its neglect in these important particulars. I earnestly recommend the appropriations asked by the trustees in the needed repairs mentioned, but also for furnishing electric lights throughout the building.

To recapitulate, viz.:

Repairs to roof and floors	\$ 18,200
For two additional cisterns.....	600
For boiler and fixtures	1,800
For general repairs.....	3,000
For beds and bedding	2,000
For library	1,000

The work being accomplished at

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

merits commendation. The pupils are making rapid progress in their studies, which is the best evidence of the devotion and labor of their teachers, and altogether, both to pupils and teachers, great praise is due for the zeal manifested. The purposes for which the institution was founded have been fully observed on the part of the trustees, who, by constant and particular care, have succeeded in making the Iowa School one of the best in the Union. The general health of the pupils has been excellent, and at the date of my last inspection, a few weeks ago, there was not a case of serious illness, out of a total attendance of two hundred and sixty—a fact which speaks loudly the care being exercised by the officers in charge.

The special appropriations made by the Twentieth General Assem-

bly have been expended for their specific purposes, as shown in the report of the trustees. The new buildings are well adapted to the uses intended, and through them the comforts and possibilities of the school vastly increased.

The appropriations now asked at your hands are all needed, and should be made cheerfully; especially do I urge the appropriations for a new kitchen and additional shop room. The present kitchen is in the basement of the principal building, in which also are the offices and reception rooms and all the sleeping apartments. It is impossible to shut out from the main and upper stories the kitchen odors, which are often quite offensive, and, therefore, for sanitary and prudential reasons there is necessity for immediate removal.

I also mention an appropriation for new heating boilers, which I think are of urgent necessity. The main building is entirely dependent upon two small boilers for the heat furnished it, which taxes their utmost capacity. Should any accident happen either, it would be impossible to sufficiently warm the building. I think there should be two other boilers furnished for reserve purposes. The expense for suitable ones, all ready for use, will not exceed two thousand dollars, and I earnestly recommend it.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED INSTITUTION.

I am much pleased with the report of the trustees and superintendent of this institution. Necessity exists for further appropriations, which are set out in detail in these reports, and from a personal examination of the situation I am of opinion should be granted. This is one of the cares of the State, which is destined to grow in interest and importance, and appeals strongly to our sense of duty. It relates to a class of people who need the most earnest sympathy of the public, and while our efforts in their behalf should not be extravagant, let it never be said we withheld that which is necessary to their comfort. The work being accomplished in the way of the mental improvement of the inmates is patent to every observer, and is very gratifying. The discipline at the institution is all that could be expected, and the reasonable rules enforced for its government reflect credit to all concerned. The superintendent and his corps of assistants are enthusiastically devoted to their work, and I strongly commend them their pains-taking labors. At the date of the report, July 1st last, there were applications on file for admissions of new

pupils to the number of one hundred and forty-five, which could not be granted because of want of room. The subsequent applications received are thirty-four, making an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-nine which must await the completion of the buildings now in process of construction. When these are done, and they are of immediate need, the capacity of the institution will be greatly increased, and it will enter upon a career of usefulness alike creditable to the State and its efficient management. I regard it as one of the best conducted of our public institutions.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

As was expected would follow the enlargement of the industrial schools, there has been an increased attendance of children—the whole number in both departments being three hundred and ninety at the date of the report, June 30, 1885, an increase of sixty-six during the term. The report of the trustees shows the improvements which have been made, all of which, so far as I have been able to judge, are of substantial and creditable character. The discipline has been maintained, and that without resort to extreme measures, the general health has been excellent, and altogether, these schools are in prime condition. Some additional funds are needed to further the general purposes for which the schools are established, which are fully set out in the report, which I trust will receive your careful attention. I am persuaded these schools are really accomplishing a good work in the reformation of those committed thereto; and while there are some exceptions which may end in permanent failure, yet on the whole, judging from results already known, the investment is a paying one, and deserves the fostering care of the State. If even a bare majority are reclaimed to virtuous and industrious lives we should be encouraged to persevere in the work.

While the system of moderate manual labor pursued at these schools, especially that on the farm connected with the boys' department at Eldora, is a valuable adjunct to proper discipline and physical betterment, I am decidedly of the opinion that the chief attention should be given to proper mental development, so that when discharge occurs, those going out may be able to secure ready and remunerative employment, and not liable through ignorance and discouragement of being easily led astray; and I am glad to believe the officers and trustees attach high importance to this subject. The

children should be taught equally with others who have the advantages of our free public schools. It tends to their protection in the future, and altogether promises best returns for the labor bestowed.

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

at Clarinda is progressing as rapidly as the most anxious could wish, and already a considerable portion is under roof. The site is as beautiful as can be found in the State; and being susceptible of perfect drainage, and having abundant water supply at little cost, and the whole tract of five hundred and thirteen acres being of richest quality of soil, it makes up one of the choicest spots imaginable. The buildings themselves are of approved modern designs, being the cottage system as ordered by the General Assembly, and in their solidity and taste evidence the care and skill both of architect and commissioners. In order to the early use of a portion of the hospital, I earnestly recommend the appropriations suggested in the report of the commissioners, and especially that for the erection of the kitchens and laundry, which are indispensable.

The Commission consists of Messrs. George B. Van Saun, of Black Hawk county; E. J. Hartshorn, of Palo Alto county, and J. D. M. Hamilton, of Lee county, appointed from among the best and experienced men in the State, who are in my judgment doing a work which will bear most critical inspection. I respectfully ask your examination of their report, which fully exhibits the plans and progress made.

I submit, with great satisfaction, the report of the

VISITING COMMITTEE TO THE INSANE HOSPITALS.

It is a fine tribute to the good and humane management of our Hospitals, which will be appreciated by the people of the State. The committee is made up of Dr. S. B. Olney of Fort Dodge, Mrs. L. S. Kincaid of Muscatine, and L. C. Mechem, Esq., of Centerville, who have been diligent in the discharge of their responsible duties. I commend their views to your serious consideration.

That the number of insane is constantly and rapidly increasing, is a fact which needs no special proofs to your conviction. The State has a solemn duty in this regard, not merely to the protection of the public, but as well to the amelioration of the condition of those thus afflicted, and any reasonable expenditure necessary to these ends will

receive the cordial approval of the people. Whether or not the time has yet come for the establishment of an additional hospital in the northwestern part of the State is a question for the General Assembly to decide. For myself, I incline to the opinion that an early completion of the Clarinda Hospital will suffice for several years yet to come.

The suggestion of the committee, that a fund should be placed at disposal of the hospital authorities, for the special purpose of returning to their own States the non-resident patients who are sometimes purposely shipped here, meets my earnest approval.

The first report of the

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

is submitted to your consideration, and will repay critical examination. That it is complete in its every detail will be apparent to the most casual observer. The Bureau was largely an experiment, having been established by your immediate predecessors, but in its brief existence has proven its value to the people and established itself as quite a necessity to the government, in order to a clearer understanding of the public situation and needs. There has been a very general demand for the report, which is as complimentary to the Bureau, as evincing the desire of the people for better information touching the labor question. That the value of such knowledge is widely appreciated, is found in the fact that Congress has established such a Bureau for the Federal Government, and fourteen of the States, besides our own, already have them in successful operation. At the late National Convention there was a full attendance of the commissioners, and the proceedings were of the most interesting character. The discussions took a wide range, and the papers submitted, devoid of cheap clap-trap, evidence a degree of care in preparation which will have beneficial influence throughout the country. We need to make better provision for the necessary expense of this Bureau if we would not cripple its usefulness. The last General Assembly appropriated no definite sum beyond the salary of the commissioner, and necessarily investigations have been curtailed, and the results so far only what he has been able to accomplish by individual effort. An allowance should be made for clerical help, the same as with other officers, and for other necessary expenditures incident to the work. With such assistance, and with such a vast field for research opened before

him, the permanent value of this department will be thoroughly demonstrated.

THE COAL MINES.

The mining interest, which engages so many thousands of our people, and which has become of vast importance, merits the considerate attention of the law making power, to the end that whatever is necessary to insure safety to the operatives shall not be overlooked. The number of mines is largely more than at any previous time, while the employes have increased in even greater ratio—and comprising those of both sexes, minors as well as adults, very properly engrosses much of public concern. The peculiar nature of the business—the danger to life, and limb, and health, which constantly envelopes those engaged, compels most careful study to its proper understanding; and any facts relative to the general subject are eagerly sought. I am glad to refer you to the report of the State Inspector, which contains detailed information relative to the magnitude of this interest, which will be appreciated. It has now become of such proportions that no single individual can give it that thorough supervision its importance demands, and therefore, after full investigation the general situation, I am convinced that additional inspectors must be appointed. I recommend the State be divided into three inspection districts, with an independent inspector resident in each district who shall be appointed by the Governor subject to the confirmation of the Senate—and each of whom shall biennially report to him. I also recommend, that each inspector shall be required to quarterly personally inspect every mine in his district, and oftener if ordered by the Governor; and whenever his suggestions as to ventilations and escapes are not observed, then on appeal to the Governor, the Attorney General shall be directed to compel compliance. Each inspector should also be required to report monthly to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, any casualties which occur in his district, which shall be made the subject of prompt investigation by the Commissioner, who shall report his findings to the governor. The law should further require the removal of the inspector, in case he is careless in his duty. I know no other way to secure protection to those employed in these numerous mines, and earnestly urge your prompt action in the matter.

The dissertation on the subject of labor, contained in the report, while undoubtedly an able presentation of the subject, given as it

was by Hon. Stephen B. Elkins in an address to the graduating class of the Missouri State University, is hardly proper material in this report. Every person has his own ideas of such questions, and may inflict them upon the public whenever he has opportunity—but to attempt now to commit the State to any special theory, ought not and can not succeed. The better course is the least official interference, leaving this and kindred questions to arbitrament between employes and employers.

The third biennial report of

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY,

now submitted, possesses special interest because certain decisions of the Supreme Court, construing the law, are set out in full, and with the opinions of the Attorney General and the Commissioners themselves, will engage your serious attention. Whether or not the law needs amendment in order to the better protection of the people will be for you to determine. Good has already been accomplished, in that specially educated persons are compounding our medicines, and we are safer the danger of fatal mistakes, which, despite utmost care, will sometimes occur. The Commission is made up of men who are brave enough to enforce the law, however rigid it may be, and we all agree too much care is impossible. Especially do I call your attention to the facts stated by the Commissioners in the report relative to the procuring of liquor “permits.” These opinions are shared by the entire profession in the State, and largely also by others who have studied the subject, and as such are entitled to careful consideration at your hands.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

The report of the Fish Commissioner and his assistant have also been presented you. The appropriation for the last biennial appropriation term, exclusive of salaries, was five thousand six hundred dollars. Of this there had been expended up to December 30, 1885, the sum of \$4,608.60, leaving \$991.40 yet to be drawn upon or before the expiration of the appropriation year, viz., April 1, 1886.

The expenses for the fiscal term, June 30, 1883, to June 30, 1885, as shown by the reports, were \$4,944.26, which is additional to the salaries of the Commissioners of \$2,400, and the Assistant Commissioner of \$1,200, and the rental paid for the Spirit Lake hatchery of \$600, thus making a grand total of \$9,144.26.

I cannot recommend the continuance of this appropriation. I do not believe the beneficial effects are appreciable to the State, and whilst I do not doubt the present Commissioners have done the best they could in the performance of their duties, and as well as possible by any officers, I am yet of opinion the whole matter is valueless to the State at large, and the expense should not longer be endured.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

I am glad to be able to assure you that the hopes generally entertained for the improvement and permanence of our national guard have been fully justified, and the guard is now in better condition both as to proficiency in drill and morale, than ever before. The companies are made up from among the very best young men in the State, and having a just pride in the organization, and an enthusiasm which has carried it through to its present success, it is not strange the guard has firmly established itself in public confidence. I congratulate the entire command, officers and men alike, upon their courage and efficiency, which have won the good name universally conceded them, and trust that higher honors, the certain resultant their unselfish labors are yet awaiting them.

The report of Adjutant-General Alexander makes full exhibit of the details of the organization, and merits your careful examination. Especially do I ask an increase of allowance for armory rents, which should be doubled at least. The State ought to pay all necessary expenses of the guard, so long as the members devote most of their time without compensation, and must also advance money from their private funds for its legitimate purposes. Knowing so well the devotion and unselfishness of officers and men, I cannot too strongly urge the claims of the Iowa National Guard upon your favorable consideration.

The report of the

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

being the third of the series, presents a mass of information relative to the sanitary condition of the State, which will be found highly interesting. The cost of maintaining the Board is trifling, whilst the advantages to the State are beyond computation. It is recognized authority in all health matters, and justly so, because of the high professional standing of its members, but is yet unable to that usefulness which naturally belongs to it, because of inability to enforce

its rulings. In order to its better service to the State, I recommend, in cases where its suggestions are refused by local boards, or defied by individuals, that on presentation of the facts by the Board, it shall be the duty of the county attorney of the proper county to institute legal proceedings to compel obedience to the Board requirements. Violations of the rules of the State Board should be made a misdemeanor. The Board makes several recommendations relative to changes in the law which are worthy your careful attention. The Board has done a good work and merits general commendation.

The report of the

STATE LAND OFFICE

exhibits the operations of that bureau during the biennial period, and gives descriptions of all the lands for which patents have been issued. Various questions have been presented relative to the several grants from the general government, requiring decision by the State authorities. These are expressed in the report, and in so far as the concurrence of the General Assembly is necessary, the same is respectfully asked.

The report shows that 64,647.88 acres of the original school land grants are yet unsold, and that 158,645.94 acres are not yet patented—thus nearly 100,000 acres sold but not patented. I am persuaded that in a majority of these cases, the contracts have been paid out, but through the negligence of the purchasers the certificates of final payment have not been forwarded. In cases where the contract has been past due for the space of five years, and interest unpaid, there should be prompt foreclosure.

With reference to the unsold lands, I am in favor, as a general proposition, of immediate sale, in order to the conversion of the assets into interest-bearing securities. Nothing is to be gained by holding these lands for better prices—we are the loser through deficit of interest accumulations.

The affairs of the office are in most competent hands, Hon. John M. Davis having been in charge as Deputy Register and chief clerk for the last twenty years, and its business receives prompt attention.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the State Librarian shows in detail the law additions to the Library during the biennial period, and includes also a

large number of important literary publications, which have been secured through the Librarian. In truth, I am glad to bear testimony to the faithful labors of Mrs. Maxwell, who has been constant in attendance and unremitting in effort to advance the interest of the Iowa State Library, until it has become one of the first in the Union. It is now sought after more than ever before, because of its completeness, and makes necessary additional assistance to its proper care. I cordially endorse the recommendation of the Librarian for a continuance of the last annual appropriation for the services of assistants, which I consider both reasonable and necessary.

The report of

THE STATE OIL INSPECTOR

makes a comprehensive showing of the work of his office since the taking effect of the law. That there have been some complaints is not surprising, for that would follow the execution of any new and radical statute; but on the whole, I am constrained to believe the law has been well executed. I would suggest in the way of improvement, that a deputy be required in each congressional district. I approve the suggestion of the Inspector, that one half the fine imposed for violations of the law be paid to the informer, and the residue to the county school fund. The report shows wherein the Inspector believes the law can be improved upon, and I submit his suggestions to your consideration.

STATE VETERINARIAN.

One of the wisest measures adopted by the Twentieth General Assembly was that providing for the appointment of a State Veterinary Surgeon. I was fortunate in the selection of Prof. M. Stalker, of the Agricultural College, who has been a most faithful and competent officer. The demands for his services have been frequent and from all parts of the State, and I am glad to report his complete success in protecting our valuable stock interests from serious contagions. The people have both cheerfully and promptly seconded all his efforts, and the results of his labors, with those of his assistants, Dr. Milnes, of Cedar Rapids, and Dr. Nicholson, of Sac County, are very gratifying.

The report submitted on June 30, 1885, is interesting and contains a vast amount of information relative to the diseases of domestic an-

imals which will prove of immense practical value to the whole people.

Although the report covers a period of but fourteen months, the amount of work accomplished is really astonishing, and the beneficial result far beyond computation. The suggestions of the report, coming from so experienced a source, and having reference to so valuable an interest, estimated as exceeding one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, should receive your earnest thought.

Early the past year I established a rigid quarantine against most of the older States prohibiting the importation of neat cattle, on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in malignant form. This quarantine is yet maintained, except as to a very few States, where revoked on the advice of Prof. Stalker—and as a consequence, we have been saved the evil effects of this contagion.

AGRICULTURAL.

The agricultural interests of Iowa are undoubtedly greater than any other, and have most largely contributed to our high standing in the sisterhood of States. Only about one-third of our territory is under actual cultivation, and yet Iowa ranks among the very first in agricultural products, and undoubtedly the first in agricultural probabilities. I notice, and with pride, that only one other State in the Union has a cattle valuation equal to our own—and when it is remembered that it is territorially nearly three times as large, the comparison is to our advantage, and justifies me in the declaration, that all things considered, Iowa is entitled to the first place in the column. That this is largely due to the work of the State Agricultural Society, needs no argument at my hands. Our State fairs have become the great attraction, not only to our own people, but largely to the citizens of other States; and now that the fair has a permanent abiding place, cannot but increase in usefulness, and become the pride of all the people.

The amount appropriated by the last General Assembly, supplemented by a like sum contributed by public spirited citizens, has been expended in the purchase and improvement of suitable permanent grounds near the city of Des Moines, for the use of the Society, in accordance with the law. These grounds comprise 266 acres, and are admirably located, both as respects accessibility to visitors, and convenience to exhibitors. An additional sum should be appropriated to

enable the officers to fit up these grounds in a manner becoming this great State, and make such permanent improvements as are necessary to the success of its fairs. The Society estimates an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars will be required for this purpose, and inasmuch as all expenditures in this interest, are directly to the advantage of the State, I heartily concur in the suggestion, and recommend the appropriation. There ought not to be a dissent to the proposition.

THE DAIRY.

One of the most prominent industries of our people, which within a few years has developed with marvelous rapidity, and given the State most enviable reputation, is the dairy interest. It now engages the business attention of a large proportion of our citizens, and in the importance and value of the product may be favorably compared with any other in magnitude. Naturally, and as is always true of any success, it has difficulties to encounter, one of the most serious of which is the work of the counterfeiters—for truth compels the statement, that men in our own midst are largely engaged in the business of adulterations, and the results of their work are sent out broadcast over the country, to the prejudice of honest labor, and danger to the public health. All sorts of vile compounds are sold in the market as genuine “creamery” product, which in fact were mixed in slaughter houses, or worse yet, some filthy cellar store house. Whether or not it is possible to prevent the manufacture of butter imitations, is a question—but the law should severely punish the sale thereof; and I recommend amendment to the present statutes, with a view to more certain enforcement of their provisions, that one half the fine collected be paid the informer, and that a reasonable attorney’s fee, for the prosecuting attorney, be charged up as part of the costs. The provision punishing as forgery the false branding of the adulterated article, is a proper one, and I believe if inducement be offered as suggested, it would result in exposures and convictions.

This general subject is one of the most important which will engage you, and I bespeak for it your diligent examination.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

It is proposed to hold an American exhibition in London, England, during the present year, at which shall be made a display of the products and resources of the different American States. To secure

action in the United States a national organization has been perfected, and invitations extended to the different States to participate in the exhibition. The Secretary, Hon. Jno. Gilmer Speed of New York, advises me that the other States will be officially represented, and suggests early action by the appointment of a State Commissioner and proper appropriation to enable him to make a display worthy the reputation of the State. I have declined to make any appointment, or take any official action, but submit the whole case for such action as you may deem best.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

A few words only are necessary in this regard. The monies appropriated by the Twentieth General Assembly have all been drawn and expended, and the work shows for itself the intelligent and painstaking care which has characterized it from the organization of the present Commission in 1872, and which has gained for it universal commendation. It is no doubt a fact that no other public building in the United States has been constructed with more rigid economy, and that when finished, now so near at hand, we may congratulate ourselves upon its completeness and elegance. The report of the Commissioners will be presented you in due time, showing in detail and in aggregate all the expenditures up to the present year. Too much praise cannot be given the Commissioners, superintendents, and indeed all who have been engaged, for their faithful labors.

STATE IMPROVEMENT.

Your attention is also directed to the propriety of creating a State board of immigration, with a view to inducing an increase of settlement to the State. As is well known, we have large tracts of unoccupied lands, the most fertile in the world, the advantages of which in respect to schools and commercial facilities have only to be published to compel occupation; and it is a matter of public concern that none but the best class of settlers be invited hither. I believe this can be secured through the appointment of such board, and if a small appropriation be made, sufficient to defray actual expenses of correspondence and statistical publications, the results would be advantageous to the State.

U. S. COURT HOUSE AT KEOKUK.

At the last session of Congress an act was passed, which has been approved, appropriating funds for the building of a federal court house and post-office in the city of Keokuk—but the same are not available until the State of Iowa shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the site to be selected therefor for all purposes, except the administration of the criminal laws of the State and the service of civil process therein. I recommend the passage of such an act.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

During the last winter a World's Exposition was in progress in the city of New Orleans, which was quite largely participated in by the people of Iowa, and from which the State retired with very creditable record. To meet the expense necessary to a State exhibit many public spirited citizens made contributions, trusting to a reimbursement at your hands. In as much as all such costs should be borne by the State at large, I recommend an appropriation of the amount necessary, which is estimated will not exceed \$20,000, to be placed under the control of the Executive Council, with which to reimburse such proper expenditures as shall appear to them correct.

A SOLDIERS HOME.

Twenty-five years have now elapsed since the close of the great civil war, undertaken upon our part for the preservation of the national integrity. Many of those who did heroic service for their country in its hour of need, were well nigh totally disabled in its service, and now with the weight of advancing years, are unable longer to support themselves. I believe the State should make respectable provision for their maintenance. Let it not be said that a great and rich commonwealth like Iowa is forgetful of the obligations due its citizen soldiery. We are proud of the fact that Iowa sent so large proportion—over one-tenth of its entire population—in the Union army, the casualties to which exceeded one-sixth the number, and again over one-fourth of whom lost their lives during the struggle. The State owes them a debt of everlasting gratitude, and to those of them who now need its assistance there should be no hesitation in granting it. I approve the suggestion for the establishment of a

Soldiers' Home. The number who would seek admission would not be large, but whether few or many, such benefit should be extended.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Although at the election five years since the proposition to call a constitutional convention was negatived by a small majority, I believe a convention should now be provided for. The present constitution was adopted nearly thirty years ago; within that time the State has nearly quadrupled in population, and the general condition has greatly changed. Reform is demanded in our political system, so that elections be less frequent. There should be a reorganization of our judicial department, either by increase of courts or a better division of their work, and thus avoid much of the expense and uncertainty and delay in the administration of the law. Other improvements will readily suggest themselves to the careful observer; and in as much as the thirty years will have fully elapsed ere a new constitution can be voted upon, I suggest to your consideration the necessity for action in this matter.

IN CONCLUSION.

I have thus called your attention to various subjects affecting the well being of the State, and the general good, which I believe should engage your earnest and patriotic consideration—and I have stated in plain language my own views thereof. Yours is a grave responsibility, but I have no fears it is properly appreciated, and your duties will be performed as becomes brave and intelligent men. Let it not be said the General Assembly failed its opportunities.

And now, in retiring from the high official position with which I have been honored, I desire to express my gratitude to the people of the State for the very general support and confidence which has been mine to experience, and to say, that whatever betide, I shall hold them in lasting remembrance. As heretofore, so in the hereafter, I devote myself ever and unreservedly to the service of Iowa, the grandest commonwealth in the federation.

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

APPENDIX "A."

REPORT

ON THE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OF

Charities and Corrections

HELD AT

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 4-10, 1885,

BY

JENNIE McCOWEN, A. M., M. D., Davenport, Iowa.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR IOWA OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

APPENDIX "A."

To his Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of the State of Iowa:

SIR—The twelfth annual conference of those interested in the dependent, defective and criminal classes, which I was commissioned by your excellency to attend, was held in Washington, D. C., June 4-10, 1885.

Four hundred and thirteen delegates were in attendance from thirty-two States. The State Boards of Charities, from States having such boards, formed the nucleus of the organization. States which are as yet, unhappily, without Boards of Charities (Iowa among the number) were represented by delegates commissioned by their respective governors. Charitable, reformatory and penal institutions from almost every State in the Union were represented by their governing officers, and all kinds of charitable societies and organizations sent representative members.

The following persons were in attendance from Iowa:

Dr. G. H. Hill, Superintendent Hospital for Insane at Independence, State delegate.

Dr. P. W. Lewellen, Clarinda, Trustee Hospital for Insane at Mt. Pleasant, State delegate.

Mrs. Benton J. Hall, Burlington, Trustee Iowa State Industrial School, State delegate.

Mr. S. W. Pierce, Davenport, Superintendent Iowa Orphans' Home, State delegate.

Mrs. Florence Miller, Des Moines, Board of Managers Benedict Home, State delegate.

Mrs. L. F. Bickford, Davenport, Matron Cook Home for Aged and Friendless Women.

Mrs. S. W. Pierce, Davenport, Matron Iowa Orphans' Home.

Miss Jennie O'Brien, Burlington, City Relief Society.

Mrs. G. G. Wright, Des Moines, State delegate.

Rev. M. L. Williston, Davenport, State delegate.

Mr. Frank Shinn, Carson, State delegate.

Mrs. J. E. Foster, Clinton.

Dr. Jennie McCowen, Davenport, Secretary for Iowa of the National Conference of Charities, State delegate.

The conference, presided over by Hon. Philip Garrett, of Philadelphia, was in session for a week. The programme provided papers by specialists of national reputation, and their discussion by the conference, on "Preventive Work among Children," "Provision for the Insane and Idiotic," "Prevention of Pauperism," "Organization and Management of Prisons and Penitentiaries," "Employment of Juvenile Inmates of Reformatories and Houses of Refuge," "Immigration and Statistics," "Charity Organization in Cities," and, lastly, reports from the various State secretaries as to the progress of the work in their localities, changes in administration, methods, statutory enactments, etc. This comparison of methods and results, the recital of actual experiences as distinguished from theories, was one of the most valuable features of the occasion.

The severity of this programme was enlivened at convenient intervals by a banquet at Willard's Hotel, tendered by the local committee; a visit to Mt. Vernon; a reception by the President, and a reception of the ladies by Miss Cleveland, and visits to the various points of local and historic interest which abound in Washington and its vicinity. The afternoons of three days were spent in inspecting the various charitable and penal institutions of the city, and a special meeting was held on Sunday evening under the auspices of the National Prison Association, at which the President of the United States was in attendance.

Without entering into detail as to the valuable papers presented and the accompanying discussions, which were in many instances even more valuable than the papers, all of which the published proceedings will show, I desire to bring to your notice briefly some points which I believe to be of special interest to the people of our own State.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION IN CITIES.

The relations of organized charity to public and private relief received much consideration. All experience in older communities goes to show that our system of public relief, as administered by city and county officials, is based upon a false principle, and is demoralizing in its effects; that while it fails to reach many of the most deserving poor, it encourages idleness and improvidence and culti-

vates deception and rank imposture. The charity organization is recommended to the cities as a method by which the poor may be helped to help themselves, without losing their self respect or being reduced to the ranks of paupers. Its motto is: "Not alms, but a friend," and its aims have been formulated as follows:

1. Repressive work: The detection of fraud.
2. Benevolent work: The adequate and prompt relief of the honest poor.
3. Provident work: The establishment and promotion of various schemes for the encouragement of thrift and self help.
4. Reformatory work: The suppression of social abuses.

The characteristic feature of this organization is the registration, in a central office, of all who apply for aid, together with the sources from which they are receiving assistance and amounts, so as to expose and prevent imposture. The cause of the inability to provide for themselves is searched out; removed if possible, and if not, adequate means of relief provided, and every effort made to set the bread-winners of the family upon their feet again and return them in the shortest possible time to the ranks of the self-supporting.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Believing that the central thought in all charity work should be to help the poor to help themselves, and that to aid in the formation of habits of saving and thrift, there is need of some form of depository for the small savings of the poor, which should be protected against loss by an unquestionable guarantee, an effort is to be made during the coming session of Congress to secure whatever legislation may be needed to establish in this country the "Postal Savings Banks," which are already in successful operation in most of the countries of Europe. Ex-Postmaster General James is chairman of the committee to which this matter was referred. Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made an address strongly advocating their establishment in all post-offices with money order departments; deposits to be received in sums not less than ten cents nor more than one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars being the limit allowed any one depositor. This measure does not in the least interfere with the private savings banks; contrary to expectation, their business has been enlarged instead of diminished wherever the plan has been tried, evidently through the habit of saving which has thus been cultivated.

CHILD SAVING WORK.

Year by year additional attention is given to this branch of charity work, and means diligently sought for decreasing poverty and crime by preventive work among outcast and vicious children. The keynote to child-saving work has been sounded by a recent enactment in France.

"Article I. Every minor of either sex who is abandoned, neglected or ill-treated, is under the protection of public authority."

If that sentence could stand at the head of the legislative enactments of every State in the Union, supported by such measures as would render it promptly and thoroughly operative, an advance would be made toward the suppression of vice and crime which would be worthy of the country and the age.

It was strongly urged in the Conference that the State, in assuming the care of children, should clearly discriminate between the innocent unfortunate and the juvenile criminal, and that in their care and management this discrimination should be constantly kept in view, so that the former should not be kept subject to the contaminating influence of the latter. Furthermore, that it is undesirable to multiply institutions or to build up great establishments for the care and custody of children; that, on the contrary, institutions should be reserved for the minority who are incorrigible and vicious and need reformatory training, while for the great majority who are abandoned, homeless and destitute, rather than depraved, the true principle is that of restoring them as soon as possible to the normal condition of childhood, i. e., placing them in homes. This, of course, necessitates State supervision.

Another matter receiving especial attention was the urgent necessity for such industrial training for homeless children and juvenile offenders as would insure their self-reliance and independence upon going out into the world again, also the great importance of industrial night schools for youth outside of institutions, who are employed during the day. In addition to a specific trade, the child should be taught the scientific principles underlying all trades, so that when he leaves school he can readily adapt himself to other pursuits than the one learned, should necessity arise. In this direction, one thing to be avoided is the contract system by which the labor of the child is carried on in the interest of the contractors instead of for the benefit and thorough training of the child. Reports made at this conference

showed an increasing number of reformatory institutions in which some industrial training is given, and that in those of the United States, forty-two distinct industries are taught. This matter is of the greatest practical importance to us, as all our institutions for the care or custody of children are asking appropriations for industrial training. There is no economy so far reaching in its consequences as that of fitting these children for earning an honest livelihood, where they shall be discharged from the care of the State.

PENLOGY.

On the days devoted to prison work, attention was given to matters of construction, management, classification, sentences, labor, and the relations of society to the discharged criminals.

Attention was called to the necessity of some reform in the manner of confining innocent persons on suspicion and persons held as witnesses. The rich may protect themselves by giving bail, but the poor and unknown are without recourse, and are confined in prison cells and subject to all the demoralizing influences of criminal association.

Charles Dudley Warner made an address on prison work, directing attention to the desirability of reformatory prisons such as that at Elmira, N. Y., for youthful prisoners or those convicted of a first offense. Our present system may imprison a man for the same offense the third, fourth or fifth time, for a definite number of months or years; at the end of the time, no matter whether as bad or even worse than before, and ready to again prey upon society, he must be released. When we realize that six hundred such criminals are yearly turned loose within the State of Iowa, no excuse would seem necessary for calling attention to a system which out of every 600 men passing under its discipline returns to the community 500 self-respecting, law-abiding citizens, who testify to their reformation by never coming back for a second term.

LABOR

is essential to either discipline or reformation and is a measure of justice, economy and health, and should be imperative in all prison systems. The public outcry against the contract system has, while masking its real object, attracted the attention of the public to some substantial and grave abuses. Demands for the abolition of the contract system should be accompanied by suggestions for a substitute,

as there is little prospect that sober-minded citizens will consent that the criminal class shall be supported in idleness at their expense. Neither is it just to the criminal, to compel him to live a life in prison which will unfit him for liberty and honest livelihood after his discharge. This is not a political question, neither a mere question of benevolence and humanity toward the convict, but rather a question of civil government affecting the entire commonwealth, and as such, demands the earnest attention of all good citizens that they may understand the drift of this movement and be prepared to act upon it intelligently.

INSANITY AND IDIOCY.

Attention was given to hospital construction, the management of refractory patients by less restraint, more liberty and more work; the question of compensation for labor among the chronic insane; reforms in lunacy laws; and the employment of women physicians in hospitals for the insane. Most of the reforms urged in lunacy laws are already in operation in Iowa. The employment of women physicians in hospitals for the insane was heartily commended.

All the papers, and the major part of the discussions, were by hospital superintendents, of whom a number (twelve) were in attendance, so that these questions, as well as others considered by the Conference, were dealt with by experts who knew whereof they spoke.

A lengthy report from the committee on provision for idiots, gave a history of the legislation enacted in the various States for the care and protection of imbecile children. James P. Richards, the first teacher of feeble-minded children in America, gave an entertaining and instructive account of his experience in the work. One of the most interesting addresses of the Conference was made by Jon K. Uchinmora, a native of Japan, who had come to this country at his own expense to study its charitable and reformatory methods and institutions.

IMMIGRATION OF DEFECTIVES.

A very important matter was presented to the Conference in the report on statistics, i. e., the wholesale landing upon our shores of the imbeciles, cripples, lunatics and paupers of Europe, who at once find their way into our almshouses and asylums, enormously increasing our burden of taxation for the support of the dependent and de-

fective classes. An official communication from Secretary Bayard was read, stating that the injustice of such immigration had been brought by Secretary Freylinghuysen to the attention of European governments through our consuls, but that no action had been taken in the matter except by Austria and Hungary. When it is shown that in the sea-board States the proportion of insane among the native population is 1 in every 497, while among the foreign population it is 1 in every 192; and the proportion of paupers among the native population 1 in every 167, while among the foreign population it is 1 in every 85, it is seen to be a question of some importance.

That it is a matter of practical rather than speculative interest, even so far in the interior of Iowa, may be inferred from the fact that while sixteen per cent of our population is foreign, thirty-two and a half per cent of the whole number of insane in this State are foreigners, and it is thought that about the same proportion will be found to exist in the case of paupers.

STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

This Conference is practically unanimous in the opinion that there should be in every State a Board of State Charities, for the thorough inspection of all charitable and correctional work. These boards are now in successful operation in eleven States, viz.: Massachusetts, organized in 1863, New York in 1866, Ohio in 1867, Pennsylvania in 1869, Rhode Island and Illinois in 1869, Michigan and Wisconsin in 1871, Connecticut in 1873, Kansas in 1875 and Minnesota in 1883. The duties and powers of these boards are not identical, there being considerable variation in matters of detail and questions of local policy; the vital point of difference, however, being the possession or non-possession of administrative powers. Most of them have advisory powers only, the exceptions being Rhode Island and Kansas.

The experience of these States, covering in some instances a number of years, enables the formulation of three governing ideas as fundamental requirements:

1. That in every State the best interests of its charitable and correctional institutions demand the inspection and supervision usually exercised by what are known as Boards of State Charities.

2. That the powers of such boards should be advisory rather than executive, and that their purpose in the main should be to keep the public and the legislature fully advised of the condition and needs of the institutions submitted to their supervision.

That the best service for these boards is an unpaid service, and hence no compensation to members should be permitted beyond the reimbursement of traveling and other necessary expenses.

The desirability of a State Board of Charities in Iowa would seem self-evident. Such a board not being responsible for the actual control of the institutions under its care, would have no interest in concealing any errors or defects it might observe. Not being more interested in one institution than another—not caring any more for the insane than for the blind, nor more for the blind than for the deaf and dumb, nor for the deaf and dumb than for the orphan children or for the helpless pauper or the criminal, they would rise above a one-sided view, and studying the whole system of public relief from all points of view, would be able to render great service to the State by the recommendation of such a course of action as would minister at once to the relief of suffering humanity and to the well-being of the tax-payers.

However such inspection may be opposed, and from whatever motive, it can harm no one who is strong in the consciousness of his own integrity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JENNIE McCOWEN,
Secretary.

APPENDIX "B."

HON. BUREN R. SHERMAN, *Governor of Iowa* :

SIR—By order of the President of the "Iowa Prisoners Aid Association," I have the honor to report as follows, concerning the disposition our Association has made of the appropriation made by the State for our work :

We have employed two men as Field Sec taries, at one hundred dollars per month, each, and have paid under the administration of the first one :

Mr. Asa Sleeth.....	\$ 995.22
Mr. H. D. Williams....	550.89
Mr. H. D. Williams, (orders issued but not paid).....	246.81
In hands of prison warden.....	207.58
	<hr/>
Appropriation	\$2,000.00

The balance of \$207.58 with the liberal contributions of private individuals and societies, we hope will enable us to pay all outstanding obligations.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. ELY, *Secretary I. P. A. A.*
S. S. HUNTING, *President I. P. A. A.*

APPENDIX "C."

Action of the Board of Regents of State University at the special meeting January 8, 1886.

Legislative Committee appointed were Messrs. Wright, Ham and Crosby.

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the State finances the Board of Regents modify their request for legislative aid made in June last ; and that the committee of the board having charge of legislation be instructed to urge and if possible obtain legislation in aid of the University in the following order :

First. A permanent income.

Second. Current expenses.

Third. A clinical amphitheatre.

Fourth. Equipping dental department.

For these purposes it is suggested to the committee :

First. That the income arising from a tax of one-eighth of a mill on the assessed property of the State be set apart each year for the support of the University after 1886.

Second. An appropriation of \$22,000 for deficiencies and \$20,000 for current expenses of the present fiscal year in addition to the sum already appropriated by the legislature.

Third. An appropriation of \$15,000 for clinical amphitheatre.

Fourth. An appropriation of \$10,000 for equipping the dental department.

Adopted.

Foregoing correct copy, etc.

JANUARY 9, 1886.

WM. J. HADDOCK, *Secretary*.

TO THOMAS S. WRIGHT, *Chairman, etc.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
OF
William Larrabee,
GOVERNOR OF IOWA,
DELIVERED
AT HIS INAUGURATION,
JANUARY 14, 1886.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY OF LAW.

DES MOINES:
GEO. H. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1886.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

With gratitude to the people of the State for the confidence which they reposed in me by committing to my charge their highest trust, and with a deep sense of the great responsibility that I assume in accepting it, I invoke the blessing of Almighty God and the support of all good citizens of this commonwealth, to aid me in the proper discharge of the duties of my office.

We have every reason to rejoice over the continued prosperity of our people and the healthy condition of our State affairs, and it behooves me here to acknowledge the great obligations under which we are placed to our worthy retiring Executive for his devotion to duty and his unremitting exertions to promote the welfare of the people.

Our ancestors, the early settlers of the colonies, keenly realizing the oppressive intolerance of their native government, and deeply imbued with the spirit of opposition to its iniquitous and even vicious customs, left their mother country and established here a body politic upon the basis of justice, equality and self-government.

There is, by the law of nature, an intimate relation between the policies and fates of governments. Tyranny and wrong inevitably lead to suffering and decay, while moderation and right lead to happiness and prosperity. Any nation disregarding the eternal rule of justice will sooner or later pay the penalty for the transgression; and the longer the delay in correcting the evil, the severer will

be the judgment. Our own nation has proved no exception to this law. The wisest among the founders of our government well realized the enormity of the evils resulting from the institution of slavery, yet, moved by an extreme desire to obtain "a more perfect union,"—they consented to perpetuate, or rather failed to eradicate, an evil which the moral sense of the majority condemned as a crying sin against humanity. For over eighty years the existence of slavery on American soil belied the proudest passage of our great charter of rights, until Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and the War of the Rebellion freed the most sacred document of American liberty from the charge of being a mockery. Brilliant as were the deeds of our noble sons during the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the recognition of human rights, it took four long years to destroy a system which for a century we had nurtured.

AN HONEST BALLOT.

Yet our political mission was not ended with the abolishment of slavery. In compliance with the principles of political equality, as announced by our fathers in the Declaration of Independence, it became necessary to endow over four millions of freedmen, under the protection of our fundamental law, with all the rights of American citizens. It is therefore a duty which we owe to ourselves as well as to the cause of justice, to secure to them the full enjoyment of those rights, and especially the right to cast an honest ballot and to have it honestly counted.

Many of the freedmen in the States which rose in rebellion are debarred from the exercise of this franchise. An election there is too often but a farce, and a fraud practiced upon the ignorant and helpless. The declared result of such an election is only the will of those people who twenty-five years ago forced their States into secession, and who still maintain the right to govern, regardless of

the will of the majority. The spirit that prompts and encourages the continuance of this evil is the same that demanded its perpetuation and fostered its growth; and it is a question for this generation to determine whether such a spirit shall be permitted to dominate, or whether the principles of a truly republican government shall prevail.

The fifteenth amendment to our National Constitution leaves no doubt as to the right of the Federal Government to employ such measures as may be necessary to remove this cancer from the vitals of our political system. The people of Iowa are as much interested in the correction of these abuses as they are in the correction of acts of injustice committed within their own borders.

We should not permit the State Rights heresy to again obtain control of our national government. All frauds upon the freedom and purity of the ballot-box, whether committed at the dictation of the slave barons in South Carolina and Mississippi, by the aid of eminent jurists and statesmen in Delaware, or by the cunning of the political brigands of Chicago and Cincinnati, concerns us equally in Iowa, and will continue to concern us until this flagrant wrong is righted.

Let no one be blinded by party prejudice. There is no more important question pressing upon the public mind at the present time; and all patriotic citizens should unite in the demand that these outrages upon the rights of millions of freemen shall cease.

The successful attempts to defile the purity of the ballot-box elsewhere already appear to exert their influence in our own State, for indications of illegitimate voting are by no means wanting in our larger cities, and appear to demand a revision of our election laws.

AMERICAN POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The policy of protection to American labor and industries was uppermost in the minds of the fathers of our republic. This is attested by

the fact that the second bill enacted into law under our National Constitution was for the raising of revenue and "for the encouragement and protection of manufactures." Adherence to this policy has always been followed by increased compensation for labor and by general prosperity; a departure from it, by reduced wages, discontent and a depression of all industrial interests. There may perhaps have been one exception to this general rule, when well-known factors intervened to suspend for a time its operation.

Under this beneficial policy our nation has during the last twenty-five years made marvelous progress, and has grown in all the elements that contribute to the greatness and happiness of a civilized people, notwithstanding the great destruction occasioned by four years of civil war. More than three-fourths of the total expense of the war has already been paid, and previous to the present management of federal affairs the close of each fiscal year witnessed a remarkable reduction of our bonded indebtedness.

A continuance of this policy, which protects not only American manufacturers by imposing duties on imported merchandise, but American laborers as well by prohibiting the importation of Chinese and pauper laborers from Europe, will soon remove every vestige of our national debt.

PENSIONS.

It would, moreover, enable us to repay, though inadequately, a debt of gratitude and justice to our Nation's defenders. We should be more liberal to those soldiers who are entitled to pensions under existing laws, and the time is near at hand when a pension should also be granted to every soldier and sailor who staked his life for the preservation of the Union. Justice demands this, since there is scarcely a soldier whose health is not more or less impaired in consequence of the hardships of the war, while the increasing difficulty of procuring

such proof as is now required by law is working more and more injustice.

Under the American policy of protection all this may be accomplished and national prosperity be continued, while the adoption of the British policy of free trade would inevitably lead to national disaster, reducing the laborers of the United States to a condition resembling that to which English free trade and English oppression have reduced the people of Ireland.

To maintain this policy and increase the demand for our manufactures, all reasonable efforts should be made to extend our commercial intercourse with other countries, and especially Mexico, South and Central America.

TAXATION AND CURRENCY.

There is no part of the administration of the government that requires such extensive information and thorough knowledge of the principles of political economy as the subject of taxation and currency, and any change should be discouraged that will increase the burdens of the debtor class, or contribute to industrial depression.

Nothing is more important than to have a currency of stable value. A government cannot do a more cruel thing than to permit a fluctuating currency. It gives unreasonable advantage to the sagacious and enterprising monied few over the industrious and uninformed masses. Every change or new regulation affecting values of property presents a new harvest for those who foresee its inevitable consequences.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

From the first organization of our national government until the close of the administration of John Quincy Adams the practice of removing federal officers for partisan reasons was comparatively unknown.

With President Jackson's administration, however, was inaugu-

ated that degrading system which makes spoils of public offices and distributes them as rewards for party service.

This pernicious custom was continued to a greater or less extent, until the people, weary of its evil influence, demanded a correction of this abuse, and Congress in response adopted what is known as the Civil Service Reform Act. Wholesome results would doubtless have followed the conscientious enforcement of this law, but its provisions have been completely disregarded both in letter and in spirit by the introduction of the newly-created crime of offensive partisanship.

A system of espionage and intrigue which encourages a vile and inquisitorial scrutiny into the personal affairs of public officers, and confers upon congressmen the questionable honor of acting as government detectives, is repulsive to every honest American, and any attempt to shield such a system under the pretense of reform is an insult to American intelligence.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION.

The industrial question, involving the relations between labor and capital, the rate of wages, and the proper distribution of wealth, is by no means a new one, nor does it require the application of new principles for its solution, but rather the reviving of new confidence in old virtues.

We must maintain for the laborer larger compensation for his work than is realized in other countries, and should eradicate some evils which, though yet in their infancy, are constantly growing upon us and threaten much danger in the future. The time is past when physical force should be relied upon for the settlement of these questions. Justice and reason should govern the capitalist and the laborer. Strikes and lockouts are measures too wasteful and expensive in a civilization having wants so urgent and manifold as ours. It is as proper and perhaps as essential for labor to organize as for capital, but as organized capital under the control of inefficient man-

agers is soon wasted, so will the benefits of labor organizations be lost if their control falls into the hands of selfish and designing demagogues.

It is a misfortune that trivial, and sometimes imaginary, evils are magnified, and used by unscrupulous and narrow-minded politicians for the purpose of exciting the prejudices and exasperating the passions of well-meaning people.

Evils will ever grow out of the inevitable changes of society as our population increases in density and as wealth accumulates. It is our duty as intelligent and honorable men to meet these questions as they arise, and disposing of them with a spirit of fairness and justice, prevent the noisy agitator from making them subservient to his base schemes of personal advantage and party interest. Such a person is an enemy to the best interests of the people, and a clog upon the efforts of those who by wise and beneficent measures are striving to promote and meliorate the condition of mankind.

Boards of arbitration for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between labor and capital, and especially those peculiar to the mining interests, have been adopted in other States with the best results; and I believe that such a course would also prove beneficial to us.

Yet while everything should be done on the part of the State to protect the rights, and improve the social condition of the laborer, he should never forget that honesty, diligence, intelligence, frugality and sobriety are the only trustworthy means by which success and permanent prosperity can be obtained, and that all theories of securing the rewards of those virtues without rigidly practicing them are, and always will be, fallacious. Every laborer should aim to obtain a competency, and the State should render him all proper assistance in his efforts in that direction, both by removing from his path the serpent that tempts him to intemperance and prodigality, and by encouraging the establishment of such institutions as will train him to a sys-

tematic and economical management of his affairs. Unfortunately the people of Iowa are less proficient in the art of saving, than that of earning.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The experience of Europe and the older portions of our country has shown that a system of reliable savings banks under the strict supervision of the State is one of the most potent agents to promote the thrift and improve the condition of our working classes.

But few have an accurate conception of the importance of these institutions in our own country. The deposits of the savings banks of the State of New York are little less than five hundred million dollars. New England shows to still better advantage. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency the aggregate of savings bank deposits in those States is now \$492,373,407.

The total population of New England in 1880 was 4,010,529, and the present number of deposit accounts at the savings banks is 1,460,185, which shows 36 per cent. of the entire population to be depositors. The average amount of each account is \$337.21; the average per capita \$122.77, or an average of \$613.85 for every family of five persons. Taking the State of Massachusetts alone, we find still better results, the deposits being \$262,720,147 in a total population of 1,783,085, or \$147.80 per capita and \$736.50 for every family of five persons.

When we remember that these vast sums have been accumulated by the savings of people of moderate means—the acceptance of larger deposits being prohibited by law—one can realize what the persistent practice of frugality and economy may accomplish.

Improvvidence is the characteristic feature of the savage; the accumulation of property, the first step toward civilization. It is no less true that the stability of a state decreases in the same ratio in which the number of its paupers increases; and that state has the

best guarantee for internal peace and prosperity which has the largest proportions of well-to-do citizens. The state should therefore incite the laborer to obtain pecuniary independence, by providing for him places of deposit, where his small surplus earnings are received and safely kept and where he may within a few years accumulate a sum far beyond his expectation, which will prove a comfort to him and often a great blessing to those he leaves behind.

For the purpose of inculcating these principles in the minds of the young, some of our best teachers have introduced the savings bank into their schools with good results.

EDUCATION.

The most powerful lever of progress is education. If it is true, as I hold it to be, that ignorance, poverty and crime are intimately related, it is the duty of every state to educate.

In a republic, where every man is an elector and every elector is a sovereign, having in the election of his legislators and his rulers equal voice with the best, the wealthiest and the wisest, illiteracy and ignorance of the masses become a national calamity. A republic can survive war, famine and pestilence, but it cannot survive the intelligence of its people.

The demands of our people for a high educational standard is evinced by the heavy taxes voluntarily imposed upon their property for this purpose. Yet while all good and intelligent citizens fully realize the importance of mental and moral culture and require their children to avail themselves of the educational facilities within their reach, there are also those who through ignorance, vice or negligence deprive the children under their control of the benefits of the school, thus defeating the very purpose for which the free school system was created. For the protection of such unfortunate children and the interests of society, the adoption of a compulsory education law is imperatively demanded and should be no longer delayed. It is a

severe law that requires the widow's home to be sold, to erect a school-house and employ a teacher for the benefit of her neighbor's children, and we should certainly grant the right to her to demand that those children avail themselves of the opportunities procured at such a sacrifice.

Teachers should develop the moral no less than the mental faculties of the children under their charge and should endeavor to foster in them such habits as will best secure their future welfare. Teachers should by law be required to instruct their pupils as to the injurious effects of the habitual use of alcohol and narcotics upon the system.

In view of the fact that about half of the taxes levied in this State go to the support of schools, prudent management of public funds requires that no one should be employed as a teacher who is not thoroughly qualified for his duties. Our State Normal School is doing noble work in fitting young men and women for the vocation of teaching, and the interests of our schools require that a hearty support be given to this institution.

The Agricultural College, through its graduates, exerts a most wholesome influence over the agricultural and kindred interests of the State, and should not be allowed to deteriorate either in tone or usefulness.

It should be the pride of all true friends of education to make our State University equal to the best in the land.

It is now divested of all features which once subjected it to the charge of being a local institution, and as fast as well-matured plans for extending its sphere of action can be adopted, adequate appropriations should be made for their consummation.

It is a matter of deep regret throughout the State, that the influences surrounding this institution are such as to weaken its claim upon public favor.

To enlarge the usefulness of the University, it is as important to improve the moral atmosphere of its surroundings as its curriculum.

The people of the State will never rest content until the city on which was bestowed the trust and favor of holding our highest seat of learning has become a model of moral and social refinement.

CORPORATIONS.

Division and combination of labor, of energy and of means are the main elements of all civilization.

Private corporations, a natural outgrowth, are among the principal factors of the great progress which our age has witnessed.

Their creation is permitted by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the people, and their action should be kept strictly within the sphere for which they were created. The authority of the State to regulate and control corporations is now firmly established by the decisions of the courts and should be exercised with firmness, intelligence and discretion.

Railroad and insurance companies as well as banks are now required by law to give publicity to their business. Such requirement should be extended to other corporations doing business in the State, and litigations with them should be kept in our State courts as far as practicable.

RAILROADS.

It has been the policy of this State to encourage the construction of railroads. The wisdom of such a policy is evinced by the rapid growth of the system and the great benefits arising from it to the various interests of our people.

We have at the present time over 7,520 miles of railway in operation, yet our people will hardly be satisfied until every township in the State is intersected by the rail.

Many perplexing questions are constantly arising between individuals and the management of railroad companies.

After experimenting with much profit in past years as to the proper

method of dealing with them, we adopted the commissioner system. It has fully answered our expectations, the board having rendered valuable services to the people by vigilant and careful attention to their grievances.

Largely through the efforts of this board the rates of transportation have been materially reduced.

Many differences are now settled with little or no expense to the persons aggrieved, and the individual is no longer compelled to resort to the courts to secure the correction of abuses and impositions. Friction between the people and the railroads is less and less, each year, as the work of the commission is better understood.

The experience of all other States which have adopted this system confirms the opinion that such a course of dealing with railways is preferable to any other yet known, and there can be no doubt that the adoption of a National Board of Railroad Commissioners would be the proper measure to regulate inter-state transportation.

The improvement of our internal water-courses, including that of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the construction of the proposed Hennepin Canal would prove great equalizers of rates of transportation.

TELEGRAPH.

The success which has attended the postal telegraph system in those countries which have adopted it would seem to warrant its introduction into the United States.

Until that can be accomplished, rates should be fixed by law, to protect the public against the present unreasonable charges. Twenty-five cents is a sufficient compensation for the transmission of a message not exceeding twenty words, between any two points in our State.

The present short-sighted policy of exorbitant charges can only be justified by the necessity of earning dividends on watered stock.

INSURANCE.

The insurance business of the State has grown to great proportions, about four million dollars being now annually paid in premiums.

The losses paid during the last year amounted to less than \$1,600,000, thus leaving in the hands of the insurance companies over \$2,400,000 as gross profits.

Allowing \$400,000 to the companies for taxes and contingent expenses, there would be left to them \$2,000,000 for the labor performed. This sum would employ at an annual salary of \$1,000 each, 2,000 insurance officials in the State, or say twenty in each county. Compare this with the management of our county affairs. Two officers, the treasurer and auditor, transact the entire financial business of the county at an expense not exceeding \$5,000 per annum.

In view of the intelligence of the people of this State, further comments seem unnecessary, though I am well aware that sophistical arguments will be resorted to, to counteract the force of this statement.

It would seem that Iowa capital and Iowa enterprise should be able to insure Iowa property as safely as non-resident companies. Home companies, being entirely under our control, should be encouraged to do this business at a reasonable rate of compensation. The character of the property in our State is such as should entitle the insured to lower rates than are at present obtained. Many abuses are perpetrated upon unsuspecting policy-holders, who only learn of the imposition when it is too late to correct it. Home companies are more likely to do justice to their patrons, being nearer to them, and feeling therefore a greater sense of responsibility.

Owing to the growth of this business, the Auditor of State is greatly overburdened with work. I therefore recommend that a separate department for the supervision of the insurance companies be established and placed in charge of a competent official, to whom might also be entrusted the examination of the banks. The present

seems an opportune time to make this change, which has been repeatedly recommended by my predecessors.

AGRICULTURE.

Iowa is pre-eminently adapted to agricultural pursuits, and the true source of her greatness lies in her healthy climate and the capacity of her soil to produce those staples most necessary for the sustenance of mankind. We came into the Union as the twenty-ninth in order of time, and stand eleventh as to population, yet rank first in the family of States in the gross product of their great cereal—corn; first in the value of domestic animals, neat cattle, horses and swine. The annual value of the products of our soil and dairy and the increase of our stock equals that of the total cotton crop of the United States. The mines of California and Colorado have never been half as rich in their output as the prairie mines of Iowa, which have the additional advantage over the former that with proper care they will never become exhausted. We should strive to understand the character and capacity of our soil, and engage in that kind of agriculture which is best adapted to the production of the greatest wealth. It would be much to our advantage to abandon the shipping of grain, and to direct our attention to stock-raising and the dairy.

All reasonable encouragement should be given to the improvement of our stock. More stringent laws should be immediately enacted to guard against the introduction or spreading of contagious diseases of cattle and swine, even to the extent that arbitrary measures might be taken to stamp them out when found within our borders. Hog cholera alone has probably caused a loss of no less than a million dollars during the last year.

Our dairy interests should no less receive the attention of the legislator. The present law against adulterating the products of the dairy, which is practically inoperative, should be so amended as to insure to our dairymen ample protection. This great industry, which

promises yet to become one of the most important in the State, entitles it to more consideration than it has hitherto received.

TITLES OF SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mention should here also be made of the doubtful legality of the titles to lands in dispute between settlers and railway companies. The importance to a farmer of a clear title to his lands requires that the utmost should be done on the part of the State to protect the rights of those settlers.

MANUFACTURES.

Good opportunities offer here for investment in manufacturing enterprises, and capital judiciously invested is quite certain to prove remunerative. We should promote manufactures, since success in these interests will greatly enhance the value of our agricultural products. Diversified industries are necessary for a State to insure the highest degree of prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great productiveness of our fertile soil, we should not rely solely upon it, but should fully develop all the natural resources of the State, and with our manifold advantages for manufacturing, this branch of industry should by no means be neglected.

COMMERCE.

Closely allied are our mercantile interests, and what has been said concerning the promotion of manufactures is also applicable to them. The efforts of our Board of Railroad Commissioners to sustain the wholesale business of the State against outside encroachments should be seconded, if necessary, by appropriate legislation.

JUDICIARY.

Recently adopted amendments to our State Constitution imply a revision of our judicial system. Much diversity of opinion, of course, will exist upon a question of such importance.

I would recommend the abolition of the circuit court, the establishment of a county court for probate and such other business as may be desirable to entrust to it, the increase of the number of district judges, the election of the judges of the Supreme Court for a term of ten years, and their ineligibility for a second term. A proper division of the business among these courts will render our judicial system both more harmonious and economical, and insure a speedier enforcement of the law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A large number of our best people favor the extension of suffrage to women. Experience is the only proper guide to direct us in solving this important and complex problem of social science.

Social reforms cannot be planned out upon theoretical grounds alone, but practical information as well must be brought into requisition to insure a proper solution of such a problem. It is safer for us to make experimental trials than to at once commit ourselves to universal suffrage. If thought advisable to take a step in that direction, it would be well to experiment by first conferring authority upon women to vote at municipal or school elections.

It is clear to me that one thing is of vastly more importance to them than the ballot, and that is to acquire and to hold in their own name and right a larger share of property. This is essential to secure their real independence.

LESS ELECTIONS.

There appears to be a general demand that our Constitution should be so amended as to require a State election to be held only once in two years, and it seems to me that the preliminary steps to accomplish it should be at once taken.

It is a well-established fact that as the electoral franchise in a population is increased, and thereby the responsibility of the individual

voter is decreased, less attention is given to elections by those best qualified to exercise the franchise. It is but reasonable to infer that a similar rule would apply to the frequency of elections, and that the oftener they occur the less interest is taken in them by the voters. It is a duty as well as a privilege to vote, and elections should be held at such intervals and at such times of the year as will secure the best attendance at the polls. They should neither be too frequent nor too rare, and biennial elections are probably a happy medium.

MILITIA.

We should not overlook the great importance of maintaining a small corps of well-trained militia ready for service at any time of need, even at the risk of disturbing a few over-nervous people by the fear of bayonet rule in time of peace. The expenditure necessary for this purpose is trifling indeed, when compared with the advantages derived from having such a force always at command. It is the part of wisdom to anticipate danger and prepare for it. The hope of impunity is a very strong incitement to sedition, and the dread of punishment a proportionately strong discouragement.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME.

When our Nation was shattered and in twain, and the Government under the noble Lincoln cried for help to save its life, Iowa responded promptly and bountifully with her blood and her treasures. Over seventy-five thousand of her brave sons marched to the field of battle, and their record is so proud and glorious that every loyal Iowan should treasure it as a rich inheritance of the State. Over twenty thousand sleep their last sleep, and but a few years more will elapse when the army of the dead will out-number the army of the living.

Many of those who survive have become disabled and cannot provide for themselves such comforts in their declining years as our appreciative people desire them to enjoy. It seems, therefore, a fit

tribute to them, and to the memory of the dead, that while the grateful people of this country are about to erect monuments to the illustrious Commander who has lately gone to his final rest, Iowa should erect and maintain a home for her disabled soldiers and sailors, one that will at once serve as a home for the living and a monument for the dead.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Alcohol has been known from time immemorial. Like gunpowder and dynamite, it is beneficial to man when properly used and for rightful purposes; like them it is terribly destructive when improperly used.

Civilized nations have suffered greater evils from the use of alcoholic beverages than were contained in the fabled box of Pandora. Notwithstanding our great advancements, a large proportion of our people have not yet succeeded in acquiring sufficient control over their appetites to make it safe for them to be permitted the use of alcohol except under stringent restrictions and careful supervision of the legal authorities.

The monstrous train of evils growing out of the use of alcohol, or rather its abuse, is attracting more and more each year the attention of the intelligent and thoughtful people not only of this country but of the whole civilized world.

The magnitude of these evils can hardly be overstated. This is admitted by all; that stringent measures should be adopted for their correction is also admitted by all. Yet how to effectually remedy them is a question still to be solved. The remedy is not as manifest as the evil.

The person who has entire confidence in his remedy is either blinded by self-sufficiency or is ignorant of the many difficulties attending the solution of this problem.

Many experiments to check the excessive use of alcoholic liquors

have been made, and various remedies have been tried, but the success of no one of them has yet been such as to prove conclusively that it is better than some other remedy; and this is therefore still a subject for further experimentation.

Questions of this kind require for their final solution calm and cold reasoning on clearly recognized principles and the banishment of sentiment.

The enormity of the evil should prompt unanimity of action among those desiring to correct it. No such unanimity is attainable unless deference is paid to the will of the majority of those who interest themselves in the cause, and whatever remedy is agreed upon by the majority should be heartily and earnestly sustained by all. The dram-shop should never again have a legal existence in Iowa. This much should be apparent to all.

It is estimated by those familiar with this subject that prior to the adoption of our present law twenty-five million dollars were annually expended for intoxicating liquors in the State. This amount is equal to two-thirds of the total receipts of our 7,520 miles of railroad. According to this estimate it is safe to say that the profits to those engaged in the liquor traffic were greater than the combined profits earned in Iowa by all its corporations.

The saloon is the educational institution which takes no vacation or recess and where the lowest and most pernicious political doctrines are taught. Its thousands of graduates may be found in all positions of wretchedness and disgrace, and are the most successful candidates for our poorhouses and penitentiaries. It is the bank where money, time, strength, manliness, self-control and happiness are deposited to be lost, where drafts are drawn on the widows and orphans, and where dividends are paid only to his Satanic Majesty. Let it perish.

For thirty years our statutes prohibited the sale, as a beverage, of strong liquors, and permitted municipalities to prohibit or license

the sale of wine and beer. Those engaged in the traffic, however, invited by the persistent demand of their patrons and political allies for more freedom of trade, constantly disregarded the restrictions imposed upon them by law. Their course provoked such of our citizens as were devoting their best energies to the advancement of the temperance cause, to demand entire prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors.

A proposition to amend our State Constitution for this purpose was submitted and agreed to by two General Assemblies, and then referred, at a non partisan election, to the people, who ratified it by a majority of nearly thirty thousand votes. At least three-fourths of the non-voting population of the State also favored the amendment. However, on account of informality in its adoption by the General Assembly the Supreme Court of the State set it aside.

In response to these repeated demands and in accordance with the theory that ours is a government of, for and by the people, our present law for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime was enacted by the last General Assembly, and took effect on the fourth day of July, 1884.

For several months the law was generally complied with throughout the State, and continued to be quite well observed, until judicial and other officers connived at, and even openly encouraged, the violation of the law. In several instances appeals were taken and the cases transferred from the State to the Federal courts, and these cases are still undecided.

Under these embarrassments those especially interesting themselves in enforcing the law have relaxed their efforts, waiting for the decision of the courts. The opponents of the law of course take advantage of this opportunity and endeavor to force a conclusion upon the public mind that the law is a failure. This is unfair and premature. The law has not yet proved a failure, nor has it proved

an entire success. Reason and justice dictate such action as will give the law a fair trial. A fair trial implies not only that the law should remain upon our statute books for a sufficient time to test its constitutionality and the rights of parties before the courts, but that an honest and determined effort should be made to secure obedience to it.

It is the duty of all good people who desire the welfare of the State, and especially is it the duty of those who advocated the adoption of the law with so much confidence, to make a faithful and earnest effort to prove its efficiency.

Stability is an essential of good government. A continual change even of good measures is inconsistent with prudence and every prospect of success. The individual who is vacillating in his methods, or carries on his business without any definite plan, is soon marked by prudent people as likely to become a speedy victim to his own inconstancy. Self-respect imposes the obligation upon us to ascertain whether the saloon and the Liquor League are stronger than the State Government, and whether these elements shall be permitted to treat the laws of Iowa with contempt. The question now is not between prohibition and license, but whether law or lawlessness shall rule. In any event, whatever may become necessary to do must not be done at the dictation of the enemies of law and good order.

True Americans are law-abiding, and recognize the right of the majority to rule, and the duty of the minority to yield obedience. In the large cities and in communities where public sentiment is opposed to the law, it is openly and flagrantly violated. The honor of the State compels us to vindicate its majesty. Private individuals and private contributions cannot be relied upon to enforce a law which the ill-gotten money of the saloon and the partisan intrigue of the demagogue constantly aid to defy.

It is, under such circumstances, clearly the duty of the State to

come to the rescue of the individual. Public funds should be appropriated and, if necessary, the whole power of the State should be brought into requisition, to secure obedience. Whatever authority may be vested in me will be unhesitatingly exercised.

The law as it affects the business of druggists and those authorized to sell intoxicating liquors should be carefully considered, and any of its provisions found not to be in harmony with the purposes of the law should be amended.

There is a proper demand for alcoholic liquors, which should be supplied, and those authorized to sell such liquors should neither be subjected to unreasonable and vexatious restrictions nor harassed by unjust and obnoxious requirements. It would be an unfortunate policy that would drive competent and conscientious druggists out of an honorable and legitimate business.

SENATORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

There exists no more responsible trust than that of the legislator. The duties before you are grave and earnest. Good laws are the best legacy which one generation can leave to another, and on your action may depend the woes and blessings of millions yet unborn. You were not sent here to serve your own interests, or those of any party, or class, or sect, but solely the interests and the welfare of the State. You should never forget that the people are the source of all power, and that while you make the laws for them as their representatives, a moral and intelligent public sentiment should be law to you.

You should place the burdens of taxation equitably upon the shoulders of all, and, while making sufficient appropriations for the constantly growing demands of the State, should dispose of the public funds with the utmost scrupulousness and vigilance. You should be prudent managers for the State, carefully regulating its expense by its income, and should refuse to yield when besieged to make appro-

priations for purposes to which to give State aid would be beyond your legitimate sphere of action. The various State institutions have a claim on your sympathy and liberality, and should receive that generous support to which their cause entitles them.

I cannot close without endorsing the timely recommendations made by my predecessor regarding your legislative action. Assuring you of my hearty co-operation in your arduous duties, I earnestly hope that our united exertions may be crowned with success, and that we may deliver the State to our successors even more vigorous and prosperous than we have received it out of the hands of those who have preceded us.

May we all be guided in the performance of our duties by wisdom and justice, ever remembering that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

WILLIAM LARRABEE.

Rules and Standing Committees

OF THE

Twenty-First General Assembly

WITH LIST OF

Executive ~~AND~~ Judicial Officers

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA,

Trustees of State Institutions, Etc.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPILED BY
FRANK D. JACKSON,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

DES MOINES:
Geo. E. Roberts, State Printer.
1886.

EXECUTIVE.

	Term Expires.
WILLIAM LARRABEE, Governor, Fayette county	1887
JOHN A. T. HULL, Lieutenant-Governor, Polk county.....	1887
ALBERT HEAD, Speaker House of Representatives, Greene county.	
FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State, Butler county	1886
DANIEL W. SMITH, Deputy Secretary of State, Shelby county.	
JOHN L. BROWN, Auditor of State, Lucas county.....	1886
SAMUEL F. STEWART, Deputy Auditor of State, Lucas county.	
VOLTAIRE P. TWOMBLY, Treasurer of State, Van Buren county	1886
JOHN WHITTEN, Deputy Treasurer of State, Van Buren county.	
JOHN W. AKERS, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Linn county	1887
GEORGE H. NICHOLS, Deputy Sup. Public Inst'n, Floyd county.	
GEORGE E. ROBERTS, State Printer, Webster county	1889
L. S. MERCHANT, State Binder, Linn county.....	1889
*WILLIAM L. ALEXANDER, Adjutant General, Lucas county.	
*MRS. S. B. MAXWELL, State Librarian, Guthrie county.	
MISS LUCY STEVENS, { Assistant Librarians.	
MISS BLANCHE MAXWELL, {	
*PARK C. WILSON, State Mine Inspector, Mahaska county.	
*E. R. HUTCHINS, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Polk county.	
*B. W. BLANCHARD, State Inspector of Oils, Dubuque county.	
(Post-Office, Dubuque, Iowa.)	
C. J. BLANCHARD, Dubuque, { Deputy Oil Inspectors.	
R. MORRELL, Dubuque, {	
J. K. MASON, Keokuk, {	
F. R. LAIRD, Des Moines, {	
JOHN BEHRENS, Davenport, {	
*A. W. ALDRICH, Fish Commissioner, Jones county.	
(Post-Office, Anamosa, Iowa.)	
*A. A. MOSHER, Assistant Fish Commissioner, Dickinson county.	
(Post-Office, Spirit Lake, Iowa.)	
*MILLIKEN STALKER, State Veterinary Surgeon, Polk county.	
J. C. MILNES, Cedar Rapids, { Ass't Vet. Surgeons.	
R. M. NICHOLSON, Early, {	
*PROF. NATHAN R. LEONARD, Supt. Weights and Measures, Johnson county.	
(Post-Office, Iowa City, Iowa.)	
*PETER A. DEY, Johnson county	1886
*JAMES W. McDILL, Union county	1887
*LORENZO S. COFFIN, Webster county ...	1888
	Railroad Commissioners.

***FRED'K W. HOSSFELD**, Private Secretary to the Governor, Fayette county.

ED WRIGHT, Secretary Capitol Commissioners, Polk county.

ERASTUS G. MORGAN, Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners, Webster county.

J. F. KENNEDY, Secretary State Board of Health, Polk county.

L. F. ANDREWS, Assistant Secretary Board of Health, Polk county.

C. A. WEAVER, Secretary Commission of Pharmacy, Polk county.

J. A. SANFORD, Clerk Executive Council, Polk county.

***Appointed by the Governor.**

NOTE—Where not otherwise stated, the post-office address of State Officers is Des Moines, Iowa.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.

U. S. CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

HON. SAMUEL F. MILLER, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

HON. DAVID BREWER, U. S. Circuit Judge, Leavenworth, Kansas.

HON. J. M. LOVE, U. S. District Judge, Southern District, Keokuk, Iowa.

HON. O. P. SHIRAS, U. S. District Judge, Northern District, Dubuque, Iowa.

HON. D. O. FINCH, U. S. Attorney, Southern District, Des Moines, Iowa.

HON. T. P. MURPHY, U. S. Attorney, Northern District, Sioux City, Iowa.

E. R. MASON, Clerk U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. J. VAN DUZEE, Clerk U. S. Circuit and District Court, Northern District, Dubuque, Iowa.

H. K. LOVE, Clerk U. S. District Court, Southern District, Des Moines, Iowa.

ED. CAMPBELL, JR., U. S. Marshal, Southern District, Fairfield, Iowa.

WM. M. DESMOND, U. S. Marshal, Northern District, Clinton, Iowa.

U. S. PENSION AGENT.

HON. JACOB RICH, Des Moines, Iowa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

Second District—W. C. THOMPSON, Davenport, Iowa.

A. R. DIXON, Stamp Deputy, Davenport.

J. W. CHEEK, Stamp Deputy, Des Moines.

S. E. WOLCOTT, 1st Div. Deputy, Davenport.

A. J. HERSHIRE, 2d Div. Deputy, Iowa City.

THOMAS HOOKER, 3d Div. Deputy, Des Moines.

J. C. LANGE, 4th Div. Deputy, Council Bluffs.

Third District—BYRON WEBSTER, Dubuque.

JOHN W. HALPIN, Deputy, Dubuque.

FRANK CONRICK, Deputy, Dubuque.

L. F. NELSON, Deputy, Decorah.

T. O. WALKER, Deputy, Marshalltown.

M. MILLER, Deputy, Carroll.

A. S. GARRETSON, Deputy, Sioux City.

Fourth District—A. H. KUHLEMEIER, Burlington, Iowa.

E. S. PHELPS, Deputy in charge of collector's office, Burlington, Iowa.

JOHN J. NORTON, Division Deputy.

JOHN J. CURRIER, Local Deputy, Keokuk.

N. M. IVES, Local Deputy, Ottumwa.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

M. D. McHENRY, Receiver U. S. Land Office, Des Moines.

F. G. CLARKE, Register U. S. Land Office, Des Moines.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.....Dubuque
(Term expires 1891.)

JAMES F. WILSON.....Fairfield
(Term expires 1890.)

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

	Population of Dist. 1885.
<i>First District</i> —B. J. HALL, Burlington.....	150,214
<i>Second District</i> —J. H. MURPHY, Davenport	165,262
<i>Third District</i> —D. B. HENDERSON, Dubuque	146,195
<i>Fourth District</i> —WILLIAM E. FULLER, West Union.....	141,681
<i>Fifth District</i> —BEN T. FREDERICK, Marshalltown	152,516
<i>Sixth District</i> —J. B. WEAVER, Bloomfield.....	147,209
<i>Seventh District</i> —E. H. CONGER, Des Moines	160,025
<i>Eighth District</i> —W. P. HEPBURN, Clarinda.....	151,967
<i>Ninth District</i> —JOSEPH LYMAN, Council Bluffs.....	173,256
<i>Tenth District</i> —A. J. HOLMES, Boone.....	164,806
<i>Eleventh District</i> —ISAAC S. STRUBLE, Le Mars.....	200,849
(Terms of all Representatives in Congress expire March 4, 1887.)	

The 47th Congress (1882) provided that after March 4, 1883, the House of Representatives be composed of 325 members, apportioned among the several States under the 10th general census (1880). This gave the State of Iowa eleven Representatives.

Under the State census of 1885, the basis of representation would be one for every 159,452 inhabitants.

TOTAL 1,753,980.

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

AUSTIN ADAMS, Chief Justice, Dubuque.	1887
WILLIAM H. SEEVERS, Judge, Oskaloosa.	1888
JOSEPH R. REED, Judge, Council Bluffs.	1889
JAMES H. ROTHROCK, Judge, Cedar Rapids ...	1890
JOSEPH M. BECK, Judge, Ft. Madison.	1891
A. J. BAKER, Attorney-General, Appanoose county	1886
GILBERT B. PRAY, Clerk Supreme Court, Hamilton county.	

(Term expires January 2, 1887.)

CHRISTOPHER T. JONES, Deputy Clerk Supreme Court, Washington county.

EZRA C. EBERSOLE, Reporter Supreme Court, Tama county.

(P. O. Toledo, Tama county. Term expires January 2, 1887.)

DISTRICT COURTS.

JUDGES.

First Judicial District—ABRAHAM H. STUTSMAN, Burlington, Des Moines county.

Second Judicial District—EDWARD L. BURTON, Ottumwa, Wapello county.

Third Judicial District—JOHN W. HARVEY, Leon, Decatur county.

Fourth Judicial District—CHARLES H. LEWIS, Cherokee, Cherokee county.

Fifth Judicial District—WILLIAM H. MCHENRY, Des Moines, Polk county.

Sixth Judicial District—J. KELLEY JOHNSON, Oskaloosa, Mahaska county.

Seventh Judicial District—WALTER I. HAYES, Clinton, Clinton county.

Eighth Judicial District—JAMES D. GIFFEN, Marion, Linn county.

Ninth Judicial District—CARL F. COUCH, Waterloo, Black Hawk county.

Tenth Judicial District—L. O. HATCH, McGregor, Clayton county.

Eleventh Judicial District—H. C. HENDERSON, Marshalltown, Marshall county.

(The term of office of above Judges expires December 31, 1886).

NOTE—The postoffice address of all officers, where not otherwise stated, is Des Moines.

Twelfth Judicial District—GEORGE W. RUDDICK, Waverly, Bremer county.

Thirteenth Judicial District—C. F. LOOFBOUROW, Atlantic, Cass county.

Fourteenth Judicial District—LOT THOMAS, Storm Lake, Buena Vista county.

(The terms of office for the 12th, 13th and 14th districts expire December 31, 1888).

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

First Judicial District—D. N. SPRAGUE, Keokuk, Lee county.

Second Judicial District—SAMUEL JONES, Bloomfield, Davis county.

Third Judicial District—JAMES P. FLICK, Bedford, Taylor county.

Fourth Judicial District—STEPHEN M. MARSH, Sioux City, Woodbury county.

Fifth Judicial District—A. W. WILKINSON, Winterset, Madison county.

Sixth Judicial District—JOHN A. DONNELL, Sigourney, Keokuk county.

Seventh Judicial District—M. V. GANNON, Davenport, Scott county.

Eighth Judicial District—J. H. PRESTON, Cedar Rapids, Linn county.

Ninth Judicial District—JAMES H. SHIELDS, Dubuque, Dubuque county.

Tenth Judicial District—CYRUS WELLINGTON, Decorah, Winneshiek county.

Eleventh Judicial District—JOHN L. STEVENS, Ames, Story county.

(The terms of office of above District Attorneys expire January 7, 1887).

Twelfth Judicial District—JOHN C. SHERWIN, Mason City, Cerro Gordo county.

Thirteenth Judicial District—A. B. THORNELL, Sidney, Fremont county.

Fourteenth Judicial District—J. W. CORY, Spirit Lake, Dickinson county.

(The terms of office for the 12th, 13th and 14th districts expire December 31, 1888).

CIRCUIT COURTS.

JUDGES.

First Judicial District, First Circuit—W. J. JEFFRIES, Mt. Pleasant, Henry county. *Second Circuit*—C. H. PHELPS, Burlington, Des Moines county.

Second Judicial District—H. C. TRAVERSE, Bloomfield, Davis county, and DELL STUART, Charlton, Lucas county.

Third Judicial District—JOHN CHANEY, Osceola, Clarke county.

Fourth Judicial District, First Circuit—DANIEL D. MCCALLUM, Sibley, Osceola county. *Second Circuit*—GEO. W. WAKEFIELD, Sioux City, Woodbury county.

Fifth Judicial District, First Circuit—JOSIAH GIVEN, Des Moines, and JOHN H. HENDERSON, Indianola. *Second Circuit*—STEPHEN A. CALLVERT, Adel, Dallas county.

Sixth Judicial District, First Circuit—W. R. LEWIS, Montezuma, Poweshiek county. *Second Circuit*—GEORGE W. CROZIER, Knoxville, Marion county.

Seventh Judicial District, First Circuit—A. J. LEFFINGWELL, Lyons, Clinton county. *Second Circuit*—NATHANIEL FRENCH, Davenport, Scott county.

Eighth Judicial District—CHRISTIAN HEDGES, Marengo, Iowa county.

Ninth Judicial District—W. H. UTT, Dubuque, Dubuque county.

Tenth Judicial District—C. T. GRANGER, Waukon, Allamakee county.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT
MAP

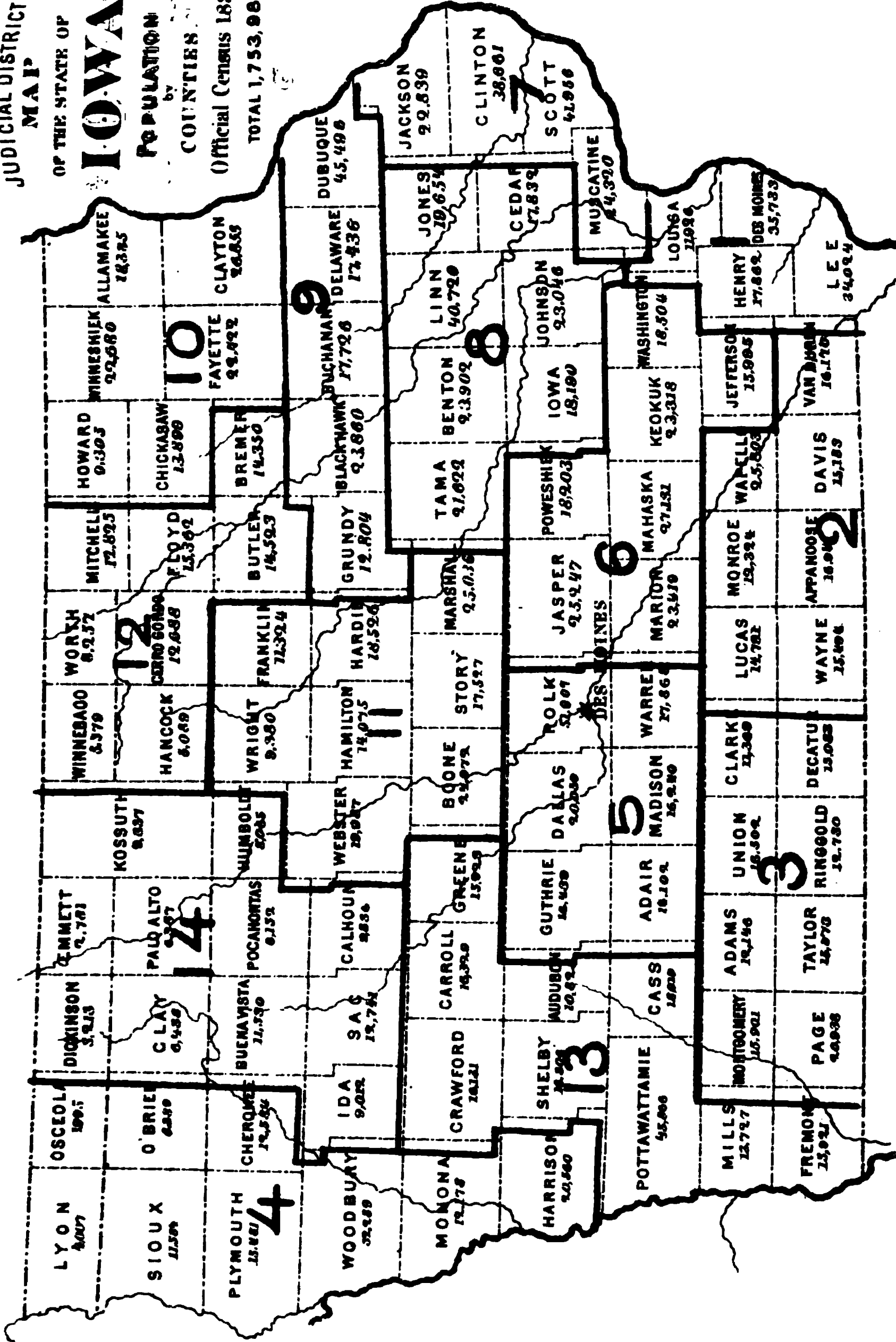
OF THE STATE OF

IOWA

POPULATION
by
COUNTIES

(Official Census 1885)

TOTAL 1,753,980.



- Eleventh Judicial District*—D. D. MIRACLE, Webster City, Hamilton county.
- Twelfth Judicial District*—J. B. CLELAND, Osage, Mitchell county.
- Thirteenth Judicial District*—J. P. CONNER, Denison, Crawford county.
- Fourteenth Judicial District*—J. H. MACOMBER, Ida Grove, Ida county.

The terms of office of all the Circuit Judges, except Judge Henderson, expire December 31, 1888.

The boundaries of the circuits are the same as the boundaries of the judicial districts, except the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th districts, which are respectively divided into two circuits.

The 2d district, and 1st circuit, 5th district, have two judges each.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

JUDGES.

- Cedar Rapids*—JOHN T. STONEMAN.
- Council Bluffs*—E. E. AYLESWORTH.
- Keokuk*—HENRY BANK, JR.

POPULATION OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, 1885.

First Judicial District.....	99,545
Second Judicial District.....	116,706
Third Judicial District.....	120,642
Fourth Judicial District.....	121,067
Fifth Judicial District.....	136,606
Sixth Judicial District	151,817
Seventh Judicial District.....	127,776
Eighth Judicial District.....	164,966
Ninth Judicial District.....	117,322
Tenth Judicial District.....	113,494
Eleventh Judicial District.....	140,827
Twelfth Judicial District.....	88,678
Thirteenth Judicial District.....	169,047
Fourteenth Judicial District.....	85,492

LEGISLATIVE.

**A List of the Members of the Twenty-First General Assembly, by
Districts, etc.**

ALSO RULES GOVERNING THE SENATE

AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

· MEMBERS OF SENATE—1886.

Geach	Des Moines ..	Polk	Lawyer	Ohio	40 19	Married ..	Capt. 29 O. I. Co. 133 O.	47 18	West 7 St.
Scott	Nevada	Story	St. A. Br'd'er ..	Ohio	41 20	Married ..	2 & 23 Ia. Inf. Co.	14 17	West 17 St.
Iderwood ..	Kidora	Hardin	Physician	Ohio	52 26	Married ..	Asst. Surg. 13 Iowa Inf.	22 N W cor. 3 & Wal.	
G. Donnan ..	Independence ..	Buehanan ..	Lawyer	N. Y.	51 20	Married ..	1st Lt. & Brev. Maj. 27	33	Cor. 11 & Cap. Av.
Buller	Logan	Harrison ..	Lawyer	Ohio	50 23	Married ..	.....	27	Aborn.
Knigh	Dubuque	Dubuque ..	Lawyer	Irol'nd ..	47 23	Married ..	Priv. 2 and 2 Mile. Inf.	32	Kirkwood.
Hayles	Elkader	Clayton ..	Druggist	Ind	45 22	Married ..	.....	17	Capital Hotel.
Weber	Clarion	Wright	Lawyer	Wis	36 19	Married ..	.....	43	1222 E. Sycamore.
Parrott	Waterloo	Blo'k Ha'k ..	Editor	N. Y.	48 20	Married ..	.....	40	Kirkwood.
M. Whaley ..	Aplington ..	Butler	Grain D'r	N. Y.	47 15	Married ..	Capt. Co. K. 17 N. Y. Vols.	31	Hawkeye House.
Enrie	Waukon	Alamakee ..	Physician	Penn	52 20	Married ..	Col. 70 U. S. col'd Inf.	39	Capital Hotel.
Sweeney	Osage	Mitchell ..	Lawyer	Penn	40 20	Married ..	Serg. 27 Iowa Inf.	34	1721 E. Locust.
Burdick	Decorah	Winn'ah'k ..	Banker	Penn	48 22	Married ..	Capt. Co. D. & Iowa Cav.	18	Kirkwood.
D. Glass	Mason City ..	Cerro G'rdo ..	Lawyer	Ohio	39 20	Married ..	.....	43	731 E. Locust.
Reiniger	Charles City ..	Floyd	Lawyer	Ohio	50 22	Married ..	Capt. 7 Iowa Inf.	44	Kirkwood.
Poyner	Montour	Tama	Farmer	Conn	54 24	Married ..	.....	37	N W cor. 3 & Wal.
Whiting	Whiting	Monona	Farmer	N. Y.	44 23	Married ..	.....	39	Capital Hotel.
C. Chubb	Algona	Kosuth	Farmer	Wis	45 29	Married ..	Priv. Co. E 3 Wis. Inf.	13	Capital Hotel.
Deal	Carroll	Carroll	Real Est	N. Y.	41 19	Married ..	Priv. Co. C. 86 Ind. Inf.	42	Kirkwood.
Barrett	Sheldon	O'Brien	Lawyer	N. Y.	40 23	Married ..	1st Lt 28 Ia. Inf. & Div.		
Robinson	Storm Lake ..	Bu'na Vi'ka ..	Lawyer	Illinois ..	43 16	Married ..	Q'r-master--rank Col.	35	910 E. Sycamore.
							Priv. Co. H. 115 Ill. Inf.	33	Kirkwood.

NOTE.--The above named Senators marked thus : *, are hold-over Senators. † Accompanied by wife.

OFFICERS OF SENATE

OFFICERS OF SENATE

Martin, P. J. Merkle, Wm. Pintner, Robert Blizzard, E. Roberts, John Sims.
George E. Stephens, J. M. Scott, C. B. Underwood, Arthur Weber.

SENATE RULES.

ORDER OF DAILY BUSINESS.

After the journal is read, the following order shall govern:

1. Presentation of petitions or memorials.
2. Introduction of bills.
3. Resolutions.
4. Communications on the President's table, including House messages.
5. Reports of Standing Committees, in the order in which they stand in the rules, except the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.
6. Reports of Select Committees.
7. Third reading of bills.
8. Bills, other matters, and unfinished business before the Senate.
9. General orders of the day.

STANDING RULES.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate is adjourned, and call the Senate to order; and if a quorum be present, he shall direct the journals of the preceding day to be read, and mistakes, if any, corrected. He shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially ordered.

2. The Senate shall, at its pleasure, elect a President *pro tem.*, who shall hold his office during the remaining portion of the time for which the President was elected; and when the President shall from any cause be absent, the President *pro tem.* shall preside, except when the chair is filled by appointment by the President.

3. There shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, at each session of the Senate, to hold their positions during such session, but

subject to be discharged by the President of the Senate for inefficiency or continued misbehavior, or other reasons in his judgment justifying such discharge, two paper-folders and six messengers for the Senate. And the President may appoint other messengers in the place of any discharged.

4. One fourth of the members may have a call of the Senate, and absent members sent for.

5. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. President, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities, and the imputation of improper motives.

6. When the vote is taken *viva voce*, questions shall be distinctly put in this form, viz: "As many as are of the opinion (as the case may be) say 'aye.'" And after the affirmative voice is expressed: "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the President doubt, or a division be called for, the Senate shall divide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterward those in the negative.

7. Every member present when a question is put shall vote, unless he shall, for special cause, be excused by a vote of the Senate; but no member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is directly and personally interested, or in any case where he was not present when his name was called in the taking of the vote. *Provided*, that any member who was absent by leave of the Senate may vote at any time before the result is announced.

8. All motions (except to adjourn, postpone or commit,) shall be reduced to writing, if required by any member of the Senate. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover; *provided*, the same has not been amended by the Senate and that no amendment is pending thereto.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are named; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

10. A motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, and all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided—whether an appeal or otherwise—without debate.

11. The previous question shall be in this form: “Shall the main question be now put?” It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon pending amendments and then upon the main question.

12. Any member may call for a division of a question, which shall be divided, if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that one being taken away substantive propositions shall remain for the decision of the Senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendments nor a motion to strike out and insert.

13. When a motion or question has been decided, any member having voted with the prevailing side may move a reconsideration, on the same or next business day.

14. A motion to print any paper presented to the Senate may, on motion, be referred to the Committee on Printing, whose duty it shall be to report on the propriety of printing.

15. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by leave. Every bill shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; but no bill shall have its second and third readings on the same day, without a suspension of this rule; and every bill shall express in its title the object of the bill.

16. Before the same is presented, there shall be endorsed on each petition the subject matter thereof, and on each bill, the title thereof, and in either case the name of the Senator presenting the same. In presenting a petition, the Senator shall state from his place in the Senate Chamber the subject matter to which such petition relates.

17. The first reading of a bill shall be for information, and if objection be made to it, the question shall be, “Shall the bill be rejected?” If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its second reading without further question.

18. Upon the second reading of a bill or joint resolution, the President shall state it as ready for commitment, amendment, or en-

grossment, and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or a committee of the whole. If to a committee of the whole, the Senate shall determine on what day. But if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, it shall be in order for its third reading at any time after that day. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read.

19. When a question is lost on engrossing a bill for a third reading on a particular day, it shall not preclude a question to engross it for a third reading on a different day. After a third reading of a bill or joint resolution, no amendment (except to fill blanks), shall be received, except by unanimous consent of the members present; and the vote on its final passage shall be immediately taken without debate.

20. A bill or joint resolution may be committed at any time previous to its third reading.

21. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

22. On the return of a bill from the House, with an amendment, it shall be placed with the third reading of bills, unless the Senate shall otherwise order. On the question of adopting the amendment the vote shall be taken as on the final passage of the bill; and if the amendment be adopted by a constitutional majority, no further vote is necessary.

23. All bills introduced, except local or legalizing bills, shall be printed, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, and committees may order to be printed, any bills under consideration by them, and any substitutes for bills or resolutions reported by them.

24. It shall be in order for the Committees on Engrossed and Enrolled bills, on Rules and on Printing to report at any time, when no member is addressing the Senate.

25. When any order of the day is not proceeded with on the day assigned, it shall stand as a general order on each succeeding day until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered, but its consideration cannot be moved until that order of business is reached, when it shall be taken up in the order of its file.

26. When the pending question is interrupted by a "Special Order," it shall, upon the disposal of the special order, be before the Senate in the same stage as if it had not been so interrupted.

27. Committees are permitted to employ clerks by the majority vote of the whole committee. The clerk shall be selected by such vote, and in like manner may be discharged for inefficiency or when the services of the clerk become unnecessary.

28. Clerks of Senate committees, when not engaged in duties pertaining to such committees or work assigned them by the committee chairman, shall be subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, for any labor connected with the duties of his position or his assistants.

29. All reports of committees on bills or resolutions shall be made in duplicate and be accompanied with the original bill or resolution to which the report relates.

30. When a vote is taken in any committee upon any bill or resolution before it or on any motion relating to the merits thereof, no person shall be present except the members and clerk of said committee, unless otherwise ordered by the committee.

31. Smoking in the Senate Chamber is hereby prohibited. And any officer or employe who shall indulge in smoking while on duty in the Senate Chamber or doorways leading thereto, shall thereby subject himself to liability of discharge.

32. Admission to the floor of the Senate Chamber shall be granted by the door-keeper to the Governor and his Private Secretary, members and officers of the House of Representatives, officers of State and their deputies, judges of the several Courts, Capitol Commissioners, ex-members of the Legislature, ex-officers of State, and the regular reporters of the Senate and clerks of committees. No persons, except those herein specified, shall be admitted, except upon the special permission of the President of the Senate, or of a member of the Senate. And no person shall be permitted by members, or otherwise, to come upon the floor of the Senate to solicit or influence Senators in legislation or their action; or to sell any article or to solicit subscriptions.

33. In case of disturbances or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the presiding officer shall have the power to order the same cleared.

34. Before acting on executive business, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared, by direction of the President, of all persons except mem-

bers, the Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms; the members enjoined to observe secrecy, and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms to be sworn.

85. When an adjournment has been ordered by a vote of the Senate, and before the adjournment is declared by the President of the Senate, it shall be in order for the chairman of the several standing committees to announce in open Senate the time and place of meeting of their respective committees.

86. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or suspended, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except an order fixing the hour to which the Senate shall stand adjourned.

87. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules or orders of the Senate, and Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

88. The duties of the officers and employes of the Senate are as stated in the paragraphs relating thereto, and appended to these rules.

The SECRETARY of the Senate shall have charge of the Secretary's desk, and shall see that no one is permitted therein except himself and those assisting him. He shall be responsible for the custody and safe-keeping of all bills, resolutions and other matters laid before or introduced in the Senate, except while the same are in the possession of the committee to whom the same shall have been referred, and when delivering the same to said committee he shall take a proper receipt therefor. He shall see that the Journal of each day's proceedings is correctly and fully kept, and fully made up before the next day's session, and be responsible for its safe-keeping. He shall have control of Room 25, which is assigned to said Secretary for the use of himself and his assistants. He shall endorse on every bill or joint or concurrent resolution, the date of its introduction and by what Senator, or of its receipt from the House, and also what action relating thereto is taken by the Senate. The Assistant Secretaries shall be under his direction, and he shall assign them their several duties in connection with the work of the Secretary's desk.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS shall wear the appropriate badge of his office, shall attend the Senate during its sessions, shall aid in the en-

forcement of order, under the direction of the President of the Senate; shall execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with such process, issued by the authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the presiding officer; shall see that the rule prohibiting smoking in the Senate Chamber is strictly enforced; shall, upon the request of any member, have the Senate Chamber lighted up during any evening within the session, except Sunday, to an hour not later than 10 P. M.; shall see that no person, except those authorized so to do, disturbs or interferes with the desks of the members or with the books, papers, etc., thereat; shall see that the printed bills are properly distributed and filed upon the desks of Senators; shall have charge of the files in the Senate bill room, and shall see that no copy of bill is given out except to or upon the order of the President, a Senator, or State officer; shall see that an additional door-keeper is detailed for duty at the Senate Chamber, upon each day within the session, except Sunday, from 8:30 A. M. to 10 P. M., but should no member of the Senate desire to occupy the chamber to that hour, the detail may be relieved at 9 P. M.; shall have charge of the messengers of the Senate and see that they severally perform their duties, and shall promptly report to the President of the Senate any inefficiency or violations of duty on the part of said messengers.

The DOOR-KEEPER of the Senate, shall wear his appropriate badge of office, shall have special charge of the main door of the Chamber during the sittings of the Senate, and shall see that the other doors of the Chamber are properly attended to, shall have general charge and oversight of the additional door-keepers of the Senate, shall detail such of the additional door-keepers for such such general or special duties as the Sergeant-at-Arms may deem proper or necessary for the efficiency of the Senate and the protection of property within the Chamber, shall see that the rule relating to admission to the floor of the Chamber is strictly enforced, shall, ten minutes before the opening of each session of the Senate, see that the floor is cleared of all persons not entitled to occupy the same during the session, shall attend to seating visitors, and shall announce all committees and messages from the Governor or House.

The JANITORS of the House shall have charge, under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the cloak and retiring rooms adjoining the Chamber, and shall see that the same are kept in proper order.

The **Messengers** of the Senate shall attend the Senate during its sittings, and perform the duties generally devolving on like employes. While the Senate is sitting, two of their number shall be detailed for service in front of the Secretary's desk. The messengers shall be under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms while the Senate is not sitting, and shall attend to such duties as he may assign them.

JOINT RULES.

1. In every case of disagreement between the two Houses, if either House requests a conference, and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other House shall appoint a committee to confer therewith upon the subject of their disagreement. They shall meet at a convenient time, to be agreed upon by their chairmen, and having conferred freely, each shall report to their respective House the result of their conference. In case of agreement, the report shall be first made, with the papers referred accompanying it, to the disagreeing House, and there acted upon; and such action shall be immediately reported by the Clerk to the other House, the papers referred accompanying the message. In case of disagreement, the papers shall remain with the House which referred them. The agreeing report of a Conference Committee shall be made, read, and signed in duplicate by all the members of the committee, or by a majority of those of each House, one of the duplicates being retained by the committee of each House. Should either House disagree to the report of the committee, such House shall appoint a second committee, and request a further conference, which shall be acceded to by the other House before adhering. The motion for a Committee of Conference, and the report of such committee, shall be in order at any time. When both Houses shall have *adhered* to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

2. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House to which it is sent, by the door-keeper thereof, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

3. All messages between the two Houses shall be communicated by the Secretary or Chief Clerk, or their respective assistants.

4. When a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated, and the fact of its origin shall be certified by the endorsement of the Secretary or Clerk thereof.

5. When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, who shall be a Standing Committee for that purpose, and who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the Houses, correct any errors therein, and make report thereof forthwith to their respective Houses.

6. After the report, each bill shall be signed, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and then by the President of the Senate, in the presence of their respective Houses.

7. After the bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approval, and they shall forthwith report the day of presentation, which shall be entered upon the journal of the House in which the bill originated.

8. All orders, resolutions, or memorials, or other votes, which are to be presented to the Governor for his approval, shall be enrolled, examined, signed, and presented in the same manner as bills.

9. When any bill, joint resolution, or memorial, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice of said rejection shall be given to the House which passed the same.

10. When a bill, resolution or memorial, which shall have passed one House is rejected in the other, it shall not be again introduced during the session without five days' notice, and leave of two-thirds of the members voting thereon.

11. Each House shall transmit to the other, with any bill, resolution, or memorial, all papers upon which the same shall be founded.

12. When any report, bill, or resolution shall be ordered printed, by either House, without stating the number, three hundred copies shall be printed for the use of both Houses; but when any bill or resolution which may have passed one House, is ordered printed by the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than the House making the order shall determine.

13. It shall be the duty of the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Senate, when any document, except bills and resolutions, is ordered to be printed in their respective Houses, forthwith to communicate such order to the other House.

14. In all elections in Joint Convention of the two Houses, the names of all the members shall be arranged in alphabetical order, and they shall be called upon to vote in the order in which they stand arranged.

15. That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Claims in each House to keep a book of record, in which shall be entered each claim for money against the State referred to them, whether presented in favor of private persons, or municipal or other corporations, entering therein the name of the claimant, the amount of the claim, and the grounds thereof, with a note of the evidence offered in support of the same, and the final conclusion of the committee thereon.

2d. At the close of the session, said book of record shall be deposited with the Auditor of State, to be kept by him; and he shall provide an index, showing the names of the claimants recorded therein.

3d. At any subsequent session the same shall be delivered when desired to the like committee having jurisdiction of such claims, and shall always be open to the examination of the said Committee of either House.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means.—Senators Hutchison, Burdick, Stephens, Barrett, Deal, Chambers, Parrott, Poyneer, Scott, McCoy, Sutton, Duncan, Henderson, Bloom and Whiting. Room 28.

Judiciary.—Senators Robinson, Miles, Woolson, McCoy, Glass, Sweeney, Clark, Reiniger, Carson, Gatch, Wilkin, Doud, Knight, Wolfe, and Casey. Room 22.

Appropriations.—Senators Sutton, Burdick, Woolson, Young, Donnan, Hutchison, Glass, Robinson, Barrett, Scott, Chambers, Bolter, Schmidt and Whiting. Room 28.

Railroads.—Senators Sweeney, Young, McCoy, Chambers, Poyneer, Burdick, Parrott, McDonough, Glass, Deal, Doud, Miles, Cheseboro, Dodge, and Gault. Room 21.

Insurance.—Senators McCoy, Glass, Deal, Young, Miles, Parrott, Carson, Henderson, and Earle. Room 16.

Suppression of Intemperance.—Senators Clark, Glass, Sweeney, Chambers, Underwood, Donnan, Caldwell, Woolson, Chubb, Schmidt and Johnson. Room 18.

Schools.—Senators Glass, Woolson, Stephens, Clark, McCoy, Deal, Doud, Carson, Chambers, Bayless, and Henderson. Room 19.

Agriculture.—Senators Poyneer, Duncan, Chubb, Scott, McDonough, Reiniger, Chambers, Deal, McCoy, Whiting, Hendrie, Cheseboro and Carr. Room 23.

Highways.—Senators Duncan, Barrett, Gatch, Scott, Poyneer, McDonough, Parrott, Deal, Doud, Earle and Ryder. Room 18.

Mines and Mining.—Senators Miles, Young, McCoy, Gatch, Doud, Scott, Hutchison, Sweeney, Cassatt, Gault and Dooley. Room 17.

Commerce.—Senators Young, Woolson, Clark, Poyneer, Wilkin, Bloom and Bolter. Room 21.

Elections.—Senators Woolson, Gatch, Wilkin, McCoy and Johnson. Room 23.

Banks.—Senators Burdick, Chambers, Whaley, Deal, Sweeney, Hutchison, Reiniger, Cassatt and Bloom. Room 16.

Municipal Corporations.—Senators Parrott, Gatch, Carson, McCoy, Hutchison, Doud, Sutton, Knight, Dodge, Schmidt and Bloom. Room 19.

Normal Schools.—Senators Barrett, Caldwell, Stephens, Cassatt and Hendrie. Room 19.

County and Township Organizations.—Senators McCoy, Clark, Wilkin, Chambers, Weber, Bolter and Wolfe. Room 16.

Judicial Districts.—Senators Carson, Miles, Barrett, Clark, Robinson, McCoy, Sutton, Woolson, Gatch, Reiniger, Knight and Johnson. Room 22.

Congressional Districts.—Senators Caldwell, Clark, Hutchison, Parrott and Casey. Room 20.

Senatorial Districts.—Senators Barrett, Burdick, Stephens, Wilkin, and Dooley. Room 20.

Representative Districts.—Senators Chubb, Deal, Weber, Miles, and Cassatt. Room 17.

Claims.—Senators Wilkin, Woolson, Burdick, Bloom, and Henderson. Room 23.

Constitutional Amendments.—Senators Chambers, Underwood, Clark, Glass, Hendrie, Bolter, and Earle. Room 19.

Retrenchment.—Senators Donnan, Barrett, Reiniger, Wilkin, Weber, Deal, Schmidt, Cassatt, and Ryder. Room 19.

Public Buildings.—Senators Scott, Gatch, Carson, Woolson, McCoy, Ryder, and Bloom. Room 20.

Compensation Public Officers.—Senators Gatch, Barrett, Sutton, Chubb, and Dodge. Room 18.

Private Corporations.—Senators Miles, Stephens, Wilkin, Whaley, Weber, Caldwell, Wolfe, Bolter, and Dodge. Room 17.

Manufactures.—Senators Stephens, McCoy, Hutchison, Sutton, and Henderson. Room 20.

Federal Relations.—Senators Chubb, Scott, Wilkin, Weber, Doud, Johnson, and Schmidt. Room 19.

Medicine, Surgery, Hygiene and Pharmacy.—Senators Caldwell, Underwood, Glass, Bolter, Earle, Wilkin, Sutton and Bayless. Room 26.

Printing.—Senators Parrott, Young, Doud, Gault, and Dodge. Room 29.

Library.—Senators Bloom, Knight, and Robinson. Library.

Military.—Senators Whaley, Sweeney, Reiniger, Deal, and Johnson. Room 29.

State University.—Senators Weber, Barrett, Burdick, Wilkin, and Knight. Room 29.

Agricultural College.—Senators Young, Parrott, Carson, Poyneer, and Whiting. Room 29.

Hospitals for the Insane.—Senators Caldwell, Underwood, Stephens, Reiniger, and Bolter. Room 26.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Senators Wilkin, Whaley, Hutchison, and Gault. Room 29.

College for the Blind.—Senators Deal, Duncan, Sweeney, Stephens, and Dodge. Room 29.

Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.—Senators Underwood, Barrett, McDonough, Bolter, and Bloom. Room 21.

Orphans' Home.—Senators Reiniger, McDonough, Parrott, Doud, and Dooley. Room 17.

Penitentiary.—Senators Doud, Gatch, Chubb, Whaley and Cheseboro. Room 16.

Reform Schools.—Senators Stephens, Whaley, Sweeney, Weber and Johnson. Room 16.

Fish and Game.—Senators Whaley, Doud, Poyneer, Deal and Dooley. Room 26.

Horticulture and Forestry.—Senators Scott, Whiting and Hendrie. Room 26.

Internal Improvements.—Senators Ryder, Carr and Reiniger. Room 26.

Public Lands.—Senators Whiting, Barrett and Bolter. Room 26.

Rules.—Senators Woolson, Donnan, Young, Clark and Knight. Room 18.

Engrossed Bills.—Senators Johnson, Underwood and Weber. Room 24.

Enrolled Bills.—Senators Deal, Parrott and Cassatt. Room 24.

Labor.—Senators Woolson, Young, Poyneer, Caldwell, Dodge, Parrott, Cheseboro, Miles and Hendrie. Room 23.

Suffrage.—Senators McDonough, Clark, Barrett, Chubb, Chambers, Stephens, Wolfe, Casey and Bayless. Room 16.

REVISION OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. President:

Your committee on rules beg leave to report, that the committee has had under consideration the propriety and practicability of revising the committees and the number of their membership, as by the Senate resolution directed, and has directed me to present the following report :

The committee are of the opinion that it is practically impossible to avoid the conflicts attending committee meetings, while the list of the standing committees remains at the present number. In the opinion of your committee the list can be considerably reduced in number, with advantage in point of efficiency and rapidity of work. And also that the membership on the committees is capable of a considerable reduction with like advantageous result.

Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that the Senate recommend for the standing committees after the present session the following list with membership as below stated, viz :

Committees to consist of thirteen members each : Ways and Means, Judiciary and Appropriations.

Committees to consist of eleven members each : Agriculture, Railways and Congressional Districts.

Committees to consist of nine members each ; Schools, Educational Institutions, Charitable Institutions, Suppression of Intemperance, Cities and Towns, Mines and Mining and Labor.

Committees to consist of seven members each : Federal Relations, Highways, Retrenchment and Reform, Elections, Insurance, Banks, Commerce, Penitentiary and Pardons, Constitutional Amendments and Suffrage, Senatorial and Representative Districts.

Committees to consist of five members each : Claims, Public Buildings, Corporations, Manufactures, Public Health, Military, Rules and Compensation of Public Officers.

Committees to consist of three members each : Printing, Horticulture and Forestry, Fish and Game, Public Lands, Library, Engrossed Bills and Enrolled Bills.

This will make a list of thirty-eight standing committees, with a total membership of 266 members. The list of present standing committees includes fifty committees with a total membership of 345.

In this list your committee has formed the new committee on "Educational Institutions" out of the present committees on "State University, Agricultural College and Normal School. This new committee is intended to take the place of the three last named. Your committee has also formed the new committee on "Charitable Institutions" out of the present committees on Hospitals for the Insane, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, College for the Blind, Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Orphans' Home and Industrial School. This new committee is intended to take the place of the six committees last above named. Your committee believes the remaining changes which are hereby recommended, will sufficiently appear on examination of the list.

Your committee recommends that the list above reported be adopted, so far as this Senate has the power to adopt the same, as the standing committees for future sessions, and that the Senate recommend such list to the next session, and that such list be printed in the forthcoming edition of rules, etc., of the present Senate, with such recommendation.

Your committee are constrained to suggest the above action, from the consideration that unless some action is by this Senate taken in the direction suggested, the President of the next Senate will find himself as the President of this Senate found himself, with the standing committee list as large in membership and number of committees as now, and with no authority in himself to revise the list ; while the Senate in the opening days previous to the Lieut-Governor taking the chair will scarcely have, even if it undertook the task, the opportunity to initiate and complete the revision in time for announcement of the committees.

Respectfully submitted,

Jno. S. Woolson,

Chairman.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—1886.

37	Marion
38	Maheke
39	Keokuk
40	Washington
41	Louisa
42	Muscatine
43	Scott
44	Scott
45	Cedar
46	Johnson
47	Johnson
48	Iowa
49	Poweshiek
50	Jasper
51	Jasper
52	Polk
53	Polk
54	Dallas
55	Guthrie
56	Harrison
57	Boone
58	Story
59	Marshall
60	Tama
61	Benton
62	Linn
63	Linn
64	Jones
65	Clinton
66	Clinton
67	Jackson
68	Dubuque
69	Dubuque
70	Delaware
71	Buchanan
72	Black Hawk
73	Grundy
74	Hardin
75	Hamilton
76	Webster
77	Woodbury
78	Bulwer
79	Bremer
80	Fayette
81	Clayton
82	Clayton
83	Allamakee
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MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

OFFICERS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Little, D. P. Andrus, James E. McMullen.
Craig Turton.

RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DUTY OF THE SPEAKER.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day ; shall immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose ; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit : "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say 'aye,'" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say 'no.'" If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall be divided. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative.

5. The Speaker shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except that in case of the absence of the regular Speaker, the House may proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tem.*, whose acts shall have the same validity as those of the Speaker.

6. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

7. In all cases of a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker shall vote ; in other cases he shall not be required to vote unless the House is equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal, and in case of such equal division the question shall be lost.

8. All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and attested by the Clerk.

9. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House shall have the power to have the same cleared.

ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

10. After the journal is read, the following order shall govern :

1. Business pending at the last previous adjournment.
2. Petitions or remonstrances to be offered.
3. Reports of Committees :
 - Ways and Means.
 - Judiciary.
 - Agriculture.
 - Railroads.
 - Appropriations.
 - Schools.
 - Cities and Towns.
 - Retrenchment and Reform.
 - Constitutional Amendments.
 - Claims.
 - Compensation of Public Officers.
 - Banks and Banking.
 - Insurance.
 - County and Township Organization.
 - Roads and Highways.
4. Resolutions laid over under Rule 34.
5. Bills to be introduced.
6. Resolutions.
7. Messages and communications on the Speaker's table.
8. Bills and resolutions read a second time.
9. Bills on their passage.
10. Reports in possession of the House, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up in order that the bill may be ordered in.
11. On and after the 10th day of February of each regular session, bills and joint resolutions, which have been read the second time and engrossed, shall be taken up in their proper order at three o'clock in the afternoon of each session, and put up their passage.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

11. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the presiding officer by his title, saying, "Mr.

Speaker," and shall not proceed until he shall be recognized by the Chair, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and shall avoid personalities.

12. When any member in speaking, or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, but may be permitted with leave of the House, to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to; if the decision be in favor of the member so called to order, he is at liberty to proceed. If the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

13. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall designate the member entitled to speak.

14. No member shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the House, nor more than twice until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

15. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out or across the House, or, when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse, nor, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

16. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is personally interested; nor in case where he was not present when the question was put, unless the Speaker again states the question.

17. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, only those members standing in their places shall be counted.

18. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him; but such member must ask to be excused before commencing to take the vote on the main question.

19. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be passed to the desk and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

20. Every motion, except subsidiary or incidental motions, shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desires it, but this exception shall not apply to motions to amend.

21. All bills, resolutions, petitions, memorials, or other papers, shall be accompanied by the name of the member presenting the same, and also the name of the county.

22. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by leave of the House.

23. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but to adjourn ; to lie on the table ; for the previous question ; to postpone to a day certain ; to commit or amend ; to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit or postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend ; and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

24. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order : The Committee of the Whole House ; a Standing Committee ; a Select Committee.

25. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, or the House voting.

26. The previous question shall always be in this form : "Shall the main question now be put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and to bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments, and then upon the main question, except that the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall have ten minutes in which to close the discussion before the vote is taken. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to seconding the same, a call of the House shall be in order ; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

27. . Motions to lie on the table, to adjourn, and for the previous question, shall be decided without debate.

28. When a question is postponed indefinitely, it shall not be again acted upon during the session.

29 Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct, that one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the discussion of the House. A motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible.

30. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

31. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

32. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member, voting on the prevailing side, to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or succeeding day, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

33. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

34. A proposition requesting information from the Governor, Secretary, or any other State officer, shall lie on the table one day, for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after the reports are called for from the Select Committee, and, when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

35. Any five members, if the Speaker be in the Chair, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

36. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically, except that "Mr. Speaker" shall be called last.

37. No member shall absent himself from the services of the House without leave, unless he be sick, or unable to attend.

38. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted, after which the names of the absentees shall again be called over, and the Sergeant at-Arms shall be directed by the Speaker to compel their attendance.

39. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

40. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and upon demand of any two members, the yeas and nays shall be ordered, the members demanding the yeas and nays shall arise for that purpose and their names shall be entered in the journal.

41. The hour to which this House shall stand adjourned from day

to day shall be at ten o'clock A. M., and two o'clock P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

ON BILLS.

42. Every bill shall receive three several readings, but no bill shall have its second and third reading on the same day.

43. The first reading of the bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question is: "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

44. Upon a second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state that it is ready for commitment, amendment, or engrossment; and if committed, then the question shall be, whether to a Select or Standing Committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House. If to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day.

45. After a bill has been committed and reported back, it shall be considered on its second reading after the amendments of committee have been read.

46. After the commitment and the report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

47. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand.

48. No amendment, unless by way of rider, shall be received to any bill on its third reading, and no debate shall be allowed on the same.

49. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

50. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed, without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor shall the order of business as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members present.

51. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

52. All bills, memorials and joint resolutions, except legalizing acts shall be printed for the use and information of the members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

53. When any matter is referred to a standing committee by motion of any member, it shall be the duty of the chairman of such

standing committee, to notify such member of the time of their sitting upon such matter referred, and said member shall be permitted to confer with such committee during their consideration of such matter, but no one not a member of the committee shall be present when the final vote is taken on any matter under consideration.

54. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases where they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules of this House and the Joint Rules of both Houses.

55. Joint resolutions shall not be required to be framed, or treated as a bill, but shall be subject to the rules pertaining to ordinary and concurrent resolutions.

56. The Chairman or Clerk of a committee to which a bill is referred shall note thereon the date of its reference, and it shall be the duty of each committee to report back all bills in its hands within ten days after the order of reference unless longer time is granted by vote of the House.

57. Seven members, or a majority, shall constitute a quorum of each standing committee.

58. When a committee is called the chairman of such committee shall be considered as having the floor until the next committee shall be called.

59. When the House reaches the order of the "Introduction of Bills," the roll shall be called and each member in his order shall introduce such bills as he may desire.

60. No member or officer of the House shall be permitted to read newspapers within the bar of the House while the Journal is being read, nor shall any person be permitted to smoke on the floor of the House or in the galleries at any time.

61. No one shall be admitted to the floor of the House during its sessions, except members of the General Assembly and employes in performance of their duties, ex-members of the General Assembly and officers of the State Government, Capitol Commissioners, Judges and ex-Judges of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts, the families of members of the House, Trustees, Superintendents, and officers of the State Institutions, on invitation of the member from the district in which the institution is located, and each member shall have the right to admit a friend who may be visiting him. Representatives of the press to be admitted to the reporters' galleries.

OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

62. In forming Committees of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

63. Upon bills committed to the Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk or Chairman, and and then again read or debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered. After report, the bill shall be again subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

64. All amendments made to an original motion in Committee shall be incorporated with a motion, and so reported.

65. All amendments made to a Report committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported as in the case of bills.

66. In filling up blanks in the Committee of the Whole House, and in the House, the largest sum and longest time, and the highest number shall be first put.

67. The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House, so far as they are applicable.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means.—Converse, Thompson of Linn, Butler of Page, Teale, Coie, La Force, Lathrop, Culbertson of Carroll, Baldwin, Dent, Killen, and Hotchkiss. Room 27.

Re organization of Judiciary System.—Thompson of Linn, Weaver, Riley, Withrow, Greenlee, Ball, Craig, Hammond, and Dent. Room 1.

Judiciary.—Storey, Weaver, Riley, Redman, Cousins, Greenlee, Walker, Dobson, Roach, Berryhill, Schee, Finn, Culbertson of Des Moines, Ranck, Keatley, Stiger, Dabney, Shaw, and Roberts. Room 1.

Federal Relations.—Withrow, Weaver, Storey, Thompson of Linn, Ranck, Keatley, and Craig. Room 18.

Congressional Districts.—Weaver, Riley, Storey, Wilson of Butler, Converse, Thompson of Linn, La Force, Reynolds, Cousins, Wilson of Cass, Schaller, Nachtwey, Holbrook, Keatley, Dent, Kline, Linehan, and Culbertson of Des Moines. Room 3.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Densmore, Hayzlett, Reynolds, Lathrop, Overholtzer, Butler of Cherokee, Dabney, Harris, Hamilton, Finn, Berryhill, Sweet, Boggs, and Hammond. Room 14.

Constitutional Amendments.—Sweet, Coie, Lyons of Guthrie, Bradley, Tipton, Rustad, Hart of Clinton, Wright, and Robb. Room 6.

Appropriations.—Berryhill, Benson, Densmore, Riley, Bruce, Gates, Brown, Teale, Redman, Butler of Cherokee, Converse, Holbrook, Nachtwey, Hammond, Rice, Shaw, and Wyland. Room 6.

Schools.—Butler of Page, Densmore, Boggs, Converse, Wilbur, Reynolds, Greenlee, Redman, Wilson of Cass, Nelson, Redhead, Ranck, Wyland, Hamilton, Robb, and Deitz. Room 10.

Suppression of Intemperance.—Custer, Weaver, Coie, Lyons of Guthrie, Mitchell, Bruce, Redman, Tipton, Wiley, Lathrop, Holbrook, Baldwin, and Robb. Room 6.

Agriculture.—Brown, Densmore, Wiley, Gates, Bradley, Bruce, Redhead, Tipton, Anderson of Hamilton, Smith, Lyons of Mahaska, Barnum, Hotchkiss, Kent, Penny, Clark, and Montgomery. Room 18.

Claims.—Culbertson of Carroll, Storey, Overholtzer, Schee, Spencer, Moore, Agnew, Anderson of Warren, Killen, Kent, Roberts, Penny, and Clark. Room 27.

Railroads.—Finn, Coie, Boggs, Brown, Culbertson of Carroll, Custer, Riley, Bruce, Gates, Bailey, Reynolds, Wilson of Butler, Roach, Anderson of Hamilton, Spencer, Linehan, Ball, Stiger, Keatley, and Holbrook. Room 8.

Banks and Banking.—Hayzlett, Pattee, Moore, Sweet, Schaller, Redhead, Anderson of Hamilton, Wiley, Culbertson of Carroll, Holbrook, Wyland, and Dent. Room 8.

Compensation of Public Officers.—Overholtzer, Hayzlett, Schee, Thompson of Linn, Sweet, Culbertson of Carroll, Custer, Wilson of Cass, Chamberlin, Manderscheid, Stiger, Rice, and Peterson. Room 14.

Insurance.—Benson, Meservey, Schaller, Mitchell, Custer, Sweet, Culbertson of Carroll, Walker, Holbrook, Stiger, Hamilton, and Linehan. Room 15.

Public Buildings.—Teale, Benson, Boggs, Bradley, Bruce, Withrow, Linehan, Killen, Deitz, Peterson, Hotchkiss, and Roberts. Room 8.

Horticulture and Forestry.—Wilson of Cass, Coie, Anderson of Warren, Rustad, Bailey, Welch, Larson, Hart of Clinton, Kline, Penny, and Clark. Room 13.

Roads and Highways.—Coie, Hayzlett, Converse, Gates, Anderson of Hamilton, Wilson of Butler, Teale, Wiley, Coleman, Lyons of Mahaska, Manderscheid, Hart of Clinton, Kent, Barnum, and Kline. Room 8.

Mines and Mining.—Boggs, Pattee, Lyons of Mahaska, Bailey, Reynolds, La Force, Coleman, Smith, Shaw, Kline, Craig, Dabney, and Wright. Room 15.

Judicial Districts.—Redman, Thompson of Linn, Story, Schee, Boggs, Walker, Greenlee, Finn, Meservey, Ball, Keatley, Craig, Dent, Hamilton, and Burgess. Room 3.

Military.—Schee, Lyons of Guthrie, Brown, Schaller, McCarthy, La Force, Keatley, Hamilton, Garrett, and Chamberlin. Room 7.

State University.—Bruce, Densmore, Benson, Wilbur, Redman,

Storey, Thompson of Linn, Welch, Ranck, Killen, Kline, Hammond, and Rice. Room 10.

Agricultural College.—Moore, Schaller, Mitchell, Densmore, Rustad, Harris, Clark, Chamberlin and Kent. Room 10.

Elections.—Schaller, Brown, Densmore, Tipton, Welch, Rustad, Peterson, Garrett, and Roberts. Room 6.

Senatorial Districts.—Riley, Brown, Butler of Page, Lathrop, Dobson, Larson, Cousins, Ranck, Harris, Montgomery, and Russell. Room 3.

Representative Districts.—Cousins, Wilbur, Nelson, Greenlee, Berryhill, Walker, Sweet, Hart of Pottawattamie, Rice, Manderscheid, and Garrett. Room 3.

Enrolled Bills.—Roach, Pattee, Sweet, Hammond, and Burgess. Room 2.

Engrossed Bills.—Wiley, Withrow, Spencer, Stiger, and Hart of Pottawattamie. Room 2.

County and Township Organizations.—Mitchell, Larson, Dobson, Wilson of Butler, Butler of Cherokee, Anderson of Warren, Lyons of Mahaska, Wyland, Penny, Shaw, and Thompson of Clayton. Room 14.

Municipal Corporations.—Pattee, Wilbur, Meservey, Riley, Teale, Berryhill, Roach, Withrow, Killen, Hammond, Dabney, and Culbertson of Des Moines. Room 12.

Medicine, Surgery and Pharmacy.—Wilbur, Lyons of Guthrie, Butler of Cherokee, Reynolds, Welch, La Force, Nelson, Smith, Meservey, Ramsey, Rice, Nachtwey, and Dabney. Room 12.

Rules.—Weaver, Thompson of Linn, Storey, Benson, Holbrook, and Ranck. Room 3.

Printing.—Walker, Butler of Page, Roach, Welch, Robb, Baldwin, Harris, and Russell. Room 9.

Library.—Redhead, Pattee, Walker, Cousins, Roach, Moore, Greenlee, Baldwin, Ball, Craig, and Dent. Room 7.

Domestic Manufactures.—McCarthy, Overholtzer, Mitchell, Meservey, Coleman, Manderscheid, Robb, Rice, and Hart of Pottawattamie. Room 11.

Private Corporations.—Lathrop, Butler of Page, Wilbur, Cousins, Benson, Larson, Ramsey, Burgess and Wright. Room 15.

Labor.—Coleman, Moore, Lyons of Mahaska, Anderson of Warren, Bradley, Hart of Pottawattamie and Garrett. Room 15.

Public Lands.—Meservey, Finn, Boggs, Greenlee, Culbertson of Des Moines, Harris and Deitz. Room 9.

Police Regulations.—Spencer, Gates, Agnew, Smith, Redhead, Ranck, Linehan and Montgomery. Room 11.

Fish and Game.—Bailey, Sohee, Nelson, Redhead, Nachtwey, Hotchkiss and Wyland. Room 13.

Commerce.—Nelson, Agnew, Lyons of Guthrie, Wyland and Montgomery. Room 7.

Board of Public Charities.—Greenlee, Redhead, Withrow, Wiley, Lathrop, Smith, Hart of Pottawattamie and Thompson of Clayton. Room 27.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Lyons of Guthrie, Wilson of Butler, Overholtzer, Spencer, Keatley, Russeil and Garrett. Room 12.

Normal Schools.—Dobson, Hayzlett, Schaller, Agnew, Sweet, Anderson of Hamilton, Overholtzer, Wilson of Butler, Barnum, Russell and Deitz. Room 10.

Soldiers' Home.—Anderson of Warren, McCarthy, Brown, Spencer, Redman, Keatley and Culbertson of Des Moines. Room 10.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Agnew, Lyons of Guthrie, Welch, Rustad, Roberts, Barnum and Russell. Room 6.

Penitentiary at Fort Madison.—Reynolds, Tipton, Walker, Dobson, Kent, Hart of Clinton, Hotchkiss and Ramsey. Room 9.

Penitentiary at Anamosa.—Butler of Cherokee, Lathrop, Reynolds, Rustad, Dent, Thompson of Clayton and Wright. Room 9.

Hospitals for the Insane.—La Force, Gates, Withrow, Butler of Page, Nelson, Mitchell, Chamberlin, Clark, Penny, Ramsey and Peterson. Room 27.

Reform Schools.—Gates, Weaver, Mitchell, Larson, Baldwin, Dabney, Peterson and Thompson of Clayton. Room 10.

College for the Blind.—Lyons of Mahaska, McCarthy, Coleman, Wilson of Cass, Manderscheid, Stiger, Hamilton, Burgess and Barnum. Room 12.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb.—Bradley, Bailey, Agnew, Butler of Cherokee, Deitz, Anderson of Hamilton and Harris. Room 12.

Woman Suffrage.—Walker, Weaver, Lyons of Guthrie, Reynolds, Mitchell, Keatley and Robb. Room 1.

Pardons.—Dabney, Roach, Bradley, Bailey and Harris.

THE MILITIA.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. WRIGHT, Centerville, Iowa.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel, Parker W. McManus, Davenport.

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. Rodman, Washington.

Major, J. G. Dougherty, Muscatine.

Co. A, Fairfield; Co. B, Davenport; Co. C, Muscatine; Co. D, Washington; Co. E, Centerville; Co. F, Columbus Junction; Co. G, Ottumwa; Co. H, Burlington.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, _____.

Lieutenant-Colonel, _____.

Major, _____.

Co. A, Des Moines; Co. B, Newton; Co. C, Iowa City; Co. D, Indianola; Co. E, Des Moines; Co. F, Oskaloosa; Co. H, Stuart; Co. K, Marengo.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, W. W. Ellis, Villisca.

Lieutenant-Colonel, G. H. Castle, Shenandoah.

Major, E. A. Harris, Red Oak.

Co. A, Osceola; Co. B, Villisca; Co. C, Glenwood; Co. D, Afton; Co. E, Shenandoah; Co. H, Greenfield; Co. I, Bedford; Co. K, Red Oak.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. BYRON A. BEESON, Marshalltown.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel, Wm. L. Davis, Lisbon.

Lieutenant-Colonel, W. W. Woods, Marshalltown.

Major, ———.

Co. A, Boone; Co. B, Tipton; Co. C, Cedar Rapids; Co. D, Marshalltown; Co. E, Carroll; Co. F, Eldora; Co. G, Nevada; Co. H, Tama City.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, A. G. Stewart, Waukon.

Lieutenant-Colonel, E. B. Bascomb, Lansing.

Major, J. W. Ford, Manchester.

Co. A, Dubuque; Co. B, Waterloo; Co. C, Manchester; Co. D, Postville; Co. F, Waverly; Co. G, West Union; Co. H, Independence; Co. I, Waukon.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, J. H. Sweney, Osage.

Lieutenant-Colonel, C. W. Boutin, Hampton.

Major, J. J. O'Rourke, Mason City.

Co. A, Mason City; Co. B, Osage; Co. C, Webster City; Co. E, Pattersonville; Co. F, Charles City; Co. H, Hampton; Co. K, Nora Springs.

TIMES OF HOLDING, CIRCUIT COURTS—IOWA—1886-87.

OFFICIAL REGISTER AND

JUDICIAL DISTRICT	COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	1886.												1887.											
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'mb'r.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'mb'r.	October.	November.	December.
3 Ringgold		Mt. Ayr				12	10					5	28	6				11	10					26	28	5
14 Sac		Sac City										13	19	6										12	18	5
7 Scott		Davenport		15	23																					
13 Shelby		Harlan																								
4 Sioux		Orange City		2								21	20			1	22							26	19	
11 Story		Nevada		22												21										
8 Tama		Toledo				12							15													
3 Taylor		Bedford				26							8													
3 Union		Afton		1	8	5						20	22			28										
2 Van Buren		Keosauqua																								
2 Wapello		Ottumwa		8								25	1													
5 Warren		Indianola		29									5			15										
6 Washington		Washington		16																						
2 Wayne		Corydon	25									13														
11 Webster		Fort Dodge				5						25	1					4						24		
12 Winnebago		Forest City																	6							
10 Winneshiek		Decorah	4																							
4 Woodbury		Sioux City	4									30														
12 Worth		Northwood										30														
11 Wright		Clarion		15									8													

STATE OF IOWA—ss.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing table is a full, true and complete list of the times of holding District and Circuit Courts in the State of Iowa for the years 1886 and 1887, as shown by the orders of the Judges of said Courts, now on file in my office, as required by Section 165, Code of 1873, and Chapters 18 and 196, Acts 20 G. A.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at Des Moines, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1886.
FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

TIMES OF HOLDING DISTRICT COURTS—IOWA—1886-87.

TIMES OF HOLDING DISTRICT COURTS—IOWA—~~1886-87~~—CONTINUED.

2 Monroe	13	19	29	4	10	1	19	13	13
2 Montgomery	5	11	10	4	10	1	19	13	13
7 Muscatine	8	8	25	4	7	1	19	13	13
4 O'Brien	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
4 Osceola	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
3 Page	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
14 Palo Alto	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
4 Plymouth	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
14 Pocahontas	18	18	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
3 Polk	19	19	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
13 Pottawattamie	20	20	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
6 Poweshiek	20	20	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
2 Ringgold	20	20	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
14 Hancock	15	15	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
7 Scott	2	2	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
13 Shelby	11	11	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
4 Sioux	10	10	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
11 Story	10	10	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
8 Tama	15	15	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
3 Taylor	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
2 Union	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
2 Van Buren	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
2 Wapello	4	4	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
5 Warren	4	4	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
6 Washington	11	11	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
2 Wayne	15	15	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
11 Webster	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
12 Winnebago	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
10 Winneshiek	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
4 Woodbury	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
12 Worth	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
11 Wright	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Albia	13	13	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Red Oak	5	5	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Muscatine	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Pringle	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Sibley	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Clarinda	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Emmett	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Le Mars	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Pocahontas Center	18	18	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Des Moines	19	19	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Council Bluffs	20	20	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Monterey	20	20	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Mt. Airy	20	20	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Sec. City	15	15	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Davenport	2	2	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Harlan	11	11	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Orange City	10	10	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Nevada	10	10	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Teledo	15	15	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Bedford	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Afton	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Keosauqua	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Ottumwa	4	4	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Indianola	4	4	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Washington	11	11	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Corydon	15	15	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Fort Dodge	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Forest City	26	26	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Decorah	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Sioux City	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Northwood	8	8	1	26	26	1	19	13	13
Clarion	1	1	1	26	26	1	19	13	13

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WM. LARRABEE, Governor.

FRANK D. JACKSON, Secretary of State.

VOLTAIRE P. TWOMBLY, Treasurer of State.

J. L. BROWN, Auditor of State.

The Governor, Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, or any three of them, constitute the Executive Council.

The Executive Council (originally called the Census Board), have in charge under provisions of the Code, the preparation and direction of all matters relative to taking the census of the State.

They have charge, care, and custody of all property of the State, (where no other provision is made), and provide for the several officers entitled to receive the same, the necessary books, postage, furniture, fuel, etc., to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several departments; the accounts for all expenditures for above purposes, including repairs of State property, as well as all other necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for, can only be audited and paid, upon the certificate of such Council.

On the first Monday of March, of each year, the Executive Council meet for the purpose of assessing railroad property, including right of way, bridges, culverts, rolling stock, depots, station grounds, shops, etc., as well as all other property, real and personal, exclusively used in the operation of such railways. In assessing a railway and its equipments, the Council must not only take into consideration its gross earning per mile in the State, but also, the proportion of the business which that part lying within the State bears to the business of the remainder of the line without the State, preparing elaborate tables thereof, from which certified copies are sent out to each of the ninety-nine county auditors in the State, showing the amount of main track of each railway in his county, and the assessed value per mile of the same, as fixed by a pro rata distribution per mile, of the assessed value of the whole property.

The Executive Council also constitute the State Board of Equalization, meeting for that purpose on the first Monday in July of each year in which real property is assessed; at this meeting the abstracts transmitted by the county auditors are considered and the valuation of all real property among the several counties and towns is equalized, by adding to the aggregate valuation of each county which they shall believe to be valued below its proper valuation, or, they may deduct from the aggregate valuation in each county which they shall believe to be valued above the proper

valuation, such percentage in each case, as they may deem adequate to place the assessed valuation on a proper basis.

The Executive Council also constitute a State Board of Canvassers, meeting for that purpose on the Thursday following the fourth Monday after election, at which time a canvass is made of the vote cast for State officers, (except Governor and Lieutenant-Governor), and such district officers as provided by law; no member of the Executive Council, however, shall take part in canvassing the votes for any office for which he is a candidate. Proper abstracts are carefully made as to the result of the canvass and signed by the Executive Council.

The above are but a few of the arduous duties devolving upon this, the most important of all the State Boards. Unceasing vigilance must be exercised at all times by them, that the State suffers no loss through mismanagement or otherwise, this, too, in addition to the duties devolving upon them individually through the natural channels of their several State offices.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—Ames, Story County.

LEIGH HUNT, President.
D. W. MOTT, Chairman.
E. W. STANTON, Ames, Secretary.
J. L. GEDDES, Ames, Treasurer.

Trustees—HENRY G. GRATTON, Waukon.....	1886
—C. S. STRYKER, Creston.....	1886
—S. R. WILLARD, Denmark.....	1886
—W. T. RIGBY, Stanwood.....	1886
—A. D. PECK, Sac City	1888
—D. W. MOTT, Hampton.....	1888
—J. S. CLARKSON, Des Moines	1888
—JOSEPH DYSART, Dysart... ..	1888
—JOHN MORRISON, Sigourney.....	1890
—R. P. SPEER, Cedar Falls.....	1890
—PLATT WICKS, Harlan	1890

By an Act of the Seventh General Assembly, approved March 31, 1858, the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm was established and a Board of Trustees appointed, who, in July, 1859, located the college near Ames, Story county.

The college farm consists of about 860 acres, including near 70 acres which is set apart for college grounds.

Tuition is free to pupils residents of the State six months previous to admission, and over sixteen years of age; each county is entitled to tuition for three pupils.

The Trustees, one from each Congressional District, are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, for six years, one third being chosen at every regular session.

Expenditures for improvements and repairs for fiscal term ending:

November 5, 1865	\$ 20,000.00
November 3, 1867	80,000.00
October 31, 1869	58,750.00
November 5, 1871	68,500.00
November 2, 1873	38,500.00
October 31, 1875	28,850.00
September 30, 1877	24,820.00
September 30, 1879	3,972.25
September 30, 1881	13,851.21
June 30, 1883	16,982.73
June 30, 1885	40,350.22
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Total	\$ 394,076.41

For Board of Trustees mileage and per diem:

November 1, 1863	\$ 1,758.05
November 5, 1865	1,946.70
November 3, 1867	2,293.65
October 31, 1869	3,090.00
November 3, 1871	2,489.00
November 2, 1873	4,217.00
October 31, 1875	2,720.50
September 30, 1877	1,913.00
September 30, 1879	1,858.50
September 30, 1881	1,739.60
June 30, 1883	1,895.17
June 30, 1885	3,432.75
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Total	\$ 29,353.92
1861, miscellaneous	\$ 5,555.10
1883-85, financial agent's salary and expenses	2,185.50

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers—H. C. WHEELER, President, Odebolt.
J. J. SNOUFFER, Vice-President, Cedar Rapids.
JOHN R. SHAFFER, Secretary, Fairfield.
GEORGE H. MAISH, Treasurer, Des Moines.

Directors—GEORGE C. DUFFIELD, Keosauqua.....January, 1887
J. D. BROWN, Leon.....January, 1887
H. B. GRIFFIN, MaquoketaJanuary, 1887
R. C. WEBB, Des Moines.....January, 1887
L. F. NEWELL, Agency City... ..January, 1887
JOHN HAYS.....January, 1888
FITCH B. STACY, Stacyville.....January, 1888
L. C. BALDWIN, Council Bluffs.....January, 1888
FRANK N. CHASE, Cedar Falls.....January, 1888
B. WELLS.....January, 1888

In the year 1854, the Iowa State Agricultural Society was organized, and in October of that year, held its first fair at Fairfield, and has not failed to hold its annual exhibitions since its organization.

For many years the annual fairs were held in different locations where most local aid or advantages was assured the society, but for the past few years the society has continued to hold its fair at Des Moines, and in 1885, that city having subscribed a local subsidy of \$50,000, as additional to a similar amount appropriated by the Twentieth General Assembly in aid of the society, the fair was permanently located at the capital city, and large and commodious grounds purchased on which to found a permanent home for the annual exhibitions.

The society holds its annual meetings in January, the meeting being composed of delegates from each local society in the State. At these meetings the officers are elected to serve for one year, and five directors to serve for two years.

The society, in compliance with law, publishes a report of its doings annually.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WM. P. DICKINSON, Dubuque1890
E. E. HUGHS, Des Moines.....1886
JAMES HARDMAN, Muscatine.....1887
J. F. SANBORN, Tabor.....1888
J. T. ABBOTT, Manchester.....1889

The Board of Dental Examiners originated with the Nineteenth General Assembly. The act for its establishment provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Board consisting of five practical dentists, each of five years standing in the State; their appointment shall be for a term of five years service. They shall hold their meetings at least once a year, or oftener if deemed necessary.

Dentists doing business in the State must register with this Board, and persons commencing the practice of dentistry who have not a diploma from some reputable dental college, must be examined and receive license from the Board.

The act provides for an annual report to the Governor of the doings of the Board.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

W. S. ROBERTSON, President, Muscatine January 31, 1888
 W. H. DICKINSON, Des Moines January 31, 1889
 S. B. OLNEY, Fort Dodge January 31, 1890
 JUSTIN M. HULL, Sioux City January 31, 1891
 P. W. LEWELLEN, Clarinda January 31, 1892
 HENRY H. CLARK, McGregor January 31, 1886
 EPHRAIM M. REYNOLDS, Centerville January 31, 1887
 J. L. LORING, Dallas Center January 31, 1887

A. J. BAKER, Attorney-General, *ex-officio*.
 M. STALKER, Ames, Vet. Surgeon, *ex-officio*.
 DR. J. F. KENNEDY, Secretary, Des Moines.
 L. F. ANDREWS, Assistant Secretary, Des Moines.

By an act of the Eighteenth General Assembly (1880) \$5,000 per annum, or so much thereof as necessary, was appropriated, with which to establish and maintain a State Board of Health; the object, duties, etc., being definitely set forth by the provisions of the act. In May of that year the Board, consisting of seven physicians, a civil engineer and the Attorney-General, was organized and entered upon its work.

The meetings of the Board occur in May and November of each year, at the office of the Secretary.

The Board issues a biennial report of its doings, together with such information as has been attained relative to the diseases peculiar to the people, as well as the live stock in general, of the State.

The members of the Board are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council, one each year, and hold their office for a term of seven years.

The secretary and assistant are elected by the Board.

CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

GOVERNOR WM. LARRABEE, *ex-officio* President.
 JOHN G. FOOTE, Burlington.
 ROBERT S. FINKBINE, Des Moines.
 PETER A. DEY, Iowa City.
 CYRUS FOBEMAN, Osage.
 ROBERT S. FINKBINE, Superintendent.
 ED WRIGHT, Secretary and Assistant Superintendent.

The Twelfth General Assembly (1868) passed an act providing for the erection of a new capitol building, and at the following session an act which provided for the election by the Legislature of a board of nine capitol commissioners under whose direction and management the work should be carried forward, and on the 23d day of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid by them, Governor Merrill, president *ex-officio* of the board, officiating.

The Fourteenth General Assembly re-organized the board under the provisions of chapter 35 laws of 1872, and under the new regulations a new board was appointed which, with the exception of Mr. Fisher, who was succeeded by Mr. Foreman, and Mr. Piquenard, architect, succeeded by Messrs. Bell and Hackney, have been continued until the present time.

The capitol building was dedicated with appropriate ceremony January 17, 1884.

Expenditures for the fiscal term ended

October 31, 1869, for plans.....	\$ 361.42
November 5, 1871, for plans	8,618.25
November 5, 1871	99,926.58
November 2, 1873	258,150.41
October 31, 1875	356,224.77
September 30, 1877.....	511,420.82
September 30, 1879.....	348,839.94
September 30, 1881.....	240,429.15
June 30, 1883	466,199.00
June 30, 1885	414,950.78
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Total.....	\$2,699,576 12
1883-85, care and management.....	\$9,074 59

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND—Vinton, Benton County.

THOMAS F. McCUNE, Principal.

C. O. HARRINGTON, Vinton, President.

SAMUEL H. WATSON, Vinton, Treasurer.

Trustees—J. S. BARCLAY, Sibley	1886
MILTON H. WESTBROOK, Lyons.....	1886
JACOB SPRINGER, Watkins	1886
G. L. MILLER, Hazelton.....	1888

The College for the Blind is one of the oldest among the many State institutions, having been originally located at Iowa City, then capital of the State, in April 1853, where it remained until July, 1862, at which time it was removed to its present location at Vinton, Benton county.

During the term of its existence it has received over five hundred pupils.

Ten thousand dollars per annum is appropriated as salaries of the officers and employes, besides \$40 per quarter for each pupil, to meet general expenses.

The trustees are elected by the General Assembly for four years, three at each regular session.

The library consists of about 2,500 volumes, about one-half of which are of the embossed or raised letter pattern.

The building is very commodious and well adapted for the purpose ; in construction it is about three hundred feet in length by sixty in width, and four stories high.

A competent oculist is employed.

Expenditures for improvements and repairs for fiscal term ended

November 3, 1861....	\$ 10,797.75
November 1, 1863.....	10,596.25
November 5, 1865.....	5,163.40
November 3, 1867.....	6,000 00
October 31, 1869	43,205.20
November 5, 1871.....	35,411.34
November 2, 1873.....	68,700.00
October 31, 1875	49,800.00
September 30, 1877	11,497.50
September 30, 1879	2,200.00
September 30, 1881	3,900.00
June 30, 1883.....	8,800.00
June 30, 1885.....	7,500.00
Total.....	\$ 263,571.44

SUPPORT AND PUPILAGE.

October 31, 1854	\$ 4,889.50
October 31, 1856	10,970.33
October 31, 1857	7,222.00
November 6, 1859.....	30,387.00
November 3, 1861.....	13,825.00
November 1, 1863.....	15,500.00
November 5, 1865.....	18,910.00
November 3, 1867.....	25,285.00
October 31, 1869	27,680.00
November 5, 1871.....	43,340.00
November 2, 1873.....	48,280.00
October 31, 1875.....	47,120.00
September 30, 1877	50,400.00
September 30, 1879	47,600.00
September 30, 1881	40,300.00
June 30, 1883.....	47,519.97
June 30, 1885.....	59,527.24
Total.....	\$ 538,756.04

COMMISSIONERS OF NEW HOSPITAL FOR INSANE—Clarinda, Page County.

J. D. M. HAMILTON, Fort Madison.

E. J. HARTSHORN, Emmetsburg.

GEORGE B. VAN SAUN, Cedar Falls.

The Twentieth General Assembly (1884), appropriated \$150,000 towards building an additional hospital for the insane. The act provides for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners consisting of three persons who shall as speedily as practicable after their appointment, determine the location of, and purchase a site for the erection of suitable buildings, in the southwestern part of the State, the site for such hospital to consist of not less than three hundred and twenty acres of land.

The Commissioners were empowered to procure and adopt plans, specifications, estimates, etc., for the erection of buildings upon the plan known as the "cottage plan," they to be substantially fire-proof and of brick. For the successful carrying out of said plans they were to employ a competent architect and superintendent of construction.

Clarinda, Page county, was selected as the location of such institution, and on July 4, 1885, the corner stone was laid for the building with proper ceremony.

Expenditures for fiscal term ending June 30, 1885, building and land, \$81,876.08.

COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.

GEORGE H. SHAFFER, Fort Madison.....April 23, 1888

R. W. CRAWFORD, Fort Dodge....April 23, 1887

C. A. WEAVER, Des Moines, Secretary.....April 23, 1886

Chapter 75, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, provides for the better regulation of the practice of pharmacy and sale of medicines and poisons, one of the provisions of said act was for the appointment by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, of three persons from among the most competent pharmacists of the State, who shall be known and styled Commissioners of Pharmacy.

Members of the Board are appointed for a term of three years, one member each year. Every person who shall desire to conduct the business of selling at retail, compounding or dispensing drugs, etc., for medicinal use, must first be examined by said Board, and their names registered in a book kept by the Board for that purpose, showing also his residence, together with the date of issuing certificate.

Graduates in pharmacy from an incorporated college or school of pharmacy that requires a practical experience of not less than four years before granting a diploma, may be registered without examination, upon payment of two dollars.

Fee for examination and certificate, \$5.

EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

J. W. AKERS, *ex-officio* President,

- JOHN M. ROWLEY, Keosauqua.....August, 1886
- ELLA A. HAMILTON, Des MoinesAugust, 1888
- J. C. GILCHRIST, *ex-officio*, Cedar Falls.
- J. L. PICKARD, *ex-officio*, Iowa City.

The Nineteenth General Assembly passed an act to create a State Educational Board of Examiners and to encourage training in the science and art of teaching. The Board shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State University, the Principal of the State Normal School, and two persons appointed by the Executive Council (one of whom shall be a woman) for terms of four years, and are not eligible for reappointment,

The Board shall hold annually at least two public examinations of teachers; they must keep a full record of their proceedings and a complete register of all persons to whom certificates and diplomas are issued. Persons holding a certificate from the Board are authorized to teach in any public school of the State for a term of five years.

Fee for State certificate \$3, and for State diploma \$5, the same when collected to be paid into the State treasury; if, however, an applicant shall fail in said examination, one half the fee shall be returned.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY—Iowa City, Johnson County.

- J. L. PICKARD.....President
- LYMAN PARSONSTreasurer
- M. W. DAVIS..... Secretary

BOARD OF CURATORS.

- HENRY C. BULISDecorah
- JOHN F. DUNCOMBE.....Fort Dodge
- WM. O. CROSBY ... Centerville
- JOHN N. W. RUMPLE.....Marengo
- H. A. BURRELLWashington
- DAVID N. RICHARDSON..... Davenport
- WM. TOMAN ... Independence

Appointed by the Governor for two years; term commenced last Wednesday in June, 1884.

- J. L. PICKARD, LL. D.....Iowa City
- C. M. HOBBY, M. DIowa City
- E. L. CLAPP, M. DIowa City
- S. CALVIN, A. M.....Iowa City
- G. HINRICHS, A. M.....Iowa City
- S. E. PAINE, Esq.....Iowa City
- JAMES LEE, Esq Iowa City
- S. C. TROWBRIDGE, EsqIowa City
- C. T. RANSOM, EsqIowa City

By election of Society, June 23, 1885.

The Sixth General Assembly by an act approved January 28, 1857, provided an appropriation of \$250 to be expended in collecting, embodying, arranging and preserving in authentic form, charts, books, pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, papers, etc., relative to the history of Iowa, to secure from oblivion the memory of its pioneers, to obtain and preserve the stories of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures; to secure facts and statements relative to the history of our Indian tribes.

The Fourteenth General Assembly reorganized the Historical Society, raising the number of curators to eighteen, nine to be appointed by the Governor and the same number by the Society, to hold their office for a term of two years.

The Eighteenth General Assembly increased the annual appropriation to \$1,000. Annual meetings of the Society are held the last week in June.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

SILAS WILSON, President	Atlantic
JOHN WRAGG, Vice-President	Wauke
J. L. BUDD, Secretary	Ames
H. STROHM, Treasurer	Iowa City

DIRECTORS.

1st District—G. B. BRACKETT.....	Denmark
2d District—F. W. TAYLOR	Creston
3d District—H. A. TERRY.....	Crescent City
4th District—SUEL FOSTER ...	Muscatine
5th District—H. W. LATHROP.....	Iowa City
6th District—C. L. WATROUS	Des Moines
7th District—L. J. VAN SANDS.....	Odebolt
8th District—R. P. SPEER ..	Cedar Falls
9th District—W. C. HAVILAND.....	Ft. Dodge
10th District—M. VINCENT	Le Mars
11th District—ELMER M. REEVES.....	Waverly
12th District—EUGENE SECOR.....	Forest City

The Society received its first annual appropriation of \$800 from the State in 1868, which annual amount has since been increased to \$1,000.

The object of the Society is the promotion and encouragement of horticulture and arboriculture in Iowa, by the collection and dissemination of practical information regarding the cultivation of such fruits, flowers and trees, as are best adapted to the soil and climate of the State.

The Society publishes lists of fruits as well as trees for timber or ornament, best suited to growth in this State.

In order to facilitate the work, the State is divided into twelve districts, each having its own director, and holding its own meetings, and it is the duty of the directors to report to the secretary of the Society.

The Society publishes an annual report full of interest and valuable papers.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—Mt. Pleasant, Henry County.

H. A. GILMAN, Mt. Pleasant, Superintendent.

C. V. ARNOLD, Mt. Pleasant, Treasurer.

Trustees—T. WHITING, Mt. Pleasant, President	1886
JOHN H. KULP, Davenport, Secretary.....	1888
P. W. LEWELLEN, Clarinda.....	1886
W. L. BABB, Mt. Pleasant	1886
D. A. HURST, Oskaloosa.....	1888

The Fifth General Assembly by an act approved January 24, 1855, established the above named institution.

Edward Johnson and C. S. Blake were appointed a committee to locate and erect suitable buildings, accordingly work was commenced late in 1855, under the superintendence of Mr. Winslow, from plans furnished by Dr. Bell, of Boston. The buildings designed to accommodate three hundred patients, are constructed of cut stone and consist of a center building four stories high, with wings extending from east and west sides, each three stories in height, the whole covering an area of 50,000 superficial feet.

January 24, 1855, the General Assembly appropriated for the purchase of grounds \$4,425, also \$40,000 for the buildings. The institution received small amounts from time to time from the Saline land fund.

Expenditures for improvements, repairs and furnishing, prior to November, 1859.....	\$ 253,184.74
Fiscal term ended November 3, 1861.....	70,119.65
November 1, 1863.....	26,180.96
November 5, 1865.....	12,000.00
November 3, 1867.....	25,350.00
October 31, 1869	25,750.00
November 5, 1871	39,200.00
November 2. 1873	20,100.00
October 31, 1875	7,894.66
September 30, 1877.....	15,800.00
September 30, 1879.....	24,800.00
September 30, 1881.....	16,500.00
June 30, 1883	10,200.00
June 30, 1885.....	*140,000.00
Total.	\$ 687,080.01

*Building an additional wing.

	TRUSTEES.	SUPPORT. (County dues).
November 6, 1859	\$ 33.80	\$
November 3, 1861	904.60	11,350.97
November 1, 1863	899.45	50,650.03
November 5, 1865.....	1,000.51	100,000.00
November 3, 1867.....	1,151.45	127,820.80
October 31, 1869	1,435.55	155,410.00
November 5, 1871.....	1,727.65	193,290.46
November 2, 1873.....	1,243.35	205,985.00
October 31, 1875	1,876.50	206,000.00
September 30, 1877.....	1,743.04	247,123.95
September 30, 1879.....	1,503.05	192,164.00
September 30, 1881.....	1,497.65	166,048.00
June 30, 1883.....	1,853.10	172,114.00
June 30, 1885.....	1,420.95	181,467.00
Total	\$18,290.65	\$2,009,423.71

The institution was formally opened March 6, 1861.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—Independence, Buchanan County.

G. H. HILL, Independence, Superintendent.

GEO. W. BEMIS, Independence, Treasurer.

Trustees—ALBERT REYNOLDS, Clinton..... 1886
 JED LAKE, Independence, Secretary 1888
 LEWIS H. SMITH, Algona, President..... 1886
 J. L. WHITLEY, Osage 1888
 FREDERICK S. THOMAS, Carson..... 1888

The Twelfth General Assembly passed an act permanently establishing an additional institution for the care of the insane at Independence, Buchanan county, making for that purpose an appropriation with which to commence the work.

E. G. Morgan, Marturin L. Fisher and Albert Clark were appointed a commission to superintend the erection of suitable buildings ; upon the death of Mr. Clark, a year later, George W. Bemis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The bill required a donation of 320 acres of land which was soon provided and the buildings in process of erection under contract to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, according to plans submitted by S. B. Shipman, of Wisconsin.

Expenses for buildings and improvements:

Fiscal term ended October 31, 1869.....	\$ 32,578.97
November	261,945.88
November 2, 1878	300,000.00
October 31, 1875.....	92,616.22
September 30, 1877.....	83,283.78
September 30, 1879.....	71,812.92
September 30, 1881.....	36,028.24
June 30, 1883	48,208.84
June 30, 1885	98,700.00
Total	\$ 924,674.35

	TRUSTEES.	SUPPORT. (County dues).
November 2, 1878.....	\$ 784.86	\$ 22,000.00
October 31, 1875	1,852.82	92,780 00
September 30, 1877	1,610.75	122,960.00
September 30, 1879	1,869.50	119,164.01
September 30, 1881	1,523.10	139,912.00
June 30, 1883	1,725.70	167,056.00.
June 30, 1885.....	2,135.40	205,070.00.
Total.....	\$ 11,001.13	\$ 868,942.01.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

DR. STEPHEN B. OLNEY.....Fort Dodge
 MRS. LOUISA S. KINKADE.....Muscatine
 LOUIS C. MECHEM.....Centerville
 Appointed by the Governor and hold the position until relieved by the appointing power.

IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers—President, D. M. MONINGER.

Vice-Presidents—HENRY WALLACE, W. R. BOWMAN, A. HINKLE, C.
 S. BABCLAY, JUSTUS CLARK, W. F. WILEY.

Secretary and Treasurer—FITCH B. STACY, Stacyville.

The Improved Stock Breeders' Association has, as its name implies, for its object the improvement of Iowa live stock.

The Association was organized in 1874, and has been in successful operation ever since. They make annual reports through their Secretary, showing opinions and experience of prominent stock raisers throughout the State.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Eldora, Hardin County, and Mitchellville, Polk County.

B. J. MILES, Superintendent Boys' Department, Eldora.
L. D. LEWELLING, Superintendent Girls' Department, Mitchellville.

Trustees—W. J. MOIR, Eldora, Treasurer	1886
JOHN A. PARVIN, Muscatine	1886
THOMAS MITCHELL, Mitchellville.....	1888
MRS. LOUISE HALL, Burlington	1888
THOMAS E. CORKHILL, Mt. Pleasant.....	1890

The General Assembly by an act approved March 31, 1868, established the Iowa Reform School, a board of trustees was appointed and in September of that year the lease of suitable buildings at Salem, Henry county, was affected and the school opened for the reception of pupils.

The Fourteenth General Assembly made an appropriation for the erection of suitable buildings which were afterward located at Eldora, Hardin county.

In 1879 buildings and grounds were purchased at Mitchellville, Polk county, and a girls' department established.

The design of the institution is the reception and reformation of juvenile offenders of the law, by a systematic course of moral and physical training under such restraint as may be deemed necessary.

The Twentieth General Assembly changed the name from Reform School to that of State Industrial School.

The trustees are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, at each regular session, as their terms expire, and hold for six years.

Expenditures for buildings and improvements for fiscal term ended			
		Girls' Dept.	Boys' Dept.
October 31, 1869	\$ 15,000.00		
November 2, 1873.....	40,947.05		
October 31, 1875	21,264.29		
September 30, 1877.....	50,735.71		
September 30, 1879.....	\$ 1,625.00	\$ 1,200.00	
September 30, 1881.....	1,875.00	1,400.00	
June 30, 1883.....	6,200.00	7,502.01	
June 30, 1885.....	20,275.27	21,940.00	
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Total.....	\$ 127,947.05	\$ 29,975.27	\$ 32,042.01
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Grand total.....			\$ 189,964.33

FOR FISCAL TERM ENDED	SUPPORT.	TRUSTEES EXPENSES.
October 31, 1869.....	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,233.00
November 6, 1871.....	22,000.00	1,245.00
November 3, 1873	31,000.00	1,216.50
October 31, 1875	42,050.00	3,260.50
September 30, 1877.....	39,275.00	2,875.35
September 30, 1879.....	45,615.00	1,580.40
September 30, 1881.....	49,152.00	1,440.90
June 30, 1883.....	52,263.00	886 85
June 30, 1885.....	71,761.00	1,272.00
Total.....	\$ 357,116.00	\$ 15,011.70

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB—Council Bluffs, Pottawat-
tamie County.

H. C. HAMMOND, Superintendent.

Trustees—B. F. CLAYTON, Macedonia, Treasurer..... 1886
LOUIS WEINSTEIN, Burlington.... 1888
C. C. CARPENTER, Fort Dodge 1890

The institution for the deaf and dumb was established at Iowa City by act of the Fifth General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855; a board of seven trustees were appointed, and Mr. W. E. Ijams made principal of the institution.

The Eleventh General Assembly in 1866 passed an act permanently locating the institution at Council Bluffs. At the next General Assembly a small appropriation was made to repair the leased buildings in which the school had found a lodgement, and a commission was appointed to locate a site for new buildings, and to superin- tend their erection. The commissioners accordingly selected about ninety acres near the south limits of the city and adopted a plan for the buildings. The main building and one lateral wing was completed in 1870, and immediately occupied by the school.

The trustees are elected by the General Assembly, one at each session, and hold office for a term of two years.

Expenditures for buildings and improvements, fiscal term ended

November 3, 1867.....	\$ 1,000 00
October 31, 1869	66,917 76
November 5, 1871	90,061 01
November 2, 1873	24,691 59
October 31, 1875	22,310 86
September 3, 1877.....	41,250 56
September 3, 1879.....	46,168 13
September 3, 1881.....	26,161 92
June 30, 1883	16,800 00
June 30, 1885.....	60,100 00
Total.....	\$394,961 83

SUPPORT AND PUPILAGE.

October 31, 1856	\$ 10,800 00
October 31, 1857	7,000 00
November 6, 1859	16,000 00
November 8, 1861	15,000 00
November 1, 1863	15,600 00
November 5, 1865	22,145 00
November 8, 1867	21,100 00
October 31, 1869	30,970 00
November 5, 1871	39,620 00
November 2, 1873	54,457 77
October 31, 1875.....	65,720 00
September 30, 1877.....	57,860 00
September 30, 1879.....	46,500 00
September 30, 1881.....	60,956 00
June 30, 1883.....	94,484 00
June 30. 1 85	127,131 84
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$684,844 61

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN—Glenwood, Mills
County.

F. M. POWELL, Superintendent and Secretary.

Trustees—W. H. HALL, Osceola, President.....	1886
E. R. S. WOODROW, Glenwood, Treasurer	1888
A. H. LAWRENCE, LeMars.....	1890

The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children was established by an act of the Sixth General Assembly, and Dr. W. E. Robertson, J. W. Cattell and A. J. Russell, constituted its first board of trustees. Dr. O. W. Archibald, of the Mount Pleasant Hospital for the Insane, took charge of the new institution as superintendent, in July, 1876. The buildings formerly occupied by a branch of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, at Glenwood, Mills county, having been refitted and the grounds put into proper condition by a judicious use of a very limited appropriation from the State, the institution was formally opened and received its first pupils in the fall of 1876.

Children and youth, between the ages of five and eighteen, residents of the State, who, through deficient intellect, are unable to acquire an education in common schools, are entitled to receive proper training in this institution, free.

Trustees are elected by the General Assembly in joint convention, one at each regular session.

EXPENDITURES.

FISCAL TERM ENDED.	Support	Salaries, im- provements and repairs.	Trustees' mileage and per diem.
September 30, 1877.....	\$ 7,441.68	\$ 4,260.00	\$ 632.00
September 30, 1879.....	25,333.65	14,100.00	1,056.40
September 30, 1881.....	38,340.89	14,215.00	1,690.50
June 30, 1883.....	44,264.66	67,500.00	1,814.17
June 30, 1885.....	60,466.30	91,300.00	1,218.10
Total	\$ 175,894.16	\$ 191,315.00	\$ 6,348.17

PENITENTIARY—Fort Madison, Lee County.

GEORGE W. CROSLEY	Warden
J. TOWNSEND.....	Deputy Warden
J. G. BERSTLER	Clerk
AUG W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D	Physician
REV. W. C. GUNN	Chaplain
WM. MOORE	Hospital Steward

By act of the First Territorial Assembly approved January 25, 1839, the Governor was authorized to draw \$20,000 which had been appropriated by Congress, July 7, 1838, for public buildings in Iowa. The bill also directed the appointment of two directors who should, on certain conditions, locate and direct the building of a penitentiary at Fort Madison. J. S. David and John Claypool were appointed such directors and a tract of ten acres of land having been deeded to the State, Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent of buildings, June 5, 1839, and a building with capacity for one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated cost of \$55,900, was at once begun, and the main building and warden's house completed late in 1841.

Labor of the convicts is let out to contractors who pay the State a stipulated sum for services rendered, the State furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and necessary supervision in preserving order.

EXPENDITURES.

	IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.	MISCEL.
Prior to December 6, 1843.....	\$ 41,806.05	\$
December 8, 1843, to May 16, 1845.....		4,035.98
May 16, 1845, to December 22, 1845.....		93.62
December 22, 1845, to December 1, 1846.....		1,324.18
December 1, 1846, to April 24, 1847.....		9,000.00

For fiscal term ending

November 30, 1847		289.00
November 30, 1848		37.24
November 30, 1850	10,000.00	129.00
October 31, 1852		2,031.80
November 3, 1861	7,270.03	
November 1, 1863	2,736.50	90.00
November 5, 1865	28,457.00	100.00
November 3, 1867	253.50	115.25
October 31, 1869	39,463.00	122.75
November 5, 1871	20,788.88	22.25
November 2, 1873	6,617.70	138.90
October 31, 1875	8,600.00	131.60
September 30, 1877	20,000.00	*1,425.57
September 30, 1879	15,158.69	*32.60
September 30, 1881	15,054.27	*42.66
June 30, 1883	25,219.51	*53.54
June 30, 1885	11,419.14	
Total	\$252,844.27	\$19,324.89

FOR FISCAL TERM ENDING

	SALARIES AND WAGES	SUPPORT
November 30, 1846	\$ 25.00	\$
November 30, 1847		233.96
October 31, 1848		129.00
November 30, 1850	850.00	
October 31, 1852	286.57	
October 31, 1854	3,601.49	6,611.69
October 31, 1855		15,560.40
October 31, 1856	3,692.00	
October 31, 1857	1,909.00	24,817.00
November 6, 1859	4,921.62	41,729.97
November 3, 1861	15,076.61	55,481.46
November 1, 1863	17,044.56	15,213.92
November 5, 1865	18,789.75	19,061.00
November 3, 1867	19,416.16	14,962.00
October 31, 1869	27,397.03	3,234.90
November 5, 1871	31,591.03	1,827.59
November 2, 1873	35,067.80	
October 31, 1875	31,634.88	12,489.02
September 30, 1877	56,428.26	40,447.01
September 30, 1879	56,360.04	6,092.35
September 30, 1881	55,443.81	
June 30, 1883	46,733.40	
June 30, 1885	60,766.75	
Total	\$486,035.76	\$257,828.77

*Includes similar expenditures at other penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY—Anamosa, Jones County.

A. E. MARTIN*	Warden
GEORGE S. HICKOX	Deputy Warden
T. T. PARSONS	Clerk
MRS. ANNA C. MERRILL	Chaplain
A. E. MARTIN, JR.	Hospital Steward
L. J. ADAIR, M. D.	Physician

The Fourteenth General Assembly (1872) appointed a board of commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of an additional penitentiary. The board met early in June of the same year, and selected a site consisting of fifteen acres donated by the citizens of Anamosa, Jones county.

Work on the building was commenced late in 1872, from plans furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., architects, and is a model of beauty and convenience. It is 484 feet front by 300 feet deep, embodying two cell wings containing 496 cells, each cell being four feet six inches by eight feet. There are several large work shops, warden's house, dining room, kitchen, laundry, etc., all laid up in a most substantial and workman-like manner from stone quarried near the spot, and the labor chiefly executed by convicts.

EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL TERM ENDED	BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	SUPPORT.
November 2, 1873	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 825.00
October 31, 1875	24,170.06	9,449.93
September 30, 1877	22,842.11	23,574.98
September 30, 1879	35,278.18	35,172.46
September 30, 1881	58,552.80	31,294.94
June 30, 1883	44,608.22	34,328.71
June 30, 1885	64,259.11	53,589.60
Total	\$299,210.46	\$188,285.62

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Fiscal term ended October 31, 1875	\$ 13,438 32
September 30, 1877	26,080.65
September 30, 1879	33,436.86
September 30, 1881	34,632.48
June 30, 1883	32,748.40
June 30, 1885	47,826.85
Total	\$188,163.06

November 2, 1873, miscellaneous	\$ 50.00
October 1, 1875, miscellaneous	252.45
June 30, 1885, miscellaneous	99.60
Total	\$402.05

*Marquis Barr, of Oskaloosa, elected by Twenty-first General Assembly.

The penitentiary wardens are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, at each regular session. The wardens appoint the deputy wardens, clerks, chaplains and guards, and with the concurrence of the Governor the physicians and on nomination of the physicians appoint the hospital stewards.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME—Davenport, Scott County.

S. W. PIERCE, Superintendent.

Trustees—SETH P. BRYANT, Davenport, President... 1866
 HUGH McCONNELL, Morning Sun, Secretary... 1866
 CLINTON ORCUTT, Durant, Treasurer... 1866

October 7, 1863, a number of prominent and patriotic citizens of the State met at Muscatine and organized a society, the object of which was to devise means for the support and education of orphan children of Iowa soldiers.

The society was organized by the election of a president, and one vice-president from each congressional district, a secretary and board of trustees.

At a meeting held in Davenport, 1864, it was decided to immediately lease a building, employ a steward, solicit donations of furniture, etc., and commence the reception of children; a committee with Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, as chairman was appointed, who leased a large building in Van Buren county and employed Mr. Fuller as steward.

On July 13, 1864, the institution was opened for the reception of children.

The Eleventh General Assembly (1866) assumed control of the institution, providing a special fund for its maintenance and otherwise provided for its management, and the institution was removed and permanently located at Davenport.

The trustees are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, at each regular session, and hold office for two years.

EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL TERM ENDED	SUPPORT.	TRUSTEES EXPENSES.
November 3, 1867.....	\$ 101,864.58	\$ 2,496.30
October 31, 1869.....	194,178.24	2,558.10
November 5, 1871	190,660.00	2,720.20
November 2, 1873.....	188,880.00	1,756.20
November 3, 1875....	108,880.00	1,842.40
September 30, 1877.....	50,870 00	903.00
September 30, 1879.....	24,449.97	813.60
September 30, 1881.....	17,637.33	407.60
June 30, 1883.....	14,381.65	370.40
June 30, 1885.....	14,710.00	518.40
Total	\$ 850,511.77	\$ 13,885.20

	*COUNTY DUES.	BUILDINGS AND IMP'S
October 31, 1869.....	\$	\$ 52,000.00
November 6, 1871.....		25,000.00
November 3, 1873.....		12,700.00
November 1, 1875.....		8,850.00
September 30, 1877.....	3,107.01	4,850.00
September 30, 1879... ..	9,836.46	5,875.00
September 30, 1881.....	12,074.94	26,000.00
June 30, 1883	21,064.85	16,200.00
June 30, 1885.....	37,085.34	57,250.00
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Total	\$ 82,668.60	\$ 208,725.00

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

J. C. GILCHRIST, Principal.

Trustees—EDWARD H. THAYER, Clinton, President	1886
CARLTON C. COBY, Pella, Vice-President	1886
W. M. FIELD, Cedar Falls	1888
J. W. SATTERTHWAIT, Mt. Pleasant	1890
J. C. MILLIMAN, Logan	1888
L. D. LEWELLING, Mitchellville... ..	1890

W. C. BRYANT, Secretary, Cedar Falls.
C. C. KNAPP, Treasurer, Cedar Falls.

The Sixteenth General Assembly established at Cedar Falls a school for the special training of teachers for the common schools of the State.

It was provided that the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place should deliver over all buildings, grounds and personal property belonging to said home.

The trustees of the Normal School were authorized to make such improvements and change in said property as they may deem necessary to adapt the same for the use of said school. To meet the expense of such change as well as salaries of teachers, contingent expenses, etc., an appropriation of \$14,500 was made.

The management of the school is under the direction of a board of directors consisting of six members, no two of whom shall be from the same county.

The directors are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, and two members are elected at each regular session.

Students signing a declaration of intention to teach in Iowa, and that they purpose following teaching professionally, may receive instruction free.

*Refers to expenditures which are charged directly to the counties from which orphans other than those of soldiers respectively came.

EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL TERM ENDED	BUILDINGS, SUP- PORT AND CON.	DIRECTORS EXPENSES
September 30, 1877.....	\$ 10,187.50	\$ 413.16
September 30, 1879... ..	12,750.00	760.70
September 30, 1881.....	17,625.00	1,327.20
June 30, 1883	46,887.50	1,867.90
June 30, 1885.....	23,175.00	1,514.70
Total.....	\$ 110,625.00	\$ 5,883.66

STATE UNIVERSITY—Iowa City, Johnson County.

J. L. PICKARD, President.

J. N. COLDBEN, Iowa City, Treasurer.

W. J. HADDOCK, Iowa City, Secretary.

Board of Regents—Gov. WM. LARBEE, *ex-officio* President.

WM. O. CROSBY, Centerville	1886
HORACE EVERETT, Council Bluffs.....	1886
J. N. W. RUMPLE, Marengo	1886
THOMAS S. WRIGHT, Des Moines.....	1888
H. A. BURRELL, Washington	1888
D. N. RICHARDSON, Davenport.....	1888
H. C. HUNTSMAN, Oskaloosa.....	1888
J. F. DUNCOMBE, Fort Dodge	1890
JOHN S. DUNNING, Jefferson....	1890
H. C. BULIS, Decorah	1890
M. M. HAM, Dubuque.....	1890

The University is perhaps the oldest educational institution in Iowa, Congress having as early as 1840 authorized the setting aside and reserve from sale certain lands in the territory of Iowa for the use and support of a University within the said territory, this grant comprised over 46,000 acres, and the amount realized from the sale of these lands have largely increased by additional appropriations by the Legislature.

The First General Assembly took action in regard to the location of the University and a board of trustees was appointed. Nothing definite, however, was accomplished until 1855, when the institution was opened for the reception of pupils. In 1856 the University was reorganized and was by law permanently located at Iowa City, the old capitol building having been donated for its use.

In 1868 the law department was opened.

In 1870 the medical department was established.

The regents are elected by the General Assembly, in joint convention, for six years, one-third being elected at each regular session, one member to be chosen from each congressional district.

EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL TERM ENDED	BUILDING, REPAIRS AND SUPPORT.	BOARD OF RE- GENTS EXP.
1849.....	\$	494.00
November 5, 1865 ..	20,000 00	1,116.10
November 3, 1867 ..	21,000.00	1,062.00
October 31, 1869 ..	8,687.45	1,332.00
November 5, 1871 ..	34,912.55	2,159.00
November 2, 1873 ..	53,700.00	2,166.00
October 31, 1875 ..	40,250.00	1,494.00
September 30, 1877.....	35,410 00	1,950.00
September 30, 1879.....	25,000.00	2,196.00
September 30, 1881.....	40,000.00	1,622 30
June 30, 1883 ..	85,000.00	1,799.40
June 30, 1885 ..	72,500.00	2,291.00
Total.....	\$436,460.00	\$19,681.80
1883-85, endowment fund.....		40,000.00

EXPENSES OF THE FISH COMMISSION.

For fiscal term ending		
October 31, 1875	\$	2,919.15
September 30, 1877.....		8,162.64
September 30, 1879.....		5,322.06
September 30, 1881.....		6,259.20
June 30, 1883		7,778.85
June 30, 1885		8,864.71
Total	\$	39,306.61

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands for different purposes made in the State of Iowa is as follows:

The 500,000 acre grant by virtue of act of Congress approved September 4, 1841.

The 16th section grant, on admission into the Union.

The mortgage school lands, acts of Ninth General Assembly, 1862.

The University grant, act of Congress July 20, 1840.

The Saline lands, act of Congress approved May 27, 1852.

The Des Moines river grant, act of Congress approved August 8, 1846.

The Des Moines river school lands.

The swamp land grant, act of Congress approved March 28, 1850.

The railroad grant, act of Congress approved May 15, 1856.

The Agricultural College and Farm lands, acts of the Seventh General Assembly, March 22, 1858.

Table Showing the Location of Cities Containing a Population of 2,000 and Upwards—Census 1885.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	NAMES OF COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Albia	Monroe ..	2,124
Atlantic	Cass	2,842
Belle Plaine.....	Benton ..	2,092
Boone	Boone	4,331
Burlington.....	Des Moines	22,459
Cedar Falls.....	Black Hawk.....	2,885
Cedar Rapids.....	Linn	15,426
Centerville	Appanoose.....	2,434
Chariton.....	Lucas	2,891
Charles City.....	Floyd	2,978
Clarinda	Page	2,808
Clinton	Clinton.....	12,012
Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	21,557
Creston	Union	7,398
Davenport.....	Scott.....	22,830
Decorah	Winneshiek.....	2,692
Des Moines.....	Polk	22,469
Dubuque	Dubuque	26,330
Fairfield	Jefferson	2,294
Fort Dodge.....	Webster	4,552
Fort Madison.....	Lee.....	4,925
Grinnell	Poweshiek	2,320
Independence	Buchanan.....	2,394
Indianola.....	Warren	2,081
Iowa City.....	Johnson	6,748
Keokuk	Lee.....	13,151
Knoxville.....	Marion	2,575
Le Mars	Plymouth	3,808
Lyons.....	Clinton	4,498
Manchester.....	Delaware	2,338
Maquoketa	Jackson	3,028
Marion	Linn	2,673
Marshalltown	Marshall	8,298
Mason City	Cerro Gordo	3,519
Missouri Valley	Harrison	2,305
Mount Pleasant	Henry.....	3,837
Muscatine	Muscatine	10,366
Newton	Jasper	2,962
Osceola	Clarke	2,158
Oskaloosa	Mahaska.....	6,012
Ottumwa	Wapello	10,505
Pella.....	Marion.....	2,292
Perry	Dallas.....	2,573
Red Oak	Montgomery	3,410
Shenandoah	Page	2,100
Sieus City	Woodbury	19,060
Stuart.....	Guthrie	2,147
Vinton.....	Benton	2,710
Washington	Washington	2,004
Waterloo	Black Hawk.....	6,479
Waverly	Bremer	2,443
Webster City	Hamilton	2,808
What Cheer	Keokuk	3,524
Winterset	Madison	2,431

Table Showing Time and Place of Holding; also the Territorial

NO. OF SESSION.	DATE OF CONVENING.	DATE OF ADJOURNING.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.
1st.....	Nov. 12, 1838	Jan. 25, 1839	Jessie B. Brown.
2d.....	Nov. 4, 1839	Jan. 17, 1840	Stephen Hempstead.
2d, extra.....	July 18, 1840	Aug. 1, 1840	James M. Clark.
3d.....	Nov. 2, 1840	Jan. 15, 1841	M. Bainbridge.
4th.....	Dec. 6, 1841	Feb. 18, 1842	Jonathan W. Parker.
5th.....	Dec. 5, 1842	Feb. 17, 1843	John D. Elbert.
6th.....	Dec. 4, 1843	Feb. 16, 1844	* Thomas Cox.
6th, extra.....	June 16, 1844	.....	Francis Gehon.
7th.....	May 5, 1845	June 11, 1845	S. Clinton Hastings.
8th.....	Dec. 1, 1845	Jan. 19, 1846	Stephen Hempstead.

NO. OF SESSION.	DATE OF CONVENING.	DATE OF ADJOURNING.	NAME OF PRESIDENT OF SENATE.
1st.....	Nov. 30, 1846	Feb. 25, 1847	Thomas Baker.
1st, extra.....	Jan. 3, 1848	Jan. 25, 1848	Thomas Hughes.
2d.....	Dec. 4, 1848	Jan. 15, 1849	John J. Selman.
3d.....	Dec. 2, 1850	Feb. 5, 1851	Knos Lowe.
4th.....	Dec. 6, 1852	Jan. 24, 1853	William E. Leffingwell.
5th.....	Dec. 4, 1854	Jan. 26, 1855	Maturin L. Fisher.
5th, extra.....	July 2, 1856	July 16, 1856	Maturin L. Fisher.
6th.....	Dec. 1, 1856	Jan. 29, 1857	William W. Hamilton.
7th.....	Jan. 11, 1858	March 23, 1858	Oran Faville, Lieut.-Governor.
8th.....	Jan. 9, 1860	April 3, 1860	N. J. Rusch, Lieut.-Governor.
8th, extra.....	May 15, 1861	May 29, 1861	James F. Wilson (pro tem).
9th.....	Jan. 13, 1862	April 8, 1862	J. R. Needham, Lieut.-Governor.
9th, extra.....	Sept. 3, 1862	Sept. 11, 1862	John R. Needham, Lt.-Governor.
10th.....	Jan. 11, 1864	March 29, 1864	E. W. Eastman, Lieut.-Governor.
11th.....	Jan. 8, 1866	April 3, 1866	Benj. F. Gue, Lieut.-Governor.
12th.....	Jan. 13, 1868	April 8, 1868	John Scott, Lieut.-Governor.
13th.....	Jan. 10, 1870	April 13, 1870	M. M. Walden, Lieut.-Governor.
14th.....	Jan. 8, 1872	April 23, 1872	H. C. Bullis, Lieut.-Governor.
14th, extra.....	Jan. 15, 1873	Feb. 20, 1873	H. C. Bullis, Lieut.-Governor.
15th.....	Jan. 12, 1874	March 19, 1874	Joseph Dysart, Lieut.-Governor.
16th.....	Jan. 10, 1876	March 16, 1876	Joshua Newbold, Lieut.-Governor.
17th.....	Jan. 14, 1878	March 26, 1878	F. T. Campbell, Lieut.-Governor.
18th.....	Jan. 12, 1880	March 27, 1880	F. T. Campbell, Lieut.-Governor.
19th.....	Jan. 9, 1882	March 17, 1882	O. H. Manning, Lieut.-Governor.
20th.....	Jan. 14, 1884	April 2, 1884	O. H. Manning, Lieut.-Governor.
21st.....	Jan. 11, 1886	.....	J. A. T. Hull, Lieut. Governor.

First Board of Education met Dec. 6 to Dec. 25, 1853, Oran Faville, President, J. H. Tuppy, Secretary.

* Elected on the 41st ballot, Francis Springer serving until that time.

*Officers of each Session of the Legislature, since the
Organization*

AUDIT MEMO 1891-12. 1892-12. 1893-12. J. R. FOWLER..... 1894-12. 1895-12.

Second Board of Education met Dec. 2 to Dec. 20, 1891, J. R. Needham, President, Thos.
H. Benton, Secretary.

The following table shows the complete vote of the State on the different candidates for Governor, election of 1885.

Batler	1700	1182	.....	11	■
Calhoun	1288	649	1	.....	.....
Carroll	1445	1853	.....	.....	.....
Cass	2112	1866	2	2	2
Cedar	1980	1856	1	48	.....
Cerro Gordo	1331	979	.....	3	.....
Cherokee	1242	836	.....	11	.....
Chickasaw	1465	1473	2	4	.....
Clarke	1278	1090	.....	10	1
Clay	939	877	.....	1	.....
Clayton	2133	2075	.....	9	.....
Clinton	2711	4008	4	4	.....
Crawford	1265	1709	.....	.....	.....
Dallas	2352	1789	23	10	.....
Davis	1100	1846	37	19	1
Decatur	1694	1564	.....	9	.....
Delaware	2045	1646	.....	2	1
Des Moines	2517	2667	1	7	.....
Dickinson	479	323	.....	.....	.....
Dubuque	2454	5479	.....	22	.....
Emmet	429	131	.....	2	.....
Fayette	2267	2674	.....	31	2
Floyd	1816	1451	.....	.....	2
Franklin	1459	849	.....	1	.....
Fremont	1892	1895	.....	8	.....
Greene	1816	1412	.....	9	.....
Grundy	1188	1695	.....	18	.....
Guthrie	1810	1400	.....	7	.....
Hamilton	1296	896	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	606	444	.....	.....	1
Hardin	2199	1199	.....	5	.....
Harrison	2167	2181	31	22	2
Henry	2153	1731	7	31	.....
Howard	1170	846	.....	3	1
Humboldt	917	591	.....	6	.....
Ia	2110	822	1	.....	.....
Iowa	1296	1996	.....	7	.....
Jackson	1712	2617	.....	27	.....
Jasper	2756	2463	5	31	.....

Vote for Governor, 1885—Continued.

The following table shows the majority in each congressional district since 1883. Those in 1883-5 were Governor, those in 1884 for Secretary of State.

Shore line of a few of the important lakes, as shown by the meander notes of Government survey of same

	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county.....	13	23	23
Okoboji Lakes, including Gar Lakes, in Dickinson county.....	23	23	23
Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county.....	15	23	23
Osage Lake, in Hamilton county.....	8	23	23
Swan Lake, in Emmet county.....	23	23	23
Medium Lake, in Palo Alto county.....	13	23	23
Orkamanpadu Lake, in Emmet county.....	8	23	23
Storm Lake, in Buena Vista county.....	8	23	23
Lost Island, Pelican and Trumbull Lakes, in Palo Alto and Clay counties.	20	23	23

CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF IOWA, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of **THE STATE OF IOWA**, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri—as established by the Constitution of that State, adopted June 12, 1820—crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersects the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollet's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to the said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersects the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said Mississippi river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are, by nature, free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people, and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes or other rates, for building or repairing places of worship, or the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges or

capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion; and any party to any judicial proceeding shall have the right to use as a witness, or take the testimony of, any other person, not disqualified on account of interest, who may be cognizant of any fact material to the case; and parties to suits may be witnesses, as provided by law.

SEC. 5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation; the General Assembly shall not grant to any citizen or class of citizens, privileges or immunities, which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 7. Every person may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the General Assembly may authorize trial by jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts; but no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

SEC. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, and in cases involving the life or liberty of an individual, the accused shall have a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the accusation against him; to have a copy of the same when demanded; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for his witnesses; and to have the assistance of counsel.

SEC. 11. All offenses less than felony, and in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for thirty days, shall be tried summarily before a Justice of the Peace, or other officer authorized by law, on information under oath, without indictment, or the intervention of a grand jury, saving to the defendant the right of appeal; and no person shall be held to answer for any higher criminal offense, unless on presentment on indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great.

SEC. 13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, or refused when application is made as required by law, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing

army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war, no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 17. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishment shall not be inflicted.

SEC. 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation first being made, or secured to be made, to the owner thereof, as soon as the damages shall be assessed by a jury, who shall not take into consideration any advantage that may result to said owner on account of the improvement for which it is taken.

SEC. 19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in case of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

SEC. 20. The people have the right to freely assemble together to counsel for the common good; to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 21. No bill of attainder, ex-post-facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 22. Foreigners who are, or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

SEC. 23. There shall be no slavery in this State; nor shall there be involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

SEC. 24. No lease or grant of agricultural lands, reserving any rent or service of any kind shall be valid for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 25. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people.

SEC. 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violations of the provisions hereof.*

ARTICLE II.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State six months next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote, sixty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

*This section was declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

SEC. 2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such elections, going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 3. No elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State.

SEC. 5. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privilege of an elector.

SEC. 6. All electors by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE III.—OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SECTION 1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments: The Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives; and the style of every law shall be: "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa.*"

SEC. 2. The sessions of the General Assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members; unless the Governor of the State shall, in the meantime, convene the General Assembly by proclamation.

SEC. 3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the second Tuesday in October, except the years of the Presidential election, when the election shall be on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November; and their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.†

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a male citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall have had an actual residence of sixty days in the county or district he may have been chosen to represent.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as Representatives; they shall be twenty-five years of age, and possess the qualifications of Representatives as to residence and citizenship.

SEC. 6. The number of Senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the Representative body; and shall be so classified by lot, that one class being as nearly one-half as possible, shall be elected every two years. When the

†Amended. See appendix.

number of Senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in numbers as practicable.

SEC. 7. Each House shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such a manner as shall be directed by law.

SEC. 8. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such a manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

SEC. 9. Each House shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offense; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the General Assembly of a free and independent State.

SEC. 10. Every member of the General Assembly shall have the liberty of dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reason for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 11. Senators and Representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the General Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. 12. When vacancies occur in either House, the Governor, or the person exercising the functions of Governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 13. The doors of each House shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the House, may require secrecy.

SEC. 14. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

SEC. 15. Bills may originate in either House, and may be amended, altered or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both Houses, shall be signed by the Speaker and President of their respective Houses.

SEC. 16. Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both Houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sunday excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly, by adjournment, prevent such return. Any bill submitted to the Governor for his approval during the last three days of a session of the General Assembly, shall be deposited by him in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days after the adjournment, with his approval, if approved by him, and with his objections if he disapproves thereof.

SEC. 17. No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, and the question upon

the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered upon the journal.

SEC. 18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 20. The Governor, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, and other State officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor or malfeasance in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors and malfeasance in office, in such manner as the General Assembly may provide.

SEC. 21. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

SEC. 22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to hold a seat in the General Assembly; but offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of Justice of the Peace, or Postmaster, whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, or notary public, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either House of the General Assembly, or be eligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 25. Each member of the first General Assembly under this Constitution shall receive three dollars per diem while in session; and the further sum of three dollars for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the place where such session is held, by the nearest traveled route; after which they shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by law; but no General Assembly shall have the power to increase the compensation of its members. And when convened in extra session they shall receive the same mileage and per diem compensation as fixed by law for the regular session, and none other.

SEC. 26. No law of the General Assembly, passed at a regular session, of a public nature, shall take effect until the fourth day of July next after the passage thereof. Laws passed at a special session shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of the General Assembly by which they were passed. If the General Assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

SEC. 27. No divorce shall be granted by the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. No lottery shall be authorized by this State; nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

SEC. 29. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title; but if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in the following cases:

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, or road purposes;

For laying out, opening, and working roads or highways;

For changing the names of persons;

For the incorporation of cities and towns;

For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public squares;

For locating or changing county seats.

In all the cases above enumerated, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State; and no law changing the boundary lines of any county shall have effect until, upon being submitted to the people of the counties affected by the change, at a general election, it shall be approved by a majority of the votes in each county, cast for and against it.

SEC. 31. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing laws, and no public money or property shall be appropriated for local or private purposes, unless such appropriation, compensation or claim be allowed by two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly.

SEC. 32. Members of the General Assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability;" and members of the General Assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

SEC. 33. The General Assembly shall, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of the State.

SEC. 34. The number of Senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each.

SEC. 35. The Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members, nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred; and they shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts in the State according to the number

of inhabitants in each, upon ratios to be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one Representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one Representative; and any one county containing, in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one-half of that number or more, shall be entitled to one additional Representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.

SEC. 36. At its first session under this Constitution, and at every subsequent regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a Representative.

SEC. 37. When a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a Congressional, Senatorial, or Representative district.

SEC. 38. In all elections by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*; and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

ARTICLE IV.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold his office two years from the time of his installation, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall hold his office two years, and be elected at the same time as the Governor. In voting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the electors shall designate for whom they vote as Governor, and for whom as Lieutenant-Governor. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government of the State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be declared duly elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for either office, the General Assembly shall, by joint vote, forthwith proceed to elect one of said persons Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, as the case may be.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State two years next preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

SEC. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army and navy of this State.

SEC. 8. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 9. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 10. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly, or at the next election by the people.

SEC. 11. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both Houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 12. He shall communicate, by message, to the General Assembly, at every regular session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

SEC. 13. In case of disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he may think proper; but no such adjournment shall be beyond the time fixed for the regular meeting of the next General Assembly.

SEC. 14. No person shall, while holding any office under the authority of the United States, or this state, execute the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

SEC. 15. The official term of the Governor, and Lieutenant-Governor, shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue for two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall receive the same pay as provided for Governor; and while presiding in the Senate, shall receive as compensation therefor the same mileage and double the per diem pay provided for a Senator, and none other.

SEC. 16. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the General Assembly at its next meeting, when the General Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the General Assembly, at its next meeting, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reason therefor; and also all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal from office, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor.

SEC. 18. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall

only vote when the Senate is equally divided; and in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor, the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*.

SEC. 19. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while acting as Governor, shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 20. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

SEC. 21. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 22. A Secretary of State, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified and perform such duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE V.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, and such other Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time establish.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, two of whom shall constitute a quorum to hold Court.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, and shall hold their Court at such time and place as the General Assembly may prescribe. The Judges of the Supreme Court so elected, shall be classified so that one Judge shall go out of office every two years; and the Judge holding the shortest term of office, under such classification, shall be Chief Justice of the Court during his term, and so on in rotation. After the expiration of their terms of office, under such classification, the term of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be six years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be ineligible to any other office in the State during the term for which they have been elected.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; and shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to secure justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals throughout the State.

SEC. 5. The District Court shall consist of a single Judge, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the District in which he resides. The Judge of the District Court shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor

shall have been elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to any other office, except that of Judge of the Supreme Court, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. The District Court shall be a Court of law and equity, which shall be distinct and separate jurisdictions, and have jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law,

SEC. 7. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State,

SEC. 8. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

SEC. 9. The salary of each Judge of the Supreme Court shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and that of each District Judge one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time they shall severally receive such compensation as the General Assembly may, by law, prescribe, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 10. The State shall be divided into eleven Judicial Districts, and after the year 1860, the General Assembly may reorganize the Judicial Districts, and increase or diminish the number of Districts, or the number of Judges of the said Court, and may increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court; but such increase or diminution shall not be more than one District, or one Judge of either Court, at any one session, and no reorganization of the Districts, or diminution of the number of Judges, shall have the effect of removing a Judge from office. Such reorganization of the Districts, or any change in the boundaries thereof, or increase or diminution of the number of Judges, shall take place every four years thereafter, if necessary, and at no other time.

SEC. 11. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be chosen at the general election; and the term of office of each Judge shall commence on the first day of January next after his election.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election of an Attorney-General by the people, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 13. The qualified electors of each Judicial District shall, at the time of the election of District Judge, elect a District Attorney, who shall be a resident of the District for which he is elected, and who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the carrying into effect of this article, and to provide for a general system of practice in all the Courts of this State.

ARTICLE VI.—MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are, or may hereafter be, exempt by the laws of the United States, or of this State; and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the General Assembly may provide by law.

SEC. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do military duty in time of peace ; *provided*, that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

SEC. 3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the Governor.

ARTICLE VII.—STATE DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The credit of the State shall not, in any manner, be given or loaned to, or in aid of, any individual, association, or corporation ; and the State shall never assume, or become responsible for, the debts or liabilities of any individual, association, or corporation, unless incurred in time of war for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 2. The State may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for, but the aggregate amount of such debts, direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. All losses to the Permanent, School or University fund of this State, which shall have been occasioned by the defalcation, mismanagement or fraud of the agents or officers controlling and managing the same, shall be audited by the proper authorities of the State. The amount so audited shall be a permanent funded debt against the State, in favor of the respective fund sustaining the loss, upon which not less than six per cent annual interest shall be paid. The amount of liability so created shall not be counted as a part of the indebtedness authorized by the second section of this article.

SEC. 4. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war ; but the money arising from the debts so contracted shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. Except the debts hereinbefore specified in this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by some law for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein ; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt, within twenty years of the time of the contracting thereof ; but no such law shall take effect until, at a general election, it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election ; and all money raised by authority of such law, shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt created thereby ; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each county, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may, at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same, and may at any time [forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such law, in proportion to the debt or liability which may have been contracted in pursuance thereof, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the principal and interest are fully paid.

SEC. 7. Every law which imposes, continues, or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

ARTICLE VIII.—CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws; but the General Assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation, the same as that of individuals.

SEC. 3. The State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation, nor shall it assume or pay the debt or liability of any corporation, unless incurred in time of war, for the benefit of the State.

SEC. 4. No political or municipal corporation shall become a stockholder in any banking corporation, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 5. No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations or associations with banking powers, nor amendments thereto, shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have been approved by a majority of all the electors voting for and against it at such election.

SEC. 6. Subject to the provisions of the foregoing section, the General Assembly may also provide for the establishment of a State Bank, with branches.

SEC. 7. If a State Bank be established, it shall be founded on an actual specie basis, and the branches shall be mutually responsible for each other's liabilities upon all notes, bills, and other issues intended for circulation as money.

SEC. 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of the State, of all bills or paper credit designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State Treasurer, in United States stocks, or in interest paying stocks of States in good credit and standing, to be rated at ten per cent below their average value in the city of New York, for the thirty days next preceding their deposit; and in case of a depreciation of any portion of such stocks, to the amount of ten per cent on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency by depositing additional stocks; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of transfer, and to whom.

SEC. 9. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock

by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all of its liabilities, accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

SEC. 10. In case of the insolvency of any banking institution, the bill holders shall have a preference over its other creditors.

SEC. 11. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions shall never be permitted or sanctioned.

SEC. 12. Subject to the provisions of this article, the General Assembly shall have power to amend or repeal all laws for the organization or creation of corporations, or granting of special or exclusive privileges or immunities, by a vote of two thirds of each branch of the General Assembly; and no exclusive privileges, except as in this article provided, shall ever be granted.

ARTICLE IX.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

FIRST—EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The educational interest of the State, including Common Schools and other educational institutions, shall be under the management of a Board of Education, which shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the Board, and have the casting vote in case of a tie, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as a member of said Board who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and shall have been one year a citizen of the State.

SEC. 3. One member of said Board shall be chosen by the qualified electors of each district, and shall hold the office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. After the first election under this Constitution, the Board shall be divided, as nearly as practicable, into two equal classes, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated after the expiration of two years, and one half the Board shall be chosen every two years thereafter.

SEC. 4. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Seat of Government, on the first Monday of December after their election, after which the General Assembly may fix the time and place of meeting.

SEC. 5. The session of the Board shall be limited to twenty days, and but one session shall be held in any one year, except upon extraordinary occasions, when, upon recommendation of two thirds of the Board, the Governor may order a special session.

SEC. 6. The Board of Education shall appoint a Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board, and perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board, and the laws of the State. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, which shall be published and distributed in the same manner as the journals of the General Assembly.

SEC. 7. All rules and regulations made by the Board shall be published and distributed to the several counties, townships and school districts, as may be provided for by the Board, and when so made, published and distributed, they shall have the force and effect of law.

SEC. 8. The Board of Education shall have full power and authority to legislate

and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to Common Schools, and other educational institutions that are instituted, to receive aid from the School or University fund of this State; but all acts, rules and regulations of said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the Board of Education.

SEC. 9. The Governor of the State shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of said Board.

SEC. 10. The Board shall have no power to levy taxes, or make appropriations of money. Their contingent expenses shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

SEC. 11. The State University shall be established at one place without branches at any other place, and the University fund shall be applied to that institution and no other.

SEC. 12. The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State, through a system of common schools, and such schools shall be organized and kept in each school district at least three months in each year. Any district failing, for two consecutive years, to organize and keep up a school, as aforesaid, may be deprived of their portion of the school fund.

SEC. 13. The members of the Board of Education shall each receive the same per diem during the time of their session, and mileage going to and returning therefrom, as members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but no rule, regulation, or law for the government of common schools or other educational institutions shall pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board, which shall be expressed by the yeas and nays on the final passage. The style of all acts of the Board shall be: "Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa."

SEC. 15. At any time after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the General Assembly shall have power to abolish or reorganize the Board of Education, and provide for the educational interest of the State in any other manner that to them shall seem best and proper.

SECOND—SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOL LANDS.

SECTION 1. The educational and school funds and lands shall be under the control and management of the General Assembly of this State.

SEC. 2. The University lands, and the proceeds thereof, and all moneys belonging to said fund shall be a permanent fund for the sole use of the State University. The interest arising from the same shall be annually appropriated for the support and benefit of said University.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which may have been or shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and all estates of deceased persons who may have died

without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress, on the sale of lands in this State, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the General Assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

SEC. 4. The money which may have been or shall be paid by persons as an equivalent from exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid, or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in proportion to the number of youths subject to enumeration in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the Board of Education shall from time to time provide.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be, reserved, or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of the University, and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said University, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said University.

SEC. 6. The financial agents of the school funds shall be the same that by law receive and control the State and county revenue, for other civil purposes, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. The money subject to the support and maintenance of common schools shall be distributed to the districts in proportion to the number of youths between the ages of five and twenty-one years, in such manner as may be provided by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE X—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if, in the General Assembly so next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution of this State.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

SEC. 3. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in each tenth year thereafter, and also at such time as the General Assembly may provide, the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election for and against such proposition, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the General Assembly, at its next session, shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such Convention.

ARTICLE XI—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall extend to all civil cases (except cases in chancery, and cases where the question of title to real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. No new county shall be hereafter created containing less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles, nor shall the territory of any organized county be reduced below that area, except the county of Worth, and the counties west of it, along the northern boundary of this State, may be organized without additional territory.

SEC. 3. No county, or other political or municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted, in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county or corporation—to be ascertained by the last State and county tax lists, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the State may be enlarged, with the consent of Congress and the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 6. In all cases of elections to fill vacancies in office occurring before the expiration of a full term, the person so elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term; and all persons appointed to fill vacancies in office shall hold until the next general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the General Assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. The seat of government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

ARTICLE XII.—SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. The Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force and not inconsistent with this Constitution shall remain in force until they shall expire or be repealed.

SEC. 3. All indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, complaints, process, and other proceedings pending in any of the courts, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writs of error, certiorari and injunctions, shall be carried on in the several courts, in the same manner as now provided by law, and all offenses, misdemeanors and crimes that may have been committed before the taking effect of this Constitution, shall be subject to indictment, trial and punishment, in the same manner as they would have been had not this Constitution been made.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures due, or to become due, or accruing to the State; or to any county therein, or to the school fund, shall inure to the State, county or school fund, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. All bonds executed to the State, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall remain in force and inure to the use of those concerned.

SEC. 6. The election under this Constitution shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at which time the electors of the State shall elect the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. There shall also be elected at such election the successors of such State Senators as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and members of the House of Representatives, who shall be elected in accordance with the act of apportionment, enacted at the session of the General Assembly which commenced on the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

SEC. 7. The first election for Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, District Judges, Members of the Board of Education, District Attorneys, Members of Congress, and such State Officers as shall be elected at the April election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven (except Superintendent of Public Instruction), and such county officers as were elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, except Prosecuting Attorneys, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight: *Provided*, That the time for which any District Judge or other State or county officer elected at the April election in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall not extend beyond the time fixed for filling like offices at the October election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

SEC. 8. The first election for Judges of the Supreme Court, and such county officers as shall be elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

SEC. 9. The first regular session of the General Assembly shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, commencing on the second Monday of January of said year.

SEC. 10. Senators elected at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at which time their successor shall be elected as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. Every person elected by popular vote, by a vote of the General Assembly, or who may hold office by executive appointment which office is continued by this constitution, and every person who shall be elected or appointed to any such office, before the taking effect of this Constitution (except as in this Constitution otherwise provided), shall continue in office until the term for which such person has been or may be elected or appointed shall expire; but no such person shall continue in office after the taking effect of this Constitution, for a longer period than the term of such office, in this Constitution prescribed.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly, at the first session under this Constitution, shall district the State into eleven Judicial Districts, for District Court purposes; and shall also provide for the apportionment of the members of the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 13. This Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the August election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the several election districts in this State. The ballots at such election shall be written or printed as follows: Those in favor of the Constitution, "New Constitution—Yes." Those against the Constitution, "New Constitution—No." The election shall be conducted in the same manner as the general elections of the State, and the poll books shall be returned and canvassed as provided in the twenty-fifth chapter of the Code, and abstracts shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State, which abstracts shall be canvassed in the manner provided for the canvass of State officers; and if it shall appear that a majority of all the votes cast at such election for and against this Constitution are in favor of the same, the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation stating that fact, and such Constitution shall be the Constitution of the State of Iowa, and shall take effect from and after the publication of said proclamation.

SEC. 14. At the same election that this Constitution is submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection, a proposition to amend the same by striking out the word "white" from the article on the "Right of Suffrage," shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, in the manner following, viz: A separate ballot may be given by every person having a right to vote at said election, to be deposited in a separate box. And those given for the adoption of such proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?' Yes." And those given against the proposition shall have the words, "Shall the word 'white' be stricken out of the article on the 'Right of Suffrage?' No." And if at said election the number of ballots cast in favor of said proposition shall be equal to a majority of those cast for and against this Constitution, then said word "white" shall be stricken from said article and be no part thereof.

SEC. 15. Until otherwise directed by law, the county of Mills shall be in and a part of the Sixth Judicial District of this State.

Done in Convention at Iowa City, this fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first.

APPENDIX.—Amendments.

AMENDMENT 1. The general election for State, district, county and township officers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

AMENDMENT 2. At any regular session of the General Assembly, the State may be divided into the necessary Judicial Districts for District Court purposes, or the said districts may be reorganized and the number of the districts and the judges of said courts increased or diminished; but no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office.

AMENDMENT 3. The grand jury may consist of any number of members not less than five, nor more than fifteen, as the General Assembly may by law provide, or the General Assembly may provide for holding persons to answer for any criminal offense without the intervention of a grand jury,

AMENDMENT 4. That section 13 of article 5 of the Constitution be stricken therefrom, and the following adopted as such section:

SECTION 13. The qualified electors of each county shall, at the general election in the year 1886, and every two years thereafter elect a county attorney, who shall be a resident of the county for which he is elected, and shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

Adopted by vote of the people in 1884.

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF IOWA.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

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To His Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—Agreeable to chapter 159 of the Code, as amended by section 2, chapter 175, of the Nineteenth General Assembly, I have the honor to submit to you, the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the biennial term ending June 30, 1885.

J. W. AKERS.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TWENTY-SECOND REGULAR REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
1883-5.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Iowa, though a young State, is rapidly moving forward to a position of first rank among the sisterhood of States.

Admitted to the Union as the twenty-ninth State, in the year 1846, with a population of 100,000 souls, she is already tenth in population, second in the number of acres of improved land, fourth in her coal product, first in the production of creamery butter, second in live stock on farms, first in production of corn per capita, and first in yield of corn per acre. She is third in the number of miles of railroads, and thirty-seventh in the amount of her State and local indebtedness. But her chief glory is to be seen in the fact that she is fifth in whole number of public schools and whole number of school-houses, and first in the proportion of persons over ten years of age who are able to read, and also first in the proportion of white male population between the ages of fifteen and twenty years who are able to write.

The people of Iowa become absorbed in whatever they undertake. There is, in every class, thorough devotion and entire consecration to business. On the farm, in the factory, in the bank, the office, everywhere, this is alike true. No man in Iowa does well, in any station or position, who does not do his utmost.

It would not be surprising, therefore, if under such circumstances, some of the great and beneficent causes which concern and relate to the inner and higher life of the people were sometimes forgotten and

allowed to fall into neglect and disuse. So far as education is concerned, there never has been a time in the history of our State when this was in any sense true. All classes realize that this is the foundation of our prosperity and the promise and hope of our future. It is indeed gratifying and assuring to reflect, that among all the older and wealthier and larger States, with their great cities and denser population, there are but four that out-rank Iowa in the number of schools and school-houses.

Volumes may be written, but no fact which can be disclosed will be so significant or express more than is contained in this statement, as to the comparative standing of our State.

Since my last report, notwithstanding the large number of school houses reported at that time, we have since built over seven hundred new ones, many of them being elegant and commodious structures. I mention this, not as being remarkable, but as showing a healthy and substantial growth and as indicating that there has been no reaction from the zeal of earlier years. The number of pupils in attendance upon our schools has increased by over 30,000, and our entire enrollment by 70,000. The report for 1882 shows a total expenditure, for school purposes, of \$5,558,260, while the total expenditures for 1884 were \$6,321,802, or an increase of \$763,542, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,505,807. It is interesting to note that while our expenditures are constantly increasing, our system of raising money for school purposes provides for this increase with unfailing accuracy. In 1882 the total amount raised for educational purposes was \$8,061,552, including the amount left on hand at the close of the previous year. Of this sum \$2,503,292 was left on hand. For the year 1884 the total amount raised and on hand was \$8,827,609, and of this sum \$2,505,807 was left on hand at the close of the year, so that whatever increase there may be in expenditures, comparatively the same amount is left on hand at the close of each year, the difference in the two years just cited being only \$2,515. I am glad to report an increase in the average

COMPENSATION OF TEACHERS.

Two years ago the average compensation for male teachers was \$35.20 per month, while by this report it is \$37.40. The average compensation for female teachers, two years ago, was \$27.46, and in this report it is \$30.42 per month. This may not seem to be important, but if we reflect that we have a body of 23,119 teachers, and

that our schools continue an average of 7.2 months per year; that we have 17,359 female teachers and 5,760 male teachers, the increase in salary paid teachers for the year 1884, as against 1882, is \$478,133, and for the biennial term a difference of fully \$950,000, as against the term closing September, 1882.

The past two years have witnessed increased activity and zeal on the part of our teachers of all classes. Indeed, I may say that this is quite generally true of the educators of the western States. The meeting of the National Teachers' Association at Madison, Wisconsin, in July, 1884, was one of the principal causes leading to this result. Such a gathering of educators has never been known in the history of this country, and the influence which it has exerted cannot be estimated. In addition to the great good flowing from a meeting representing such an array of talent and experience, and presenting so much food for thought and investigation, in the form of addresses, discussions and criticism, the exhibit of the

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

produced a most profound impression, and awakened a new interest in, and cast new light on, this phase of modern education.

It had come to be quite too generally understood that industrial training, as related to our schools, involved principally the teaching of mechanics and the production of articles of real and practical value. Much real effort has been put forth by many of our leading educators to accomplish this class of work, being in full sympathy with the demand that our schools should become more practical. But the conditions being so obviously against us, the problem seemed impossible of solution, and there was setting in the conviction, that after all, no real good could come from it. This great exhibit showed, as never had been done before, what a world of opportunities the school-room affords for giving a practical and useful direction to the education of the children.

For instance, drawing has been taught as a means of affording entertainment and amusement to the children, whereas it may and should be studied and taught with a view of acquiring and imparting a knowledge of mechanical and geometrical principles. The fondness of young people for ornamental drawing may also be turned to real and practical account, by the invention and execution of patterns for carpets, oil cloths, mats, rugs, wall paper and other useful things,

combining with beauty the element of utility. The fact that the boy feels that he is making something which will yield a constant pleasure and delight in the use of it, imparts an added interest and zest to labor, and encourages persistent effort to complete it.

Lessons in history, geography, arithmetic, and in fact almost everything taught in schools, may be lessons in form and orderly, systematic arrangement, a most important, practical and useful element in educational methods hitherto almost entirely ignored in connection with these branches. It not only gives a new meaning to the work, inspires and intensifies expression, secures better attention and more careful application on the part of the child, but the work he has performed stimulates his own pride and his ambition to improve, and educates and benefits all who behold it.

Iowa was well and creditably represented. Great numbers of our leading teachers were in attendance, and many of our schools were contributors to the industrial display.

Prof. Henry Sabin, superintendent of the city schools of Clinton, was designated by the National Association to act as manager for our State, and his untiring energy and the ability and peculiar fitness which he brought to the work, resulted in a showing which was, alike, an honor to the State and creditable to himself.

Following closely upon this educational gathering came the great

EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.

At the earnest solicitation of the Commissioner for Iowa, the Department of Public Instruction undertook the supervision of an exhibit of the educational status of Iowa. The material used at the Madison exhibit was re-collected so far as possible (it having been returned to the schools which contributed it). The work was very generally rebound, and the Kindergarten work framed and covered with glass, so far as this was necessary and possible from its nature. The College for the Blind at Vinton and the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Council Bluffs contributed very fine displays of their work, and the contributions of many counties, cities and towns not represented at Madison, swelled the New Orleans exhibit beyond our hope or expectation when entering upon it.

A space of 40x42 feet in the main gallery, directly over the space assigned to the Iowa Commissioner on the floor of the Government building was assigned to the Iowa educational exhibit. By suitable partitions and decorations our space was made very attract-

ive, and was commonly called the "parlor of the gallery." Joining our space on the west was the exhibit of education of the State of Minnesota. When it is known that this exhibit was probably the most beautiful and attractive exhibit of education ever made by any State, it will not seem surprising that Iowa was put upon her metel, and taxed to her utmost, in order to make a comparatively favorable showing. Our exhibit certainly received a fair share of attention from the visitors and teachers of all States, and many gratifying commendations from visitors from foreign countries.

The Department issued a circular of information, setting forth the organization and practical operation of our school system, and containing a lithograph school-house map of our State. This map excited great interest, and it is believed accomplished much for the credit of our State which could not otherwise have been expressed. It shows at a glance what Iowa has done in the interest of the education of her children and youth. Every dot stands for a school-house, and there is a school-house in the State for every dot on this map. The Department spent considerable time to arrive at accuracy in this matter. County maps were sent to the county superintendents respectively, with instruction to indicate with red ink the quarter section upon which each school-house in their individual county stood. These dots were transferred to a large map, 9x12 feet, the work being done in this office, and great care taken to place the dots accurately and correctly. It is safe to say that there are to-day more school-houses in the State than the map represents, as the data for it was obtained two years ago.

Following will be found the circular of information above referred to, and the report of Prof. T. H. McBride, of the State University, at Iowa City, to whom I desire here to acknowledge my great obligations for his able and efficient assistance, without which the educational exhibit at New Orleans could not have been made what it was. The arrangement of the material for the exhibit was very largely his work.

IOWA PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

— —

State aid and State supervision with local control; advantages for primary, secondary and collegiate instruction within the State; statistical tables and dotted map, showing the "school-house on every hill-top;" issued from the Department of Public Instruction, Des Moines, Iowa, for the Educational Department of the New Orleans Exposition.

— —

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOHN W. AKERS, Superintendent.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS, Deputy.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Iowa State University,	-	-	-	-	-	Iowa City.
Agricultural College,	-	-	-	-	-	Ames.
College for the Blind,	-	-	-	-	-	Vinton.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,	-	-	-	-	-	Council Bluffs.
Industrial School for Boys,	-	-	-	-	-	Eldora.
Industrial School for Girls,	-	-	-	-	-	Mitchellville.
Soldiers Orphans' Home,	-	-	-	-	-	Davenport.
Normal School,	-	-	-	-	-	Cedar Falls.
Asylum Feeble-minded Children,	-	-	-	-	-	Glenwood.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

[State certificates granted for term of five years. State diploma valid for life of holder.]

Hon. Josiah L. Pickard,	-	-	President State University.
Hon. J. C. Gilchrist,	-	-	President State Normal School.
Miss Ella A. Hamilton,	-	-	Des Moines.

State Superintendent, John W. Akers, President of Board.

Hon. John W. Rowley, Secretary.

COUNTY SUPERVISION OF SCHOOLS.

One Superintendent—male or female—for each county, 99.

Teachers' Normal Institutes—established by law—held annually in each county.

Teachers' Associations. County or Township Unions—voluntary organizations.

County Examinations, for granting certificates, held monthly at each county seat, conducted by county superintendent.

Total number of public schools in Iowa.....	13,624
Number of graded schools.....	530
Total number of school-houses....	11,844
Total number of teachers (females, 16,721; males, 5,795)....	22,516

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Established in 1855. Holds session annually.

- Sections— { County superintendent's section.
 { City superintendents' section.
 { High school section.
 Attendance voluntary.

SCHOOL SYSTEM OF IOWA.

ORGANIZATION.

Iowa was admitted into the Union under a constitution which makes it the duty of the general assembly to "encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement," and to "provide for a system of common schools by which a school shall be kept in each district at least three months in every year."

The entire population of the State was then 100,000, with a reported school population of 20,000, and about 400 organized school districts.

It was not until 1848, and after much agitation of the subject by eminent men, that the people were ready for a system of schools wholly free and supported by taxation. A comprehensive bill prepared by Hon. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, was adopted by the general assembly March 12, 1858. It made a radical change in the school system. Small districts were replaced by large ones; the rate-bill system, by free schools, to be taught in every sub-district for at least four months each year, and as much longer as the board of directors might determine. The office of county superintendent was created, and provision was made for the examination of teachers, the supervision of schools, and the establishment and support of graded and high schools. The management of the permanent school fund was removed from school officers and placed in the hands of those not otherwise officially connected with the public schools. This law awakened enthusiasm among the people and gave a grand impetus to the cause of popular education.

OFFICERS.

A State superintendent of public instruction, county superintendents, boards of directors for district townships and independent districts, and subdirectors for subdistricts, form the present official staff of the school system.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THESE OFFICERS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

The State superintendency provided for in the constitution of 1846 was supplanted by a State board of education in that of 1857, and again restored by act of March 19, 1864, in accordance with a constitutional clause allowing such change after 1863. The incumbent of this office, elected by the people, holds it for a term of two years. He determines all questions appealed from decision of county superintendents; is charged with the gen-

eral supervision of all the county superintendents and all the common schools of the State; files in his office at the seat of government all papers, reports, and public documents transmitted to him; is to keep a fair record of all things belonging to his official work; is to co-operate with county superintendents in organizing and holding normal institutes for the instruction of teachers and those who may desire to teach; is to see to the publication and distribution of acts amendatory of the school laws; is to report annually to the State Auditor, on the first of January, the number of persons of school age (5 to 21) in each county, and at each regular session of the State legislature is to report the condition of the common schools of the State, with a detail of any plans he may have matured for the more perfect organization and efficiency of common schools.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

These officers are elected by the people for terms of two years. They have charge of the examining and licensing of teachers for the schools of their respective counties; they decide all questions appealed from boards of directors; they act as organs of communication between the State Superintendent and township or district authorities, hold normal institutes, and report annually the condition of the schools and full statistical summary to the State Superintendent.

BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF TOWNSHIP DISTRICTS AND SUBDIRECTORS.

The subdirectors of the several subdistricts compose the township district boards, but if there are no subdistricts three members are chosen at large. This board has general charge of the school matters in their district. It selects sites, builds school-houses, and fixes boundaries for subdistricts. It may establish graded schools, select text-books, purchase records, maps, dictionaries, charts and apparatus; but may not contract debts for that purpose. It chooses its own officers, such as president, secretary and treasurer.

SUBDIRECTORS.

These officers are chosen annually, by the people of the subdistricts. They have charge, subject to the board of directors of the township, of all school matters in their subdistricts.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The law provides that a civil township shall constitute a school district, and these are divided into subdistricts, usually from six to nine to each township.

There is also a provision by which district townships may be divided into independent districts, and the present tendency is strongly in that direction.

There are now 1,170 district townships, and 8,134 subdistricts. There are 3,205 independent districts, including cities, towns and rural districts.

SCHOOLS.

The law now provides that, in each subdistrict, there shall be taught at least one school for not less than twenty-four weeks of five school days each. Graded schools and high schools are also provided for, with normal schools and normal institutes for the better training of teachers, schools for soldiers' orphans, for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the youth that need reformatory training; while beyond all these there is a State agricultural and mechanical college and a State University at the head of the school system.

Industrial expositions, to be held in each school once a term or oftener, and to consist of useful articles made by the pupils, are also here an interesting feature authorized and encouraged by law.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The State permanent school fund is derived (1) from 5 per cent on the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within it, (2) the proceeds of the sales of 500,000 acres granted it by the General Government in 1841, (3) the proceeds of escheated estates, and (4) the proceeds of sales of the sixteenth section in each township, or of lands selected in lieu thereof. Amount, 1883, \$4,009,865.52.

A temporary fund for school purposes, to be received and appropriated annually in the same manner as the interest on the permanent fund, is derived from (1) all forfeitures of 10 per cent authorized to be made for the benefit of the school fund, (2) fines collected for violation of the penal laws, (3) fines collected for non-performance of military duty, and (4) sales of lost goods and estrays.

A county tax for local purposes, not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar, may be levied by the board of supervisors.

SCHOOL FINANCES.

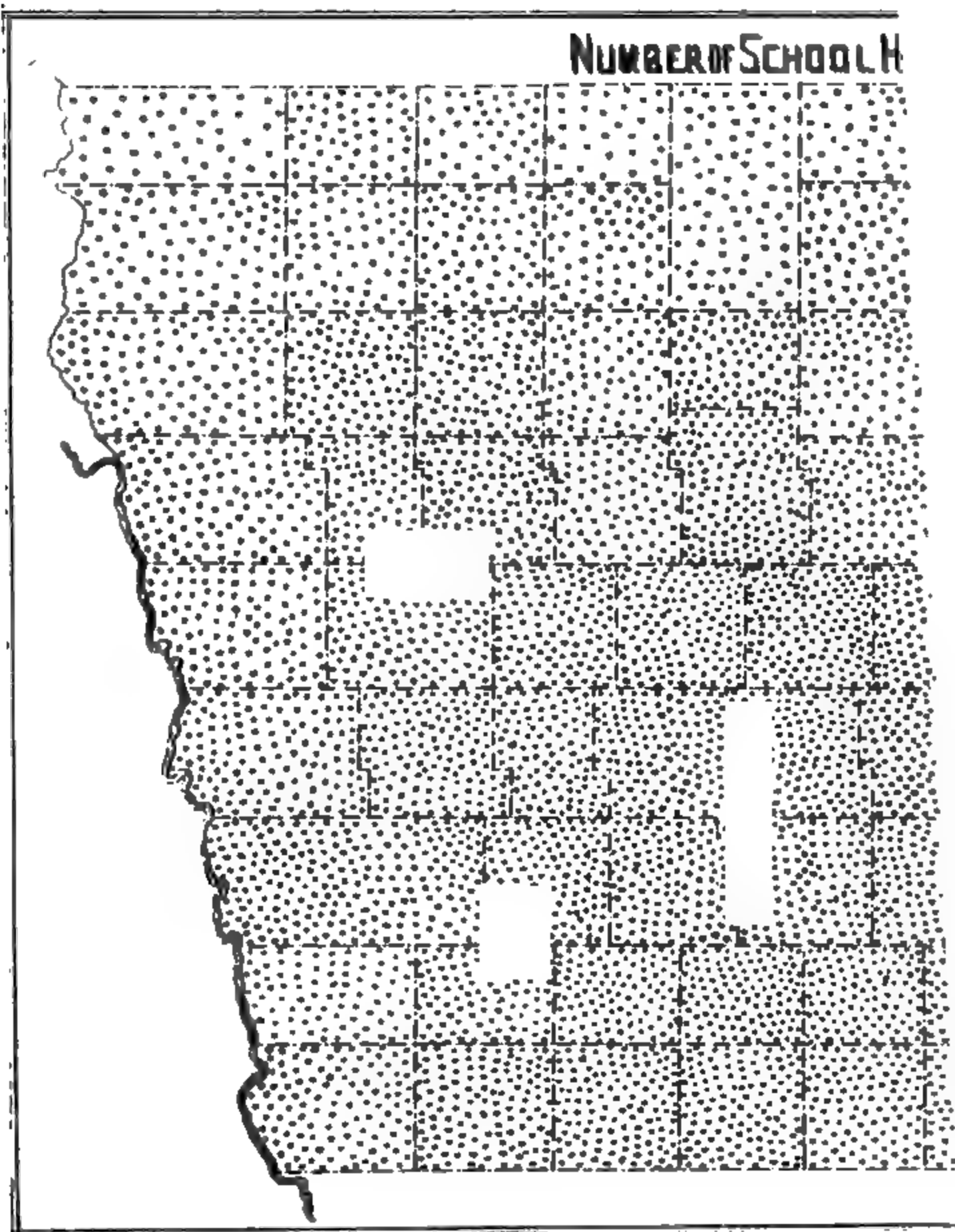
The constant and rapid increase in the amount of money expended for school purposes is indisputable evidence of the appreciation of the public schools on the part of the people of the State. In the year 1849 the total expenditures for school purposes were \$44,138; in 1869, \$3,434,822.00; in 1883, \$5,856,068.00. With the exception of the semi-annual apportionment, derived largely from the interest on the permanent school fund, these sums were raised by voluntary taxation.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

In the year 1848 there were 105 school-houses in the State, and these in the great majority of cases were log houses, and valued at \$14,247.00, or an average valuation of \$185.00.

The number of school houses according to the reports of 1883, is now, 18,624, and their entire valuation is \$10,430,247.00.

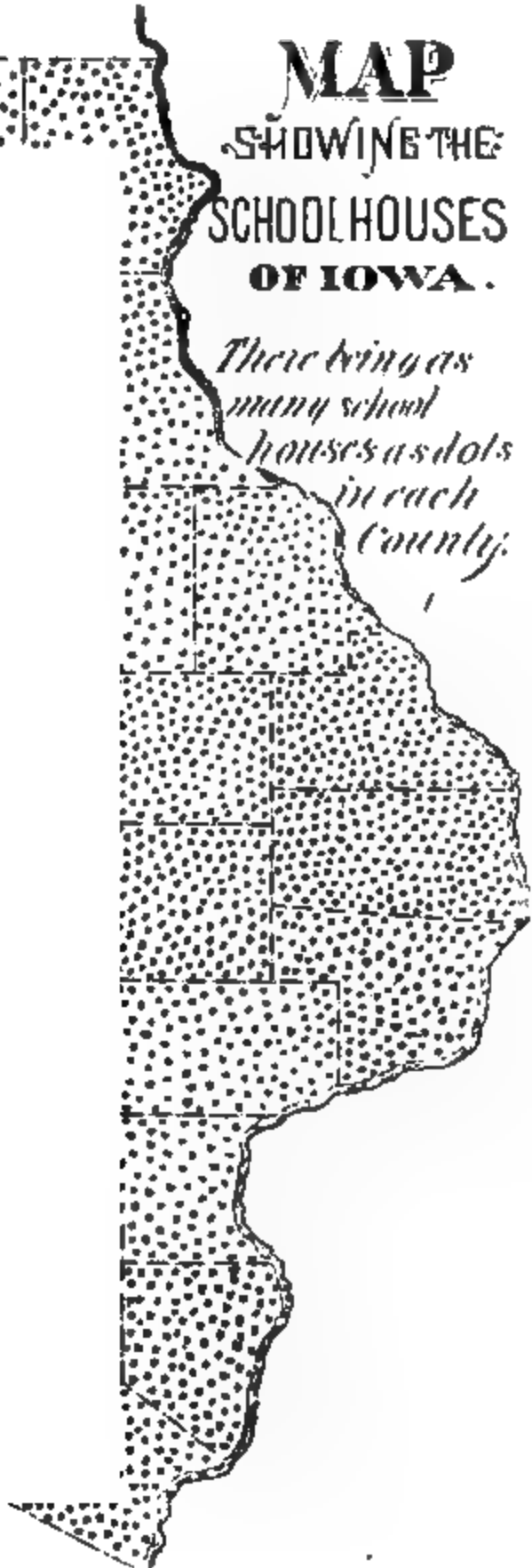
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS



SES-BY COUNTIES

MAP
SHOWING THE
SCHOOL HOUSES
OF IOWA.

*There being as
many school
houses as dots
in each
County.*



The following table shows the number of school houses in every county in the State :

COUNTIES.	School-houses, 1883.	COUNTIES.	School-houses, 1883.	COUNTIES.	School-houses, 1883.
Adair.....	136	Floyd.....	118	Monona.....	100
Adams.....	104	Franklin.....	118	Monroe.....	98
Allamakee.....	130	Fremont.....	121	Montgomery. . .	110
Appanoose... ..	134	Greene.....	136	Muscatine.....	104
Audubon.....	95	Grundy.....	127	O'Brien.....	64
Benton.....	183	Guthrie.....	143	Osceola.....	55
Black Hawk.....	149	Hamilton.....	108	Page.....	130
Boone.....	154	Hancock.	68	Palo Alto.....	66
Bremer.....	110	Hardin.....	138	Plymouth.....	109
Buchanan.....	144	Harrison... ..	131	Pocahontas.....	81
Buena Vista.....	101	Henry.....	111	Polk.....	159
Butler.....	134	Howard.....	90	Pottawattamie. .	237
Calhoun.....	90	Humboldt.....	83	Poweshiek.....	146
Carroll.....	121	Ida.....	82	Ringgold.....	127
Cass.....	144	Iowa.....	141	Sac.....	124
Cedar.....	123	Jackson.....	150	Scott.....	122
Cerro Gordo.. . .	120	Jasper.....	183	Shelby.....	135
Cherokee.. . . .	104	Jefferson.....	97	Sioux.....	87
Chickasaw... ..	109	Johnson.....	172	Story.....	141
Clarke.....	109	Jones.....	136	Tama.....	175
Clay.....	78	Keokuk.....	142	Taylor.....	128
Clayton.....	173	Kossuth.....	89	Union.....	118
Clinton.....	178	Lee.....	120	Van Buren.....	114
Crawford.....	136	Linn.....	195	Wapello.....	110
Dallas.....	150	Louisa.....	80	Warren.....	143
Davis.....	106	Lucas.....	97	Washington.....	138
Decatur.....	108	Lyon.. . . .	45	Wayne.....	117
Delaware.....	125	Madison.....	135	Webster.....	159
Des Moines.....	98	Mahaska.....	152	Winnebago.....	42
Dickinson.....	44	Marion.....	145	Winneshiek.....	182
Dubuque.....	133	Marshall.....	150	Woodbury.. . . .	118
Emmet.....	31	Mills.....	84	Worth.....	74
Fayette.....	153	Mitchell.....	101	Wright.....	86

ATTENDANCE.

Attendance on schools is voluntary.
The school population of the State is now 621,222. The enrollment in the public schools is 469,537.
It should be noted that this does not include the large number of children enrolled in private schools and eleemosynary institutions.
During the year 1883 about 300,000 pupils were in daily attendance.

TEACHERS.

The number of teachers employed for 1883 was, males, 5,795; females 16,721; total, 22,516.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of graded schools is 530, or an average of more than five to each county. In the majority of such schools the higher branches are taught, and in many of them pupils are prepared for admission to the State University.

The law provides for county and township high schools, but so far the people have not generally availed themselves of the opportunity to establish such schools.

The State Normal School, for the training of teachers was established by act of the General Assembly in the year 1876, has been within late years greatly enlarged and is patronized to the limit of its capacity.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION.

In addition to the State University, which is now in a most prosperous and growing condition, there are many private institutions and sectarian colleges and universities, which furnish abundant facilities for superior education.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The County Normal Institute is a school of from two to four weeks' duration, the objects of which are to improve the scholarship of teachers, and to inform them as to the best methods of instruction and school government. One such school must be held in each county, annually, for which the State appropriates the sum of \$50.00. Teachers pay a registration fee of \$1.00, and also \$1.00 for examination for certificate, and this money being paid into the county treasury, is credited to the Normal Institute fund, to be paid out upon the order of the county superintendent. The total enrollment of teachers for 1883, was 13,444, and the entire cost of such schools, annually, is fully \$60,000.

When it is considered that, with the exception of the small State appropriation, the teachers pay this money each year, from their earnings, and that attendance upon such schools is entirely voluntary, a high order of interest, and a flattering showing so far as teachers are concerned, is certainly made.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The State Teachers' Association is composed of the teachers of the State who have voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of improvement and advancement. It meets annually during the winter holidays, is always very largely attended, and is rapidly becoming a power in the State.

RESULTS.

The interest which the people of Iowa have always manifested in all the pertains to education furnishes abundant ground for confidence in the unlimited growth and development of the system.



Our school facilities are being improved each year, our buildings are better, our teachers are better paid and are rapidly improving in all that goes to make a successful teacher, and no class of our people show so deep an interest in their work.

As for our army of school youth, the following sentiment is expressive of the condition of affairs in Iowa, and may be fitly given with local application:

"Let the American who is fearful of the future, and doubtful of the orderly behavior of his countrymen, visit some school, such as can be found in thousands of towns and villages in the United States, and re-assure himself as he sees with what prompt and respectful obedience well-grown boys and girls, young men and young women, responded to the quiet signal or low-voiced word of command, given by the young lady who worthily fills the position of teacher and mistress of the school."

REPORT OF PROF. T. H. M'BRIDE.

Hon. J. W. Akers, Superintendent Public Instruction:

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a brief report of the Educational Exhibit of Iowa, at the World's Fair, New Orleans.

EXHIBITORS.

The following is a list of exhibitors contributing to the Iowa Educational exhibit at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, with a brief list of the articles contributed by each exhibitor:

ACKLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in grammar and history, from the seventh grade.

Physiological drawings, from the seventh grade.

Drawings illustrating problems in physics.

Map drawings.

(All the work bound.)

ALBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work, from various grades.

Penmanship—copy-books bound in volumes.

Map drawings.

(All the work bound.)

ATLANTIC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in language, from the sixth grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, from the fourth and seventh grades.

Map drawing, from the sixth grade.

BANES, J. DE, DUBUQUE.

Display card of photographic work.

BALLINGALL, P. G., OTTUMWA.

Silk banner with Iowa coat of arms.

BELLE PLAINE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work of all grades from first to eleventh.

Drawings, from the seventh and eighth grades.

Map drawings, from the same grades.

Worsted maps of Iowa.

Mat weaving from first grade.

Box of clay models.

BLACKBURN, MISS S., VINTON.

Teachers' examination questions.

Teachers' examination manuscripts.

Circulars showing the work of county normal institutes during a period of ten years.

(All work bound.)

BURLINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, language, grammar, history, geography and music, from all grades.

Penmanship from all grades.

Manuscript work in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, Latin, German, natural science, book-keeping, etc., from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

CASS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Drawings, from the country schools.

Map drawings, from the graded schools of Marne.

Map drawings, from the country schools.

(All the work in portfolio.)

CEDAR RAPIDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first, second and third grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and grammar, from the fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar and history, from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in political economy, English literature, algebra, botany and physics, from the high school.

(All the work bound.)

CHARLES CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, from all grades from third to eighth inclusive.

Penmanship, from grades third to eighth inclusive.

Manuscript work in geography and language, from grades four to eight inclusive.

Manuscript work in history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in physical geography, algebra and word analysis, from the ninth grade.

Manuscript work in physics and word analysis, from the tenth grade.

Manuscript work in physiology and geometry, from the eleventh grade.

Manuscript work in political economy, Latin and English literature, from the twelfth grade.

Slate work drawings and pencil work, from the primary grades.

Map drawings, from the fifth and sixth grades.

CLINTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work, from the first and third grades.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the fourth and fifth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and geography, from the sixth and seventh grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar and history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in English literature, geometry, algebra, physiology, modern history, German and Latin, from the high school.

Charts of kindergarten work, from the primary grades.

Boxes of kindergarten material.

Drawings, from the primary grades.

Library blanks filled by pupils.

(Manuscript work all bound.)

COLUMBUS JUNCTION.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, physiology and algebra, from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in grammar and geography, from the intermediate grades.

Map drawing, from the intermediate grades.

CORNELL COLLEGE.

Framed cut of the buildings and grounds.

Photographs of president and professors.

Manuscript sketch of the institution.

CRESTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth grades.

Manuscript work in history, from the seventh and eighth grades.

Drawings, from the fourth grade.

Map drawings, from the fifth, seventh and eighth grades.

Manuscript work in civil government and geometry, from the high school.

Charts "outlines of grammar," from the high school.

DAVENPORT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and geography, from the third to seventh grades inclusive.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic, geography and history, from the eighth and ninth grades.

Manuscript work in zoology, geometry and botany, from the high school.

Manuscript work in German, from several grades and from the high school.

Manuscript work, from the city training school.

Miscellaneous manuscript work.

Drawings, from grades fourth to ninth inclusive and from the high school.

States, from primary grades.

Teachers' charts for instruction in primary grades.

Color charts for instruction in primary grades.

Box of colors corresponding to the item last mentioned.

Charts for instruction in music.

Charts for elementary work in numbers.

Programme of daily exercises.

(All manuscript work bound.)

DES MOINES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and geography, from the primary and grammar grades.

Inventions in paper cutting and paper folding from the primary grades.

Original designs in paper cutting from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Herbaria from the high school.

Map drawing from the seventh and eighth grades.

Slates from the primary grades.

Charts for primary instruction from the *training school*.

Worsted maps of Iowa from the primary grades.

Worsted maps of Polk county from primary grades.

Clay relief maps of Iowa from primary grades.

(All manuscript work bound.)

DUBUQUE.

Chart of ornamental penmanship from Baylies' Commercial College.

ELDORA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript works in language and arithmetic from the grammar grades.
Manuscript work in arithmetic, history and geography, from the high school.

Book-keeping from the high school.

Manuscript work in commercial arithmetic from various grades.

Drawings illustrating physiology from the high school.

FORT MADISON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Penmanship from grades third to eighth, inclusive.

Primary drawings.

Map drawings from — grade.

GRAND JUNCTION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Penmanship from the primary grades.

Manuscript work in grammar from the grammar grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, ancient history, physical geography and United States history, from the high school.

Drawings from the grammar grades and from the high school.

HACKNEY, W. F.

Plans and elevation for a five-room school-house.

HARDIN COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, arithmetic and history, from the country schools.

Drawings from the country schools.

Map drawings from the country schools.

HUISCAMP, J. C.

An oil painting—fruit-piece.

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Herbaria from the Sophomore class of 1884.

IOWA AUTHORS.

The following authors have contributed to this exhibit:

Allen, Jerome.	Marvin and Morisey.
Benton, T. H.	McBride, T. H.
Bessey, C. E.	McClain, Emlin.
Burke, Finley.	McClain, William.
Crosby, W. E.	McCreary, J. L.
Currier, A. N.	Ross, J. N.
Fisher, W. B.	Salter, William.
Friesner, W. N.	Stevens, A. J.
Gurney, C. H.	Sudlow, P. W.
Harris, J. B.	Tillinghast, B. F.
Hornberg, J. D.	Wedgewood, G.
Hull, W. N.	White, C. A.
Jackson, J. H.	Wright, D. S.
Magoun, George F.	

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Manuscript work in geometry.
 Two volumes "raised letter."
 Numerous samples of bead work.
 Two brooms.
 One hair mattress.
 One husk mat.
 One piece of rag carpet.
 Numerous pieces of fancy knitted work.
 One cane chair bottom.
 Samples of thread lace.
 One doll and hammock.
 Maps (cloth) of Iowa and Louisiana.

IOWA FALLS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geometry and physiology from the high school.
 (All the work bound.)

IOWA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Two crayon portraits enlarged from photographs.
 Four crayon art pieces.
 One pen and ink sketch.
 Eleven pairs of boots and shoes.
 One walnut office desk.

IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Manuscript work in English literature, geometry, English analysis, algebra, arithmetic and penmanship.
 Theses of the graduating classes, 1878-83.

Notes of lectures on didactics.
Notes of work in botany.
Notes of laboratory work in physics.
Set of drawing books.
Herbaria.
Set of relief maps, made in putty.
Charts of physiological drawings.
Charts for primary teaching.
Charts of drawings from various grades.

(All manuscript work bound).

GREENE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from the country schools of Bristol township.
Manuscript work from the country schools of Cedar township.
Map drawings from the country schools of Cedar township.
Miscellaneous work in manuscript from the country schools of Franklin township.
Map drawings from the country schools of Franklin township.
Manuscript work from the country schools of Grant township.
Map drawings from the country schools of Grant township.
Manuscript work from Hardin township country schools.
Manuscript work from Highland township country schools.
Manuscript work from Junction township country schools.
Manuscript work from Paton township country schools.
Manuscript work from Washington township country schools.

JEFFERSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from all grades and from the high school.
Drawing illustrating problems in physics from the high school.
Map drawings from the grammar grades and the high school.

JESUP PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in history.
Map drawings.

KINGSLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in reading, arithmetic, geography, history and civil government.

(All work bound).

KOSSUTH COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Map drawings.

LE CLAIRE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, etc., from the fifth and sixth grades.
(All the work bound.)

LE MARS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Primary work in arithmetic and penmanship.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic, from grades second to fourth inclusive.

Manuscript work in geography from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in German and political economy from the high school.

(All the work bound).

LEWIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geography and history from the eighth and ninth grades.

LYONS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in botany and rhetoric from the high school.

MARBLE ROCK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language from the second, third and eighth grades.

Manuscript work in geography from the fourth grade.

Manuscript work in grammar and algebra from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in history, English grammar and arithmetic from the seventh grade.

Map drawings from the grammar grades.

MARENGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic from grades fifth, sixth and seventh.

Manuscript work in history from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in rhetoric, botany, Latin and German, from the high school grades.

(All the work bound).

MARSHALL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in geography, arithmetic, language, physiology and history, from district No. 1, Timber Creek township.

Drawings from the same school.

Map-drawings from the same school.

(All the work bound.)

MARSHALLTOWN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, from grades second to seventh, inclusive.

(All the work bound.)

MC GREGOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and history from the grammar grades.

Report of the public schools for the term ending December 21, 1888.

(All the work bound.)

MONROE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in geometry and English literature, from the high school.

NORA SPRINGS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language and arithmetic from the sixth grade.

(All the work bound.)

NORRIS, H. W.

Herbaria, representing the Iowa flora.

OTTUMWA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the first and second grades.

Manuscript work in music and language, from the third and fourth grades.

Manuscript work in music, arithmetic, history and language, from the fifth grade.

Manuscript work in music, language and geography, from the sixth grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, geography and language, from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in arithmetic and language, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in history, english literature, latin, geometry, physics and botany, from the High School.

Drawing, from all grades above the second.

(All the work bound.)

PLACK, W. L.

Architectural designs for school-houses (three).

POCAHONTAS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work from the primary and grammar grades.

Map drawings from the primary and grammar grades.

ROCKFORD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in arithmetic from the first, second, third and fourth grades.

Manuscript work in physical geography and arithmetic from the fifth grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, physiology, history and language from grades, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth.

SANBORN, W. W.

Architectural designs for school-houses (five).

SPIRIT LAKE.

Manuscript work and map-drawing.

SPRINGFIELD.

Manuscript work from various grades.

Bound volume of map-drawings.

SPRINGVILLE.

Drawings from the grammar school.

Map-drawings from the grammar grades.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Four glass charts, displaying —

1. Organization and growth of County Normal Institutes for a period of ten years.

2. A graphic representation of the relation of the school population to the entire population; school population to enrollment; enrollment to average attendance; daily attendance to daily absence.

3. The school statistics of the State from 1848 to 1883.

4. The organization of the Iowa school system.

Six linen charts, illustrating graphically the increase in the number of teachers employed; in school population; in number of schools; in permanent school fund; in valuation of school property; in total annual expenditures for school purposes.

Blank teachers' certificates of four grades.

Blank high school diploma.

Blank State certificate.

Sample lithographs from Des Moines.

Photographs of public school-buildings and colleges throughout the State.

A bound set of Iowa school reports.

A bound set of Iowa school laws and decisions.

The report of the census of Iowa from 1855-80.

Bound volumes of various school journals.

Bound volumes of miscellaneous State documents.

One volume of blanks for reports of district secretaries.

One volume of blanks for reports of county superintendents.

One volume of blanks for reports of district treasurers.

A school-house map of the State showing number and distribution of school-houses.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

One illustrative paleontological cabinet.
Laboratory note-books in biology, botany, conchology and paleontology.
Theses in zoology and civil engineering.
Five photographs of drawings, illustrations for a work on paleontology.
Sets of drawings illustrating three terms' work in instrumental drawing.
Drawings illustrating first and second terms' works in free hand drawing.
A set of topographical maps.
Drawings in India ink and water colors.
Box of mounted microscopic slides.

STEAMBOAT ROCK.

Charts of kindergarten work.
Charts of primary drawing.
Charts of physiological drawings.
Charts of various work from the grammar grades.
Map drawings.

STITCH, JOHN M.—CLINTON.

A set of crayon sketches and drawings.

TAMA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language from the ungraded schools of Oneida township.

Manuscript work in language from Gladbrook graded schools and high school.

Drawings from the country schools of Columbia township.

Map drawings from Howard, Carroll, Lincoln, Crystal, Highland, York and Columbia townships.

Worsted map of Tama county and of the State.

UNION PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in language, from the intermediate grades.

Manuscript work in arithmetic, language, physiology and history, from the grammar grades.

Drawings, from the grammar grades.

WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—EAST SIDE.

Photographs of free-hand drawings.

Photographs of school buildings.

Programme of daily exercises.

Floor plans of school buildings.

Map drawings.

WATERLOO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—WEST SIDE.

Penmanship, from the fourth grade.

Manuscript work in grammar and arithmetic, from the seventh grade.

Manuscript work in history, from the eighth grade.

Manuscript work in algebra, history, geometry, analysis and physical geography, from the high school.

Map drawings from the primary grades.

WEST LIBERTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manuscript work in grammar, arithmetic, composition and physiology, from ——— grades.

Dissected maps illustrating anatomy.

Map drawing.

WITTER, F. M.

A collection of the land and fresh water mollusks of Iowa.

HONORS AND AWARDS MADE IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(From Times-Democrat, New Orleans)

The State of Iowa enjoys the proud distinction of being among the foremost in the educational department at the World's Exposition just closed at New Orleans, and the following list of diplomas awarded for the reasons assigned, speaks eloquently to the lovers of education throughout the State. It is a much larger list of awards than any other State received—yet published—it is far ahead of Kansas or Indiana, Colorado or California. Here is the roll of honor:

DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

State of Iowa—Collective educational exhibits.

Iowa State University, Iowa City—Theses, laboratory, note-books, drawings, cabinet of paleontology.

DIPLOMAS.

Frank Bend, Iowa City—Thesis on blue jay.

Burlington Public Schools—Class work from graded and high schools.

Charles City Public Schools—School work, etc.

Clinton Public Schools—Pupils' work, kindergarten charts, etc.

Davenport Public Schools—Manuscript work, teaching charts, drawing.

Des Moines Public High Schools—Manuscript work, clay and worsted maps, herbaria.

Eldora Public Schools—Drawings and class work.

Hardin County Public Schools—Pupils' work, map drawing, etc.

Iowa College for the Blind, Vinton—Papers in geometry, bead work, brooms, etc.

DIPLOMA.

Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Council Bluffs—Shoes, desk, art work, etc.

Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls—Theses, examination papers, note-books, herbaria, charts, etc.

Ottumwa Public Schools—Pupils' work.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Ackley Public Schools—Language, drawing and maps.

Atlantic Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Belle Plaine Public Schools—Maps, drawings and language.

Miss S. Blackburn, Vinton—Teachers' examination questions, reviews.

Cedar Rapids Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Hattie Cochrane, Iowa City—Thesis on leaves, illustrated.

Columbus Junction Schools—Pupil's work.

Creston Public Schools—Manuscript work and charts.

Grand Junction Public Schools—Pupils' work.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Greene County Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames—Herbaria.

Iowa Falls High School—Geometry and physiology.

Jefferson Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Lemars Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Marble Rock Public Schools—Maps and class work.

Marengo Public Schools—Class work.

Monroe Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Polk County Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Rockford Public Schools—Class work.

Shenandoah Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Sidney Public Schools—Class work.

Shimck, Bohnenel, Iowa City—Thesis on fresh-water mollusks.

Sioux City Public Schools—Maps, drawings and class work.

Tama County Public Schools—School work.

Webster County Public Schools—Pupils' work.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Albia Public Schools—Manuscript, pupils' work.

Cass County Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Marble Rock Public Schools—Pupils' work.

Marshall County Public Schools—Class work.

Marshalltown Public Schools—Manuscript work in language.
McGregor Public Schools—Class work.
Nora Springs Public Schools—Pupils' work.
W. H. Norris—Herbaria of Iowa flora.
Pocahontas Public Schools—Class work, maps, etc.
Scranton Public Schools—Manuscript, class work, all grades.
Searsborough Public Schools—Pupils' work.
Sheldon Public Schools—Class work in arithmetic, geography, etc.
Steamboat Rock Public Schools—Kindergarten, maps, etc.
Union Public Schools—Class work.
West Liberty Public Schools—Pupils' work.

The preceding list, affording in almost every case only the briefest description possible, can give the reader no adequate conception of Iowa's educational exhibit at New Orleans. The list is simply a catalogue intended to indicate the general nature of the work displayed. Only those who saw and studied the exhibit in place are prepared to give opinion of its excellence. The material shown was abundant and varied. It came from the deft and willing fingers of our children. The greater part of the work was not prepared especially for the World's Fair; much of it was never intended for display at all, yet all compared most favorably with work coming from schools in which the Exposition had been for months the one thing thought of. The honesty of the display was everywhere apparent, some of the work shown being superlatively good, some fair, and some very poor, altogether revealing exactly what was going on in our Iowa schools on the day the exhibit was collected.

In amount of material displayed, Iowa was certainly second to no other State, while in variety, in what may be called comprehensiveness, her exhibit was unrivalled. Pupils' work was shown from every grade; from nearly every kind of school in the State, from lowest primary to the university, and through it, from schools in the city, schools in the village, and schools in the country.

Of the credit gained for the State by this exhibit, it is difficult to form any adequate estimate. The place assigned Iowa was, perhaps, the most prominent in all the educational display, and her school work was the "observed of all observers." The name of our State became familiar to those who had hardly known it before, and everywhere her enlarging fame was associated with her intellectual progress as indicated by the growth and development of her schools. Nor was this the only benefit derived. The stimulus given to educational effort, both at home and in other States, must not be overlooked.

Our larger towns now, more than ever, vie with each other in the excellence of work produced. City and county exhibits are the order of the day, and a generous emulation is everywhere manifest. Iowans who visited the exhibit, proud that their schools had done so well, were incited to make them more and more worthy of a world's praise; while citizens of States in which public schools have made little progress, judged the system by its fruits and became its warmest advocates, determined upon its universal introduction and support.

The exhibit derived, in some respects, a decided advantage from the fact that a similar display was made at Madison last July. The preparation for Madison was an experience by which many Iowa teachers knew how to profit. At the same time so much praise was bestowed on that first effort that the State was in danger of resting upon its laurels, and of allowing the opportunity of the New Orleans World's Fair to pass by default. The short time elapsing between the two exhibits also worked disadvantageously, since in many cases the work sent to Madison had scarcely reached home, when similar work was again called for.

However, notwithstanding these difficulties, and some others that need not here be named, the exhibit as it stands may be fairly considered representative. Country schools, graded schools, high schools, colleges, and university, are all represented, and taken together present almost every kind and grade of work done in the schools of the State. The work also came from a great many localities, illustrating the same or equivalent grades, in a great many different schools, so that the exhibit is not representative only, but likewise very comprehensive and complete.

It would be impossible, within the present limits, to give even a brief account of each of the individual exhibits. A few must be selected which are more prominent either on account of the amount of material displayed, or because of some special attraction. It has been said that all kinds of school work are represented. By no means the least interesting material in this wide variety is the work of primary grades. Many schools, both city and country, show very conclusively how the kindergarten methods and material can be made available in our public school system; and that, too, without the aid of special kindergarten teachers. The Clinton schools make a very handsome exhibit of this kind in form of map-weaving and simple paper cutting.

The district schools of Tama county, the public schools of Belle Plaine and Steamboat Rock, and the city schools of Des Moines, also make exhibits of kindergarten work of various sorts, notably in the form of worsted maps of State and county. In west Des Moines the kindergarten method is carried through several grades, and in addition to the primary work we have displayed beautiful patterns in inventional paper cutting, from the fourth and fifth grades.

In primary language-work much excellent material is shown; that from Marshalltown and from Hardin county being perhaps most prominent. Burlington sends primary work in all subjects, and from her entire system of schools. Folding slates, covered with primary work in various subjects, are shown from Charles City, Davenport and Des Moines.

In Iowa, as elsewhere, drawing is rapidly coming into favor and finding a place for itself in schools of all grades. Clinton follows her kindergarten work immediately with drawing, and shows what can be done in a short time without a special teacher. Davenport, in a beautiful series, shows her entire course in the subject, from the fourth grade through the high school, and from nearly all the schools exhibiting we have samples of drawing evincing more or less perfect systems of instruction.

But it is of general work, in the ordinary lines of study, that the great bulk of Iowa's exhibit consists. There are thousands of pages of pupils' work in arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, and the like. In such display Oskaloosa vies with Ottumwa, Marshalltown with Clinton and Davenport, and Rockford and Marble Rock with Shenandoah and Sidney. Every step of the pupil may be traced from the primary to the high school, or through it. Burlington shows this whole educational history in a single volume, embellished by numerous ornate title-pages and drawings in ink. High schools in all the places named send work in mathematics, science and language. There are beautiful pages of German, problems in algebra, botanical records and herbaria. Iowa Falls high school sends fine manuscript geometrical demonstrations, and Creston elaborate outlines of English grammar, together with a large amount of manuscript in subjects pertaining to the ordinary high school course. Nor is the higher education of the State without adequate representation. The State Normal at Cedar Falls makes a large display of drawings of all grades, of charts for primary instruction, and most beautiful map drawing in ink, large folio size. Then we have manuscripts of ex-

aminations in many subjects, physics, didactics, geometry, algebra, etc.; fine herbaria, prepared under the direction of Miss M. Gilchrist, the professor of natural science, and a set of large relief-maps in putty, prepared under the direction of Miss McGovern. These maps are something unique, at once simple, beautiful and instructive, and have deservedly received a great deal of attention.

The whole Normal school exhibit conveys the impression of an effort to furnish the State with teachers who shall be well-informed and competent for work, with the ordinary school machinery and apparatus or without it.

Close by the display just described will be found that made by the State Department of Public Instruction. This exhibit is a sort of epitome of the entire school system of the State. Here are school statistics spread on beautiful glass charts, displaying in concise and graphic manner all the facts which statistics are competent to show. For example, these tables show the growth of the Iowa school system from its organization to the present, the growth of the permanent school fund, of the expenditure for school purposes, the increase in the school population and in the number of teachers employed; they show the present organization of the various educational institutions under the patronage of the State; the organization and growth of the county normal institute system. A distinctive feature of this display is a large map of the State, showing the location of each school-house in every county. This map is a revelation to almost every one. Very few of all who have seen it, had the remotest idea of how abundant school-houses in Iowa are, or of the uniformity of their distribution throughout the counties of the State; conditions which justify the motto, "A school house on every hill-top."

Associated with all these exhibits from the common schools, and in the center of all in the general arrangement, the contributions from the State University find their place. The university shows a large display of drawings, both instrumental and free-hand, illustrating the work in this line for the freshman and sophomore classes. Then follow topographical maps of great perfection and excellence. In the very center of the exhibit stand two cases—the one containing a collection of fossils illustrating the method of teaching paleontology in the university, the other displaying two collections of land and fresh water shells—one belonging to the university, the other to Mr. B. Shimek, a former student. A score or more of note-books, neatly written and filled with original pencil-drawings, showing beautiful

work done by students in the laboratories of natural science; and the theses in engineering, botany and zoology are, so far as we have been able to see, entirely without rivals.

It remains to speak of two special exhibits, one from the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, and one from the Institution for Deaf Mutes at Council Bluffs. Both these institutions send samples of pupils' work. From the blind are shown all kinds of fancy needlework beadwork, and knitted lace; from Council Bluffs come crayon sketches, boots and shoes, and a handsome walnut office-desk.

Taken altogether, Iowa's educational exhibit is, as has been said, representative, comprehensive and complete, and once more, as at Madison, places the State in the foremost rank for educational privilege and endeavor.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

It is generally conceded that the permanent organization of the Iowa State Teachers' Association was effected at Iowa City June 16 to 18, 1856, under the name above given.

The object of the organization is to advance the general interests of education in the State, especially those of the common schools. A remarkable degree of harmony has always prevailed at its sessions, a list of which, with the names of the officers, so far as at hand, is appended :

TIME.	PLACE.	PRESIDENT.	RECORDING SEC.
June, 1856	Iowa City.....	J. L. Enos.....	D. Franklin Wells....
Oct., 1856	Muscatine.....	D. Franklin Wells....	F. Humphrey.....
April, 1857	Dubuque.....		
Aug., 1857	Iowa City.....	C. C. Nestlerode.....	J. H. Sanders.....
Aug., 1858	Davenport.....	F. Humphrey.....	
Aug., 1859	Washington.....	D. Franklin Wells....	W. B. Lawler.....
Aug., 1860	Tipton.....	A. S. Kissell.....	S. H. Weller.....
Aug., 1861	Muscatine.....	C. C. Nestlerode.....	
Aug., 1862	Mount Pleasant...	M. K. Cross.....	
Aug., 1863	Grinnell.....	H. K. Edson.....	J. E. Dow.....
Aug., 1864	Dubuque.....	Oran Faville.....	M. W. Bartlett.....
Aug., 1865	Oskaloosa.....	L. F. Parker.....	L. M. Hastings.....
Aug., 1866	Cedar Rapids.....	M. M. Ingalls.....	M. S. Hamill.....
Aug., 1867	Des Moines.....	T. S. Parvin.....	C. A. Mosier.....
Aug., 1868	Keokuk.....	W. M. Brooks.....	R. A. Harkness.....
Aug., 1869	Marshalltown.....	J. Piper.....	B. J. Crouch.....
Aug., 1870	Waterloo.....	S. J. Buck.....	J. E. James.....
Aug., 1871	Council Bluffs.....	S. N. Fellows.....	A. / ig.....
Aug., 1872	Davenport.....	L. M. Hastings.....	C. F.....
Aug., 1873	Iowa City.....		C. P.....
Sept., 1874	Des Moines.....	A. Armstrong.....	C. P.....
Dec., 1875	Burlington.....	J. H. Thompson.....	W. l.....
Dec., 1876	Grinnell.....	C. P. Rogers.....	
Dec., 1877	Cedar Rapids.....	Miss P. W. Sudlow.....	
Dec., 1878	Marshalltown.....	H. Sabin.....	
Dec., 1879	Independence.....	W. J. Shoup.....	L. A. Rose.....
Dec., 1880	Des Moines.....	B. G. Saunderson.....	L. A. Rose.....
Dec., 1881	Oskaloosa.....	S. Calvin.....	J. Valentine.....
Dec., 1882	Cedar Falls.....	R. A. Harkness.....	J. E. Harlan.....
Dec., 1883	Des Moines.....	H. H. Seerley.....	J. M. De Armond.....
Dec., 1884	Des Moines.....	W. F. King.....	D. S. Wright.....

The Association has always been interested in the character of the educational publications of Iowa, fostering and sustaining them in very many ways. These publications have been active auxiliaries of the Association in their efforts to reach and benefit the great mass of our teachers and people. In fact, the work of the Association would have been much crippled without the valuable aid of these publications.

As early as 1853 a monthly paper of twenty-five pages, was published at \$1 per year, called the "District School Journal of Education" for the State of Iowa, edited by R. R. Gilbert, published by R. Spaulding, at Dubuque, Iowa, circulation 1,500, one being sent to every district in the State. In 1854 it was changed to the "Iowa Journal of Education."

In 1857 "The Voice of Iowa," a monthly of 32 pages, by J. L. Enos, at \$1.00 per year, commenced as the organ of the State Teachers' Association. The General Assembly passed a law authorizing school districts to subscribe for the "Voice of Iowa," but very few copies were taken by them.

In 1859 the Rev. S. S. Howe started the "Literary Advertiser and Public School Advocate," a quarto monthly of 8 pages, at 25 cents per year. Also, in 1859 "The Iowa School Journal," monthly, quarto, 16 pages, by Andrew J. Stevens, was published by Messrs. Mills & Co., of Des Moines, at \$1.00 per annum. Subsequently it assumed the octavo form and was edited by T. H. Benton, Jr., Secretary of the State Board of Education.

In October, 1855, The Iowa Instructor was commenced, published by the State Teachers' Association and edited by its executive committee. This paper is said to have been spirited, practical and successful in every thing but paying expenses. In October, 1862, the Instructor and Journal were united, the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association and the Secretary of the State Board of Education were the editors, and Messrs. Mills & Co., of Des Moines, were the publishers. This publication was sent to each county superintendent of the State at public expense.

In 1872 Edwards & Greene became the editors and publishers of the Instructor and School Journal, which was afterward published by Mr. Greene until 1875.

During the past ten years a large number of papers and periodicals have been published in the State, more or less, in the interest of education. Many county superintendents are issuing monthly papers for

the benefit of the teachers, school officers and patrons in their own respective counties. Quite a number of newspapers publish educational columns regularly, and the higher institutions of learning in the State, publish catalogues and many of them papers that are edited by their faculties and students. The graded schools nearly all publish courses of study, all of which, with the educational publications that come to us from outside the State boundaries, constitute a vast literature on educational subjects.

Among the educational journals now published in the State (1885) may be named the Iowa Normal Monthly, which is the organ of the State Department, the Central School Journal, Iowa Teacher and Northwestern Journal of Education.

In all forms of republican government public opinion constitutes a very important factor. Public opinion is formed by influences so conspicuous as to attract the attention of the people, and inform them of the conditions and circumstances surrounding any given subjects in which they are interested. This influence the Iowa State Teachers' Association has been enabled to exert in this commonwealth with very happy results. No institution is more highly valued or more jealously guarded than the public school system of the State; nor is any one institution in the State supported by so great outlay of public treasure. This important interest the Association strives to improve and uphold, and the people appreciate their efforts.

In point of numerical strength, as well as in popular favor, the Association has grown steadily from the date of its organization to the present time, when the membership has reached about 360. The professional enthusiasm generated at the meetings of the Association has always been of the purest order, and has been felt throughout the State. The able papers on educational topics, the discussions of methods of instruction and the interchange of thought between the teachers at these meetings, have been far reaching in their influence, encouraging the dispirited and stimulating the laggard to renewed hopefulness and energy.

The following is the

NEW CONSTITUTION OF THE IOWA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION,

Adopted at Des Moines, December 26, 1883.

ARTICLE I.

Name—This Association shall be styled the Iowa State Teachers' Association.

ARTICLE II.

Membership—Any person engaged as teacher, or as State, county or city superintendent of schools, may become an active member by paying a fee of one dollar, and having his name enrolled; and he may continue a member by the payment of an annual fee of one dollar. On his neglect to pay such fee his membership ceases.

Any person eligible to active membership may become a life member by paying at once ten dollars. Any person may become an associate member by paying a fee of one dollar.

ARTICLE III.

OFFICERS—1. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three elective members—the president of the association being *ex-officio* the fourth member.

2. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be elected for the term of one year. The executive committee shall be elected for the term of three years, in such manner that one shall go out of office each year, and the one holding the shortest term of office shall be chairman of said committee.

3. The president of the association shall preside at the annual meeting, and deliver an inaugural address.

The duties of the vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer shall be such as usually pertain to such stations.

The executive committee shall carry out all measures authorized by the association; determine the time and place of holding the annual meeting; prepare programme for the same, in which provision shall be made of not more than one-half day for the separate meetings of the several departments—said programme to be published three months before the annual meeting. They shall also arrange business for the daily sessions at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

DEPARTMENTS—1. *Number*—The association shall include three departments, viz:

- (1) The county superintendents' and normal department.
- (2) The graded and high school department.
- (3) The college and university department.

Other departments may be organized on written application of twenty members, recommendation of the executive committee and a two-thirds vote of the association.

2. *Management*—Each department will be administered by a chairman and secretary, and such other officers as it shall deem necessary to conduct its affairs. It may prescribe its own rules of membership, provided that no person be admitted to membership who is not an active member of this association. It may also prepare its own programme for the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—The superintendent of public instruction, the president, secretary and treasurer of this association, and their successors in office, shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall become incorporate under the statutes of the State, as the "Trustees of the Iowa State Teachers' Association," and when so incorporated, they shall receive and hold in trust for the association all property and permanent funds belonging thereto.

ARTICLE VI.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL—1. *Of whom composed.*—The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex-officio member and chairman. The elective members shall be elected by ballot, as follows, viz.:

- (1.) Six members by the general association.
- (2.) Six members by the county superintendents' and normal department.
- (3.) Six members by the graded and high school department.
- (4.) Six members by the college and university department.
- (5.) The educational council shall have power to elect six members, and to fill all vacancies. It is provided that no person can be elected to, or hold membership in the council, who is not an active member of the Association, and should any member fail to attend the annual meeting of the council, he shall forfeit his membership therein unless excused by the council.

2. *Term.* Elective members shall serve for three years, one third being elected annually, after the first election.

3. *Duties of the Council.* To consider carefully the needs and ends of the several departments of educational work, and recommend the ways and methods whereby the educational forces and agencies of the State may be more wisely adjusted and controlled.

4. *Committees.* The council shall appoint from its own members such standing committees as may be deemed necessary, and also the advisory board of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

5. *Meetings.*—The council shall meet in the same place and during the same week as the general association, as follows, viz.:

(1.) On the last half day of the annual meeting—for organization, election of members, arrangement of standing committees, and assignment of topics and work for the ensuing year.

(2.) Also, on the day before the next annual meeting for completing the work of the year, and preparing reports to the general association.

6. *Reports.*—At the request of the council, the executive committee may set apart not more than one half day of the annual meeting for papers and reports from the council, and discussion thereon.

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS—This constitution, and the accompanying by-laws, may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a two thirds vote of the members present, provided that one day's notice of such desired amendment has been publicly given, and any by-law may be temporarily suspended at any time by a two thirds vote.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The annual meeting of the association shall be held during the winter holidays, at such place, and on such days, as may be determined by the executive committee.

ARTICLE II.—At the beginning of each annual meeting the President shall appoint the following standing committees, viz.:

1. Committee on enrollment.
2. Committee on finance.
3. Committee on President's address.
4. Committee on resolutions.
5. Committee on nominations.
6. Committee on teachers' situations.

ARTICLE III.—The committee on nominations shall nominate all officers except the President and member of the executive committee; and, unless a ballot is ordered, the adoption of their report will constitute the election of the officers so nominated.

ARTICLE IV.—The report of the committee on nominations and the election of officers shall take place on the second day of the annual meeting, at such time as shall be designated by the executive committee on the programme.

ARTICLE V.—Nominations of President and member of the executive committee shall be by ballot of the association—the three persons receiving the highest number of votes for each office on the first ballot being nominated. And in case no one receives a majority of votes on the second bal-

lot, the two persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be the candidates.

ARTICLE VI.—Only life members and active members, who have paid their annual fees, shall be entitled to vote; and each one, before depositing his ballot, shall exhibit to the tellers his receipt from the treasurer for payment of fees, and the balloting shall be conducted in such manner as the executive committee may prescribe.

ARTICLE VII.—Every paper read before the association, or any department thereof, becomes the property of the association, and shall be furnished immediately to the secretary of the association, for publication in the proceedings.

Some years ago the Association considered various methods of increasing its own usefulness to the Department of Public Instruction. In carrying out this purpose a committee was appointed to consider the subject, who reported as follows:

“Your committee also recommend the appointment of a permanent committee of council to work in concert with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the advancement of the educational interests of the State. This committee of council should consist of not less than five members, representing the various public and private interests of our educational work, and should be carefully selected by a committee of the Association, and their names presented to the Association for approval.”

In compliance with this recommendation of their committee the Association proceeded to choose the members of such council.

The first council thus chosen consisted of:

President J. L. Pickard, of the State University.

President W. F. King, of Cornell College.

Prof. Bessey, of the Agricultural College.

Prof. Bartlett, of the State Normal School.

R. H. Frost, County Superintendent of Cass county.

H. H. Seeley, City Superintendent, Oskaloosa.

The present advisory council (1885) consists of:

Dr. J. L. Pickard, of the State University.

Principal E. R. Eldridge, Columbus Junction.

County Superintendent R. H. Frost, Cass county.

City Superintendent A. W. Stuart, Ottumwa.

Dr. W. F. King, Cornell College.

City Superintendent R. G. Saunderson, Burlington.

The last session of the Association was held at Des Moines. Decem-

ber 22d to 24th inclusive. The following is the inaugural address of President H. H. Seeley :

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Another active, busy year has been numbered with the past. Again we assemble to consult together concerning the educational work of this great State. No selfish purpose inspires us to come together from year to year to discuss fundamental problems, [the solution of which enables us to do more in the work of training immortal minds for the important duties of life.

The last year has been full of hope, of difficult tasks and of happy successes. At the close of the year we find ourselves confronted with the urgent necessity for educating a free people and thereby preparing them for citizenship, while we have the admonition of the press, the pulpit and the home, to do well what is intrusted to us. While it is right that we do all in our power to withstand the many adverse circumstances and conditions that threaten child-life, yet to lay the success or failure of individual life at our door alone is unjust. It is wrong to impute so much of responsibility or importance to the work of the school, since the condition demanded must be a result of model homes, model churches, model teaching, and a model state of society.

To-day, there is too much tendency to demand such results from the schools as can only be developed from the united efforts of society, of the church, of the school, and of the home. If we read aright the signs of the times, we find the schools arraigned for the physical excesses and weaknesses of the age, for the moral pollution that crops out in depraved humanity, for the failures in business life, for the ignorance that abounds, for the young men that are advocates of special political doctrines, for the vices that are daily dragging down weak humanity.

Every reform movement seeks to do some work through the schools, and it criticises and sometimes abuses them if it fails to get done what it desires. Political parties would fain dictate what we teachers are to say to the children, hoping thereby to prolong their existence for a few years. As a consequence, the field of an educational worker is broadening, and his views and responsibilities should adapt themselves to the circumstances. The importance of the school ; the character, habits and training of the teacher ; the welfare and health of the children ; the character of the instruction and training the school should give ; physical, mental and moral culture of the children, and many other great questions are before the public morning, noon and night. Permit me to call attention to a few of these that have most strongly impressed me during the past year, and from my point of view to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

In the domain of morals there is much room and responsibility granted to the teacher. It is wrong and unjust to hold the school responsible for more than its share of moral training, but that part it should faithfully accomplish. Moral training is a creature of circumstance. It is incidental, and

is, therefore, more effective. Everyone, then, will grant that all the surroundings and associations of the school should cultivate and develop a high moral sense. Unless the surroundings and associations measure up to this standard, whatever is lacking is that far destructive of moral character. It is a fact that school buildings, school grounds, the seating of pupils, the recess, the out-buildings, the truthfulness and the honesty of the teacher, the associations of the school, are all moral agents that will cultivate, strengthen and develop; or debase, weaken and dwarf the moral sense.

Managers of schools are vieing with each other in providing the best school-houses, as regards light, ventilation, and comfort; they are boasting of their apparatus, furniture, library, and other appliances; they are solving moral questions regarding seating of pupils, and general accommodations that are truly laudable. Boards of education are greatly interested in architectural plans of school buildings. They are keeping pace with the times as regards their work. Country and town are competing as to which can furnish the most beautiful and attractive school home for the children. Many of our Iowa school buildings are models of convenience, architecture, and beauty, and the attention of strangers is constantly directed to these as an evidence of the prosperity and progressive spirit of the community.

While we insist upon single seating as a great moral advantage; while we believe in the spirit that grants improved apparatus and appliances; while we boast and rejoice over our results and our methods; while we feel gratified with the moral and social culture that exists, yet I fear that a serious evil is existing in many localities that degrades the child faster and more completely than is being resisted by the moral teaching and training, directed by the anxious and conscientious teacher of youth and childhood.

Investigation in city districts and country districts will prove that many of the out-buildings erected and maintained as a pretended guard for morality and privacy are a standing disgrace to this enlightened age, and this boasted civilization, as well as to those in authority who permit such evils to exist when the remedy is within the reach of all. These out-buildings in point of publicity, compelled by the plans of construction, are laying the foundation for the most depraved thoughts, leading to a disregard for privacy and person that will certainly be the first step to degraded character and infamous living. The cheapness and smallness of these structures, outside of the architectural plan, tells the simple story of neglect on the part of the proper authorities. School buildings costing more than \$20,000, where five hundred or more children can be accommodated, where construction and arrangement have been sought to meet every comfort and interest, where expense has not been spared to make beauty and convenience the first consideration, have attached to them outbuildings meagre in capacity, uncomfortable and unpleasant, whose interior is contaminating and polluting the minds and souls of the very children which the school house was erected to beautify and save.

Destroy a child's modesty, destroy his self-respect, his care for privacy as to his person, force him into a daily association and into a publicity that many of these structures require, and you ought not to be surprised at the

outcropping of vulgar thoughts, improper language, and vicious conduct—the forerunners of immoral and criminal deeds.

I appreciate the fact that this is a delicate question to publicly discuss. It is much neglected for this reason as regards investigation and inspection, but its importance is so great that it must receive the attention from boards of education and from the people that it deserves, if moral training is not to be disregarded. A full appreciation of this question will secure the attention of the authorities to such an extent as to produce results that will insure a moral betterment in school life.

In many cases increasing the capacity of the buildings, with a change of plan so as to secure privacy and pure conduct, will give an opportunity to strengthen the moral tone of the school. Then an individual appreciation of person and character will be gradually developed and fostered during the formative period of mental and moral sense.

The advocates of the no-recess plan of conducting school, base their strongest argument upon this condition of moral effect; but since the highest and most experienced authorities regard the continuation of the old-time recess as a necessity, we must demand a scientific handling of the questions underlying the causes that augment and develop the immoral tendencies that debase and destroy budding child-life.

As our State develops its manufacturing and mining interests there is a growing demand for child labor. Even now in some parts of the State boys and girls are finding it possible to enter upon a vocation before they are old enough to have acquired the rudiments of an elementary education. To-day, in the shops, in the factories, in mercantile houses, in mines can be found children under the age of fourteen who are thereby being deprived of the education that is so necessary to mature life.

Children should be granted the elements of an education before undertaking the great struggle of self support. Some plan should be devised to prevent the employment of child labor during these earlier years to the exclusion of the chance for an elementary education. There is no room for argument concerning the advisability of every child being furnished with the elements necessary to equip him for life as a citizen, as a member of society, or as a factor in business enterprise. Our people accept this fact as self-evident and fundamental, and they are beginning to believe that the State has a right to require certain mental and moral qualifications before permitting one to assume the responsibility of citizenship, or that of self direction and control.

There is much talk in these days about what is called industrial education in the public schools. The theory is promulgated that the schools must fit the children for special callings; that it is their province to take the individual during the period of development and immaturity, and turn him out a finished expert ready to do competitive work with those who have spent years of maturity in developing their special skill. The term, industrial education, as generally used is meaningless, but as it can serve well as a cover to a vast amount of ignorance concerning the powers and possibilities of childhood, and can give an opportunity to the dissatisfied and inimical to

berate and belittle elementary education, it is finding a great field for discussion that provokes many attempts to meet the presumed popular demand.

While an entire change in the system of public education is advocated, while claims are made for the introduction of manual arts and manual training in the school curriculum, while some industrial panacea is sought that, it is hoped, will do away with crime and indolence, the school is quietly going along with its work turning out a generation of men and women that are the most helpful and the most practical that the world has ever seen. It is but fair to suppose that he who holds the school accountable for lack of application and sense in business, will willingly admit that wherever business tact, energy or success is shown, the school should have the credit for these, just as much as to be debited for the failures.

Much of the present criminal tendencies, as well as criminal acts, is conjectured to be the fault of the schools. Failures in home-training, in business and professional honor, in brain-power and greatness are too frequently assigned to faults in the system of public education. Even the friends of temperance and other social reforms are inclined to think that the schools are responsible to a wonderful extent for the many prostitutions of appetite, life and character, that are daily occurring in every community of this broad land.

In the consideration of the crime question, of the temperance question, of all questions involving morals and character, there is too much of an assumption that knowledge will protect the child and prevent waywardness and ruin. The training and cultivation of the will power is too often a forgotten quantity in the making up of the causes that are developing so many youths into depraved and worthless characters. Individuals are criminals, are intemperate, are profane, are licentious, not because they lack the knowledge that would keep them out of these evils, but because they either lack or fail to use the necessary will power that is required to make life what it ought to become. So it is, therefore, with all education; the development of the intellect may be most beautiful and harmonious, while the will is left so untrained and powerless as to defeat the very object of life.

The family, business and professional life, the press, the church, the home and society, all have much to do with the type of character possessed by to-day's young people. It is not right for the school to be regarded as more responsible for crime and vice than each of these.

So it is with industrial pursuits; the will becomes an important factor. The school and the State do not assume to dictate the calling of those under their care. The fundamental doctrines of this government preclude success in this direction since no one can even conjecture the future of the most humble boy.

The popular demand for well trained practical minds is all right if the demand is gauged by reasonable possibility. He who is unwilling to grant this much to the teacher, is setting too high a standard for the attainment of youth and immaturity. The banker has no just cause to expect a public school boy to compete with him in accuracy and rapidity in casting up accounts, when he has had more years of experience and drill in his specialty,

since maturity, than the undeveloped and immature boy has been in school. The editor has no justice in the claim when he asserts that public school children should rival him in spelling and composition, since he has spent years in man's great training school of experience to the boys' months of drill in the school. The merchant should not ridicule elementary education when he finds that boys and girls are not able to keep pace with him in rapid mental and per cent calculations, when these have been his mental food for many years.

To sum up the demand that comes upon us from all quarters, we must change youth into manhood, immaturity into maturity, unskilled judgment into trained judgment:—things that only years of study and application can do. No one who calmly sits down and computes the actual time allotted to the school, to drill the child in many subjects requiring attention, will be disposed to expect more than is possible, and even will be surprised that so much is being done to assist and direct the child. The maximum time under the best conditions is very short. Deducting days for illness, for work, for pleasure; considering the many social attractions that encroach upon study; contemplating the inability of youth to understand and appreciate the importance of the work he is doing, and then one is ready to sympathize with those who teach, laboring under difficulties that cannot be avoided.

What constitutes a collegiate course of study is getting to be a pertinent question. The standard of requirements are almost as varied as there are different institutions. The requirements for admission into the Freshmen class are not the same. Secondary education is, therefore, an undecided quantity and higher education is the sufferer. It does seem that the time is here when the colleges ought to determine what sort of preparatory work will be acceptable to them from secondary schools. Until this is done, the effect must be depressing, as none of these excellent institutions get as many students as they would if more encouragement was offered youth who leave secondary schools. The State University has a plan for harmony and unification that has benefited and developed the high schools. Some such similar arrangement on the part of the colleges would be a benefit to both parties. The great diversity of requirements discourages the high school graduates from going ahead. As a result, the high schools have not half as many representatives in colleges as they would have, were there any encouragement offered them to enter upon a course of study. Much of the inspiration that keeps students in college is that which comes from the pleasant and favorable auspices of the beginning of college life. The good of higher education demands far greater uniformity in this respect, even if diversity of course thereafter is desirable. High schools are securing a strong hold upon the public mind. It is right and proper that parents have the immediate care of their children before the attainment of college age, and justice demands that there should be such an adjustment of courses without increasing time or expense.

This reform must come from above. It is still easier for Mahomet to go to the mountain. Educational progress asks for simplification and agreement without any deterioration from a high standard of excellence.

After an experience of eight years in conducting normal institutes, I am convinced that a permanent course of study for this great summer training school is as necessary as it is for elementary, secondary or higher education. There is every reason to think that regular study between the sessions of these institutes ought to be established. Long ago, some of the churches instituted such a plan for the improvement of the ministry. A definite course of study was adopted for a number of years, the necessary examinations were held and regular promotion made when deserved. The result was very satisfactory, and while this scheme was not a substitute for a more general education, yet it was much better than doing nothing to improve the condition.

There is good reason to believe that the improvement and professional preparation of the great mass of elementary teachers must be sought in the adoption, development and enforcement of some such plan through the agency of the annual normal institutes. The argument that some such organized effort is necessary need not be made to this assembly of educational workers, for a visit to any of our institutes will show that more education in subject-matter and more professional knowledge is sadly needed by the thousands that are annually enrolled in these county training schools. It is impossible for the mass of these elementary teachers to attend college or normal school; it is impossible for the brief session of the institute to give the education and training that must be attained; hence, we must devise some solution for the great problem.

The institute course of study should be the same in every county in the State. To-day there are as many courses as there are counties, and the election of a new superintendent means the introduction of a new course. If there was but one course in the State there could be a unification of interests, a comparison of work done, and an opportunity to do more good for those that attend. It does seem that the province and scope of elementary education ought to be soon understood so that we can all build together the superstructure. To those, who consider this question as chimerical or undesirable, I have only to say that until this much can be determined there can be no such a thing as a professional, elementary teacher.

Justice to many excellent elementary teachers, who deserve recognition above the common mass as well as to those who do work in two or more counties, demands that there be a unification in what constitutes preparatory work for the business of teaching. By such a plan, it seems to me, work would be recognized and appreciated, study would be extended over the entire year instead of confining it to the weeks of institute session, while the superintendent would be able to devote himself to the devising of plans for encouraging self-application and progress, and for determining what has been done in the work outlined and assigned.

Believing this plan to be feasible, the State educational office becomes, in fact, the central agency for the management of this work throughout the State. The course of study should come from it, and should be the product of the best thought and experience, and should not be materially changed for a term of years. By this means, institute supervision, visitation and in-

spection become a reality, and could be helpful and suggestive. Institute inspection is now a necessity. Good results and good work should be exacted of conductors and instructors as rigidly as is required of the teachers in the schools of to-day.

The old-time institute had its place in our educational development. It helped to organize and discipline the forces of the early schools. But the time came when the increase in the number of schools and the urgent necessity of more preparation for the teacher demanded a change. Out of this grew the normal institute, with its better financial basis and its more extended session. Fifteen thousand attendants are annually enrolled in these summer schools. They are of varied experience, education and success. There is, then, a necessity for division, and, so far as I know, all superintendents recognize this to a greater or less degree. One step more will give to us all the graded institute, which, with proper safeguards, can give the help so much needed, and yet determine a definite end to be sought in this institute work. It is certainly not best to conduct these institutes on the plan that the time could never come when attendance upon them would become needless and a hardship, yet such has been the plan maintained in some places. Should other kinds of educational work be organized and managed in the same way, much of the inspiration would be destroyed that now encourages effort and application. Colleges, high schools and even elementary schools have tested the plan of fixed limits. Students who work under such conditions are encouraged and inspired by the fact that at the end of a certain fixed time of faithful study they are granted the honors usually bestowed, and are commended to the world for sacrifice of time and effort.

I believe the time has come for us to recognize this same principle in dealing with the twenty thousand elementary teachers that are at work in Iowa. A few years ago the association created a committee which reported a four years' course of study. That course, with slight modifications, has been tried in several counties. The experience that has been reported is much in its favor, and justice is better met than by the endless plan of expecting any and all to attend every year.

Every institute should have a standard, unto which an elementary teacher who gives time and study to the desired work could attain, and receive the recognition of being a professional teacher of the common, fundamental branches—removed from the mass who are preparing for professional recognition.

A graded course of four or more actual years of assigned study, including all the work of the elementary school and such subsidiary work as is of actual benefit, requiring study and preparation between sessions, will put an interest and a zeal into the work united with an enthusiasm that young teachers, and those having but few terms' experience, will be easily induced to enter upon a course of self-development and personal application that will in a few years revolutionize our elementary schools and greatly accelerate true progress.

The experience of those counties that have tested it is as follows: 1.

Teachers granted this immunity of professional standing do not grow slothful and indifferent, but are more deeply interested in the professional performance of their work. 2. The number in attendance is fully maintained by the greater regularity of enrollment. 3. Those contemplating teaching attend from one to two terms before applying for a certificate. 4. School officers observe a difference in professional preparation and prefer those that have completed the work. 5. The welfare of the school interests have been best served.

So far as the effect upon graded schools is concerned, the same holds true. My own city has tested it. The board requires of its teachers, at least, that much professional preparation, and none have felt it unjust or a hardship to do the work required. Such a result has had a marked effect upon the professional skill and zeal of the teachers under the board's employ.

The results and benefits that have come from several years continuous study between sessions are very marked. The growth and development of the mind are hastened in thus giving encouragement by placing a definite end to the work of preparation. Professional standing is what is demanded. This can never come unless we can agree that elementary teaching, and the preparation therefor, are fixed quantities. This unsettled condition has made a professional basis an impossibility. It is certain that this unprofessional condition is not desirable, and that the fixing of definite standards will go far toward establishing the end sought.

In connection with a State graded institute course of study, uniform in all the counties in the essentials, there ought to be a course of reading adapted to the needs of every elementary teacher who wishes to acquire excellence. If this association could determine through a committee and recommend courses of reading in history, biography, science, literature, philosophy and pedagogy, that are within the reach and comprehension of elementary teachers, it would be a great aid to an army of workers that are asking for such supervision and direction.

There are demands from every county, from the most energetic and progressive teachers, for just this kind of assistance. Preliminary work has been done in some counties toward selecting courses of reading; but we believe a State plan would be far preferable, as teachers are not permanent inhabitants of any special place, and could, therefore, be benefited by the same system wherever they may work.

The suggestion to formulate and adopt a State course of reading is not new. With our association such a work would be a new feature, and our part would be to devise plans of introduction, and to assist the State Department by encouragement and co-operation in the development and forwarding of the work. The necessity for some action on our part is obvious. The mass of elementary teachers cannot be reached by collegiate or normal instruction. The normal institute is all the professional school they will ever attend, and through the agency of the institute and the county superintendency, this course of reading can be made very effective in creating broader and stronger scholarship, higher conceptions of the work in hand and the child to be taught, than at present exists.

Other States have been doing something in this direction, but few of them have such an excellent county and institute organization, fully equipped for the management and introduction of approved plans of work.

The elementary teachers need our help. They look to us, meeting in this voluntary association from year to year to do more than to read papers, theorize, and have a good time; they expect us to devise means that will help them in their humble schools. The betterment of the elementary teacher is the greatest question before the people to-day. It must be solved. The schools must be lifted up; the years go by; the work goes on; the mass of our children sit under their instruction and will never know any higher or better. The province of the elementary school is of such wide scope, and such great interests are involved, that it has a just right to expect the employment of the best thought in determining the course to be taken.

Since the importance of the position of the elementary teacher is so great, the work done must not be underestimated. The need of broader culture and more accurate knowledge is not met by founding schools and establishing systems of education. System and discipline can never take the place of ability and qualification. Improved classification and excellent methods can never make an ignorant teacher successful, yet in these latter days it does seem that not a few well-meaning persons, in their search after what is called "the new education," are striving industriously to find a method that will not require learning, intelligence, and judgment to preside at the teacher's desk, and will make the way clear for ignorance and conceit to send from the schools well-educated and well-trained children, fitted for the demands of citizenship and life.

In this connection I wish to protest, in the kindest way, against the wonderful systematizing of work and methods to which many educational workers are tending. The system must not become the master of the teacher. It must not supplant good sense and cultivated judgment. It must not be honored above character and mentality. Codes of signals, programmes, classifications, and so-called "red tape," are no substitute for the living, real, conscientious teacher. Time tables and programmes are often so divided and sub-divided that the pupil and teacher are absolutely hindered in doing the work in hand. The more intricate and scientifically perfect they are, the more they challenge comparison and criticism, the more they are idolized by the slave to system, and the more they reduce the child and the teacher to automatons.

Permit one illustration, lest I may be misunderstood. Time tables are often framed on an ideal plan. The divisions into absolute minutes to the several classes are shown. Here are five minute classes, seven minute classes, ten minute classes, etc.,—such divisions that the teacher degenerates into a mere time-keeper. How much better it would be to divide the whole day into parts, say one quarter for arithmetic, one for language, one for reading, and one for geography and history, all the pupils with the teacher working during each period to one definite end—that of personal, individual work.

Graded classification can be so reduced to a system that the child is forgotten when he is the only object worthy of consideration. The welfare of the child, his personal progress, his needs and necessities must be first regarded, even if beautiful plans and perfect organization must be destroyed. System is a grand thing when man is the master, controlling and directing it; but when it becomes master and man becomes the slave, he is forced and driven by a bondage that degrades and destroys his personality. The great German teacher once said, "I am the system." None the less ought every teacher in the land to assert his individuality and break the shackles that hamper and prevent good school work.

THE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

There is no question in connection with the entire subject of education which has been so generally agitated and discussed, and which is so difficult of any satisfactory solution, as that which relates to the selection and supply of text-books.

In almost every State the subject has been forced upon the attention of the law-makers, and in answer to the demands of the people, several States have attempted, by legislation, to remedy the evils complained of; and if we accept the testimony of those who are well informed as to the operation of laws enacted, with results which are far from satisfactory, and in many cases productive of greater and more deplorable evils than those they sought to remedy.

The Legislature of Iowa has repeatedly attempted some solution of this vexed question, but the importance which our legislators have always attached to measures tending to change or to unsettle the condition of education in our State, and the extreme care and caution which has heretofore characterized their investigations of all proposed legislation, has prevented the enactment of any State law bearing directly on this subject.

It will be admitted by any fair-minded and disinterested person, that some relief from the evils which the public has so long and so patiently borne, is imperatively demanded. Among these may be included:

I. FREQUENT CHANGES.

Within the past twenty years the publication of school text-books has come to be a business of enormous proportions. The profits arising from the sale of such books led to the establishing of a large number of publishing houses, representing millions of capital. Competition for the patronage of the people became general, and in many instances, where large interests were involved, competition partook of the nature of a bitter warfare. Every possible influence was brought to bear upon school boards, superintendents and teachers, to induce them to exchange the books used in their schools for another

and superior (?) series. By means of free exchanges any house which was disposed to make an effort, easily succeeded in securing the removal of the books in use and the formal adoption of their own. Such victories, however, were of little value, since any other house might, with the same effort, secure the removal of the books just adopted, by giving new books in exchange.

Without seriously considering the effects upon public opinion and upon the schools, boards of directors rather enjoyed the fun (?) and in many instances encouraged and invited exchanges, provided, always, that they could be made without expense to the people.

There can be no doubt that this prerogative of the board was greatly abused, and that the people were called upon to suffer in consequence. They have been made to pay, and that dearly for every book given away—during the free-exchange craze. Free exchanges were usually limited to a given time after the adoption of the new book, and any pupil who did not enter school before the expiration of that time, was compelled to buy the new book. His old book may have been given to him, but no matter, when he informed his father that his book would not do and that he must purchase one of another series, on account of a change, he became angry, and stormed on the street and in the book-store, about the intolerable abuse of text-book changes.

The local press took up the universal protest and unmercilessly lashed the boards for inflicting unbearable burdens upon the poor of their districts. These burdens were real and hard to bear; but so thoroughly did the people become enraged and outraged, that they greatly magnified the matter and refused to forget it, and to stop scolding about it, even though the evil had practically disappeared. It had become and continues to be a chronic ailment, which an occasional irritation serves to keep in a state of inflammation.

To remedy and to some extent to cure this evil, the 14th General Assembly enacted a law providing that after the formal adoption of any text-book, or series of text-books, the same should not be changed until three years had elapsed, except by vote of the electors.

This was a wise and necessary enactment, and did much to put an end to the evil of too frequent changes. But time has had more to do in correcting this abuse than any other cause. The evil effects of such an unwise policy became so evident, that a reaction set in and boards, in many cases refused to change books when changes really should have been made. So sensitive has the public mind become on

this question that the promotion of a child from a lower grade of work to a higher, requiring a more advanced book, is resented as "another change," and is roundly and unqualifiedly denounced.

Too frequent changes should be avoided. A really good book may be used in any school for a life time, provided no book surpasses it in the mean time. It should not be discontinued because "The children all know it by heart." If a book proves, after a fair trial, to be bad and unsatisfactory, a board of directors should be free to discontinue its use at any time.

There is no good reason why school-books should be frequently changed. The expense to our people of supplying the requisite school-books is very great. It is rapidly increasing in the multiplicity of books required for each branch, and the increasing number of studies pursued. The expense attending this frequent change in text-books is a just and common cause of complaint. As the ordinary retail price of school-books greatly exceeds the cost of publication, the propriety of devising some other method of supplying the schools with the necessary text-books has been occasionally canvassed.—*Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Iowa.*

A very important feature of the law, and one that should receive your earnest attention, is that connected with the frequent change of text-books. Some remedy for an evil that in many places has been very burdensome ought to be devised.—*Hon. John Monteeth, Superintendent Public Instruction, Missouri.*

The great evils of diversity, or rather of frequent changes of text-books, are admitted and deplored.—*Hon. B. S. Northrop, Secretary Connecticut Board of Education.*

II. THE EXPENSE OF TEXT-BOOKS.

For years the people have borne unreasonable and unjust burdens, in the enormous expense of school-books. They have protested against it, and have very persistently demanded relief. They are entitled to a hearing, and to any relief which can be given without inflicting upon them heavier burdens than they now bear. Those who propose to relieve the people from the power of one monopoly in school-book manufacture and traffic, by creating another and greater one, may mean well, but have not duly considered the details of the operation of such schemes, or they could not avoid the conclusion that however desirable it may be, it is utterly and wholly impracticable. This point will be more fully discussed hereafter.

wise and proper measures are undertaken by the State, relief

may be secured which shall bring no necessary evils with it. The price of text-books should and may be reduced from forty to fifty per cent below what they are now costing the people.

This will be fully considered and demonstrated under the head of free text books.

The publishers of these books being compelled to keep up constantly very expensive contests in order to keep their books in use where they have been adopted, and to keep expensive agencies the year round in order to look after and protect their interests, are compelled in a measure to charge higher prices for their books than under other, and possibly any, circumstances they ought to charge. But the responsibility of the high price of books, and all other material and accessories needed in our schools, belongs largely to our local dealers.

Merchandising in other lines is considered sufficiently remunerative when the profits of sales amount to ten and fifteen per cent, but no book-dealer feels that he can afford to handle school-books and stationery unless he realizes a clear profit of from thirty per cent to fifty and even one hundred per cent. From twenty to thirty per cent is the rule as to text-books; but in the matter of ink, pens, blank books, copy books, paper, pencils, etc., of which vast quantities are purchased for the schools, the rate of profit is much higher.

The book which costs the local dealer from ninety cents to one dollar is sold to the pupil for one dollar and fifty cents. If the district was authorized by law to purchase the books from the publishers direct, they could be had at much lower prices than it is possible for local dealers to obtain. This statement will be more fully treated under the head of free text-books.

Some measure to cheapen school-books, as well as to make their use more permanent, is of paramount necessity, and in my judgment the Legislature must supply the remedy.

III. WANT OF UNIFORMITY.

Probably no phase of the whole text-book question has been so generally discussed and so persistently demanded as that of uniformity. Whether text-book uniformity is necessary, and for the good of education in our State, depends very largely, if not wholly, upon what is meant by such uniformity. That the books used by the classes in any given school—as, for instance, the readers, grammars, histories

and arithmetics used in the same school—should be uniform and of the same series is unquestionably true.

A good degree of system and classification, in the ungraded school, is simply an impossibility so long as pupils are permitted to bring to the school any book which they may happen to have. For several text-books in the subject of arithmetic means several classes in that branch of study—while the time devoted to these classes might be devoted to one class, if the books used were by the same author. As evidence of the wide prevalence of the demand for uniformity in the school-room, I cite the following pertinent extracts:

The endless variety and diversity of school books brought to Kansas with the children from nearly every State in the Union, find their way into our schools as so many disorganizers, bidding defiance to everything like classification or system. It is believed that so long as this evil continues, will the schools remain comparatively valueless, and the securing of a uniform series of text-books and holding to these for some years at least, will prove a means of greatly more efficient education.—*Hon. H. D. McCarty, Superintendent Public Instruction, Kansas.*

One great obstacle to satisfactory progress that confronts the teacher of an ungraded school is the multiplicity of classes. In nine tenths of the districts of the State the schools are ungraded or the grades mixed. The number of classes is necessarily large, and the time the teacher can devote to each is correspondingly short. In many of these schools the number of classes is greatly increased by the diversity of text-books used, and a great decrease would be effected if uniformity could be secured. The question how can uniformity be secured becomes an important one.—*Hon. E. A. Apgar, Superintendent Public Instruction, New Jersey.*

I find a great variety of text-books in our schools. Indeed it is one of the greatest obstacles we have to contend with. I hazard the ascertainment that with a uniformity of text books and the proper classification that would result, more genuine work could be done in one term than in two under the present regime.—*Samuel Johnson, Superintendent Public Instruction, Michigan.*

Indeed, it may be a question whether these evils are not now actually on the increase, owing to the increasing multiplicity of text-books published and urged upon the public, and the increasing number of subjects and divisions, or grades of subjects taught in the schools.—*Hon. Edward Searing, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Wisconsin.*

I most heartily endorse all the above, and hope the time may soon come when we shall have uniformity of text-books in the schools of each school district.

I desire to say, however, that I favor this simply as made necessary by the existing state of things, and not because I think uniformity of

school-books is necessarily a good plan in itself. I should probably make an exception in the case of school readers.

If our teachers were masters of the branches they teach, so that they could teach in an independent manner subjects rather than books, if they were able to rise above books and give their pupils their own knowledge, acquired from any and all sources, to correct, and to compare authors, a variety of books, and hence a diversity of treatment, would be rather an advantage than a hindrance to good work. It must be admitted, however, that it is not reasonable to expect this of young teacher of whom we must employ so large a number. Even though our books are all uniform we should, however, encourage topical study, rather than the slavery of memory to section and page, now so generally practiced.

But the advocates of uniformity demand it upon a much larger scale than that above indicated.

What they mean by uniformity is enforced STATE UNIFORMITY. To the majority of people, this will appear at first glance to be both simple and easy; but of all the men who have given long, patient and thorough attention to the investigation of the many plans which have been proposed for securing State uniformity, I do not know one who favors that remedy for the evils now complained of. Several of our sister States have already tried this remedy, and from their experience we may learn some valuable lessons, and avoid the mistakes which they have made. In many States it proved a costly experiment, however profitable it may have been to contractors and publishing houses.

Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Board of Education for Connecticut, in discussing this same subject, says:

Instead of giving my own views, I present a more authoritative judgment in the following report, unanimously adopted by the joint, standing committee on education and accepted without dissent by the general assembly.

“The joint standing committee on education, who were instructed by resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform set of school-books for the use of common schools,” beg leave to report that they have had the subject under consideration, and are of the opinion that on very many accounts it is desirable that there should be one and the same (kinds of) books used in all the schools of the State, and—

1. Because the use of such uniform series would do away with the confusion which now exists in some schools where no uniform series is used.

2. It would remedy the evil in some towns where the local boards have neglected to prescribe books.

3. It would save expense to those children moving from one town to another, and often from one district to another in the same town.

4. It would prevent frequent changes of books, which is a very great evil, for, while occasional changes are desirable, and sometimes indispensable for the good of schools, too frequent changes retard the progress of pupils, embarrass teachers, and tax those having care of children heavily and unjustly.

5. It would prevent the introduction into the schools of inferior books, by incompetent local boards for private interest.

On the other hand, your committee find great difficulty in establishing and maintaining such uniformity of books, and some objections to having such uniformity, if it could be brought about and retained.

1. The expense of making a change to a uniform series; your committee find that in the various schools of the State there are used eleven (11) different spelling-books, ten (10) series of arithmetics, eight (8) series of readers, seven (7) grammars, seven (7) histories and eleven (11) geographies, that only about one-ninth (1-9) of 119,944 children reported as attending schools the past year use the same books. In order, then, to produce uniformity, eight-ninths of the children, that is, 106,617, must have new books. The average cost of books for each child your committee estimate at four (4) dollars at retail. For introduction, these books can be had at half ($\frac{1}{2}$ price), not less at the present time, owing to the trade compact (syndicate). Whereby the publishers have agreed not to introduce books at less than half retail prices. This would cost the State or those children, more than \$200,000, probably with cost of making the change not less than a quarter of a million of dollars, which would be a heavy tax on the poor people of the State. If such a change is to be made your committee would recommend an appropriation from the State treasury of \$250,000, to furnish books.

Your committee have tried to devise some method to effect the change gradually, such as to order that all new books hereafter purchased shall be of one prescribed series. But such an order, it will readily be seen, would produce a diversity of books in eight-ninths (8-9) of the schools for at least five years, and at the end of that time many that first made the change would desire another, and the State board or other constituted authority might, at the end of five years, be induced to order new books, thus there would be confusion, *ad infinitum*, between the old and the new prescribed books.

2. Your committee do not doubt from what has been stated to them, that the local boards having charge of schools in the large cities and towns, would either insist that the books they use should be the books for the schools of the State, or that their city or town should be an exception to the general order; thus would arise a clashing of interests, and a general order with exceptions would effect but little.

3d. Parents and those having charge of children should have an influence in the choice of books. They have little enough, it is true, with the local boards, but with a State board they could have none at all. The local board

is in a measure under their control, the State board being farther removed and more independent.

4. The power to prescribe what books shall be used in all the schools of the State is too great a power, exposed, as it would be, to corrupting influences, to be placed in the hands of the board of education, or any other board. If it is true, as has been stated, that local boards have been bought where a trade of a few hundred dollars was pending, what shall be said of a State board when a trade of several hundred thousand dollars is at stake? It has already been shown that the first cost of making an exchange could not be less than \$200,000. This in itself would not be a matter of so much importance, inasmuch as we reckon the books at half price only, but the subsequent trade would be an object worth bidding for. It probably costs, on an average, a dollar a year to furnish each child with new books when no changes are made. This would make a trade, with the present attendance in our schools of 119,944, amounting to more than \$100,000 to the publisher. Now, to have this guaranteed for five or ten years is quite an object, and publishers could well afford to pay one or two hundred thousand dollars for the trade.

The gentleman who offered the resolution to instruct your committee paid a high compliment to the integrity and wisdom of the board of education when he proposed to place this power with its temptations in their hands; and, in the opinion of your committee, the compliment is well deserved, and they do not doubt that if this board are required to direct what books shall be used in all the schools, they will act wisely and independent of any mercenary influences or private interests. But corrupt men are found in all places of trust, and who can tell what men may at some future time find a place in this board, especially if we make it a place of emolument at the expense of the people. Place this power with whatever body we please, or let the General Assembly itself assume to direct what books shall be used in all the schools, and the same objection holds good.

5. If the board of education, or any committee, or the Legislature itself, should act with perfect integrity, unbiased by any outside influence, in prescribing one set of school-books to the exclusion of all others, their good intentions, wisdom and integrity would be assailed, the value of their work destroyed and the interests of education made to suffer. This objection would have had but little weight with your committee had it not been for a remark made to a member of the committee by the mayor of one of our cities: that the member who introduced this matter of school-books to the Legislature must have been in collusion with some publishing house. Your committee know that this is not so; that the source from which the resolution instructing them to inquire into this subject came is far above all influence of the kind here referred to, and that the question was introduced solely with regard to the good of the cause of education and the economy of the people of the State. But the remark shows the force of the objection your committee here present to the proposed measure; also, how the best motives of the friends of education are misunderstood, and how they will be misunderstood if they attempt to act in the matter under consideration.

It has been stated to your committee that the same books might not be equally well adapted to all the schools of the State, the graded and the ungraded schools. Other reasons for and against the measure have been stated to your committee, but your committee consider them of little force.

In view of all the reasons mentioned in this report, your committee are of the opinion that it would not be expedient to direct, or to order any board to direct, what school-books shall be used in all the schools of the State.

Hon. H. B. Wilson, State Superintendent Public Instruction of Minnesota, says :

Will it be wise for the Legislature at its present session, or at any future session, to provide that the commission shall make another examination and selection of books for five years, or provide for another and larger commission for the same purpose ? I think not. For many and good reasons I have always been opposed to State uniformity in text-books. While it has some advantages, the evils growing out of it more than counterbalance the good resulting from it.

How is it in other States ? It is not the States most forward in educational matters that have adopted uniformity. Some have adopted it, then abandoned it. Massachusetts has never adopted it. None of the New England States have adopted a uniform system of text-books for their public schools, with the exception of Vermont, and it has been only partially successful there. Neither Ohio, Illinois or Pennsylvania has ever had a State uniformity. The great body of educators in the States above named are opposed to it.

The great improvement we have had in text-books, has resulted from competition among the publishers. But the controlling argument against uniformity is that it establishes a monopoly, and all the arguments that apply against monopolies in other cases are pertinent in this.

Hon. Newton Bateman, in the eighth biennial report as Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois, says :

Such were some of the objections that I felt constrained to urge fifteen years ago, to the plan of compulsory uniformity of text-books throughout the State, the initial step toward which was taken in the school law of 1855, which requires the State Superintendent to designate the most approved books, maps, charts, apparatus, etc., and to do what he could to secure uniformity in the use of the same.

I was sustained in these views by the great body of the teachers and friends of education in the State, and a measure which could hardly have failed to injure the school system in its infancy, was arrested.

The next legislature not only declined to favor compulsory uniformity, but also wisely repealed the provision making it obligatory upon the State Superintendent of Public Instruction even to recommend a State list of books.

Experience and observation have but confirmed the judgment then formed on that subject. The opinion is still confidently entertained that State uniformity enforced by law is impracticable and undesirable, and that no such power should ever be committed to the hands of any public officer or committee.

It has seemed worth while to review that portion of our common school history, and the principles involved, because the question of text books continues to recur in various forms, and there are some who still think that absolute uniformity throughout the State, and enforced by law would, upon the whole, be desirable and beneficial.

Hon. Edward Searing, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Wisconsin, in a report to the Legislature in 1876, says :

1. The attempts at enforced uniformity (of text-books) in the several States where such attempts have been made, have proved conspicuous failures, generally resulting in more evil than good.

2. The most experienced, competent and respected educational authorities in this country who have expressed views upon the subject, are unanimously opposed to the plan of State uniformity. These authorities include such men as the Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois; Secretary Northrop, of Connecticut; Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, and others.

3. State uniformity is not essential to secure cheap books, the largest aggregate attendance of pupils, and the greatest general efficiency in school work.

4. Uniformity in a particular school, or in the schools under the control of a single board, is in the highest degree essential, and is all that, in this direction, is essential; but this can be as easily secured by the local board as any other desirable condition of successs can be secured, e. g. a good teacher, a comfortable and convenient school-house, suitable apparatus, proper outbuildings and pleasant grounds. There appeared even less reason why the State should interfere in the matter of text-books, than in the matter of other desiderata.

Hon. Herschel B. Gass, State Superintendent of Michigan, says:

Laws designed to regulate the use of text-books in the schools, have been enacted in nearly every State. These laws have provided for either State, county, township or district uniformity. At the last session of the legislature two or three bills were introduced, providing for State uniformity. These measures had but few advocates, and when the house bill upon this subject was brought to a vote, only five or six names were recorded in its favor. It failed because legislators could see in it no relief from the difficulties experienced under our present system, and the probability of opening a Pandora's box of greater and more numerous evils than now exist. Had a bill been introduced providing for a well regulated county or township uniformity, I am confident that it would have become a law.

Where State uniformity has been tried it has soon become unpopular. To place in the hands of a single person, or single board, the power to determine the text-books to be used in an entire State for a series of years, is to subject that person or board to most dangerous influences, and to charges of the basest corruption. No person or set of persons can understand the needs of every district in the State; and were they able to determine the wants of every school, the selection of a single set of text-books would not meet the requirements of so many different communities.

The failure of such legislation to secure books suitable to all parts of the State, and to bring all the benefits which its advocates promised, results in general dissatisfaction with the law, and those who have charge of the selection of books are put down as incompetent to make a wise choice, or are accused of selling out to the publishing houses.

The popular discontent with State uniformity, and the futility of all such legislation, can be seen by consulting the educational reports from those States that have tried this plan of solving the text-book question.

Hon. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the State Board of Education of Connecticut, in his report for 1882, says:

In theory the remedy seems sure, but in practice it always fails. The lessons of experience are decisive upon this point. The States which have tried this sovereign remedy of *enforced* uniformity have found it worse than the disease. Wherever such a law has been fairly tried it has soon been repealed. Vermont, for example, will not be likely to try again the experiment, which, however profitable to certain publishers, proved costly to the State and prolific of litigation and alienation.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction for California, in his report for 1880, writes:

The adoption of text-books is one of the most troublesome points of school administration, and, in this State, under the law of State uniformity, it had become fruitful of complaints and scandals.

A joint committee appointed by the State legislature of Connecticut to inquire into the expediency of a State uniformity of school-books, reported to that body that "We are of the opinion that on many accounts it is desirable that there should be one and the same books used in all the schools in the State. * * * * On the other hand, your committee find great difficulties in establishing and maintaining such a uniformity of books, and some objections to having such a uniformity if it could be brought about and retained." To close their report they say: "In view of all the reasons mentioned in this report, your committee are of the opinion that it would not be

expedient to direct what school-books shall be used in all the schools of the State."

Hon. D. Burk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Minnesota, in his report for 1879 and 1880, says of the operation of the State uniformity law in that State:

It is enough to say that the law for the past two years has made school books dearer rather than cheaper, and we can never realize any better results under the law.

Hon. Henry Raab, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois, in his report for 1881 and 1882, says:

I know that State uniformity seems, at first sight, to be a very simple and easy way to remove the popular discontent produced by the lack of economy and system, in the supply and use of text-books, but I find, after making a complete examination of the results of experiments in enforced uniformity of text-books in other States, that there are many serious objections to the plan, among which may be mentioned the following:

1. It is difficult, if not impossible, to enforce such a law, because of the feeling that it is arbitrary, undemocratic, un-American, unnecessary, impertinent.

2. It fails to recognize and supply all the varied needs of our complex school system.

3. It prevents the free competition that stimulates the production and promotes the selection of the best books.

4. It is liable to abuse, on account of the magnitude of the pecuniary interests involved.

5. It is not the only way to secure cheap books.

6. It has been frequently tried in other States, and has uniformly failed, whether the books have been manufactured, purchased, or selected by State authority.

7. The most competent educational authorities in this country, who have expressed themselves upon this subject, are opposed to State uniformity.

Of another form of the school book uniformity question, Hon. Herschel R. Gass, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Michigan, in his report for 1883, says :

Eight States have laws providing for county uniformity. This plan has fewer objections than that of State uniformity. The county being smaller, and the requirements less varied than those of a whole State, adoptions can be made that more readily meet the wants and approbation of different localities.

Again, each county being allowed to select its own books, there are as many fields for free competition as there are counties in the State. The numerous rivalries that arise between the publishing houses, under this sys-

tem, lead them to make better books and to place them in the market at reduced prices.

But this plan of adopting text-books is not without its faults. Some of the difficulties encountered in providing books for a State are also met with in providing them for a county. The field is still so large that a single set of books cannot be selected which will be suitable to all parts of so large a territory, and persons empowered to make the adoptions are frequently charged with being in league with book agents and receiving money for their votes.

While the county seems to be too large for the successful operation of a uniformity law, the country school district proves to be too small, unless free text-books are provided by the district. They are too readily manipulated by importunate book agents.

The township seems to be the most suitable unit for regulating the adoption and use of text-books, as well as for managing many other affairs connected with the country schools. Every uniformity law, whether it be State, county, township, or district, will be likely to have its defects and to meet with some disfavor. In consideration of the abuses that have been practiced under laws providing for State or county uniformity, in view of the inefficiency and unpopularity of these laws, and knowing that our own statutes, providing for district adoption, are generally disregarded and worthless, I have come to the conclusion, after consulting reports upon this subject from many States, that the township plan is the most feasible and most productive of good results.

The State of Minnesota is trying the State contract plan. The Hon. D. L. Kiehl, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his report for 1883 and 1884, says :

The law provides that, at the end of five years, the contractor shall make such changes in any books of the series as shall be required by the superintendent of public instruction.

The contract with Mr. D. D. Merrill provides that the superintendent of public instruction shall indicate precisely what matter is to be removed and what shall be introduced. This means, that beyond the correction of errors, or changes of statistics, as in geography, the books shall be revised by the superintendent.

Basing my judgment upon the experience of those who have used the books, and upon my own examination and comparison of them with other books, of the same grades, I am satisfied that if the best interests of our schools are to be consulted, there should be a general revision for these reasons:

1. The readers having been in use five years, the matter, which is quite light, should be renewed. We are using the old edition of the series, which was long ago superseded by the publishers with a new and better one.

2. The arithmetic, especially the practical, should be re-written throughout. Several useless rules and chapters should be left out, much new

matter, in the elaboration of practical rules and in better methods, should be added.

3. Grammars should be made, in matter and methods, what is required in making pupils practically able to speak and write the English language correctly. A primary text-book, "How to Speak and Write," prepared by Knox and Whitney, has been added to the list, and meets the demands of primary instruction.

4. The geographies give the statistics and political boundaries of years ago. The geography of Minnesota is being revised by the contractor, and from an examination of the manuscript, I am of the opinion that it will be satisfactory. Its plan comprehends so much of general geography that I am now of the opinion that it may supersede the primary, and require but one book more to complete the course.

5. The history might be much improved by new matter, fresh and interesting, and by more maps, plans and charts.

From this it is apparent that a revision will involve a large amount of work. For this provision must be made. If the State desires the superintendent to prepare a revision that will satisfy the demand, he must ask for an appropriation with which to secure the services of experienced and educated persons to do the work.

The demand for an improvement in our school-books is universal. The most urgent are those who best know the difference between instruments worn out and antiquated, and those which can utilize the latest skill and experience. I, therefore, very respectfully recommend that the legislature provide for the necessary improvement of our text-books.

Hon. D. Burk, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Minnesota, for the years 1879 and 1880, says:

The business of the year ending March 15, 1879, discloses the following results: The first cost of books ordered through my office was \$38,634.67. The transportation of these books from St. Paul to counties was \$681.70. The law requires county auditors to add five per cent to the bill of each district, to pay for conveying its books to the clerk. As nearly as can be ascertained one third of this sum, or \$655.28, was retained for this purpose.

The law requires any unexpended part of this five per cent to be returned to districts. But this makes a problem in percentage on which some auditors do not figure. It is easier to let the balance go into the general county fund. I am credibly informed that the auditor of a certain county, after getting rid of his books, had left \$130. To dispose of this, he apportioned it upon all the scholars of the county, thus giving to one district that had ordered no books \$2.96.

It is a provision of the law, that when a county auditor is notified that books have been shipped to his county, the commissioners shall, at their next meeting make provision for payment, and the county treasurer shall immediately thereupon remit the amount of the cost of such books to the State Treasurer. But if counties complied with this requirement, they

would be obliged to make payment out of any surplus fund on hand, or to borrow money for this purpose and wait for their pay until districts ordering books shall have funds in the county treasury that can be taken in payment. Counties have generally decided not to advance money for districts, as the law requires, but have said: "We will pay the State, when the districts pay us." To meet this difficulty, the Legislature of 1878 passed an act to borrow \$25,000, out of which to pay the contractor, at sight, all bills presented to the State Treasurer; so much of this amount as has been necessary has been provided. The sum due the State from counties, at the present time, is \$6,178.78. The perpetual floating indebtedness of counties to the State does not vary much from these figures.

In the new counties, owing the largest items of this sum, the books were ordered last summer, but school district taxes will not be levied until next December, and not collected until next spring. Such districts get their books on credit for at least one year, and the State pays interest on money which it provides to meet their bills. The amount of interest so paid is \$1,075.

In order to meet the terms of the act and the wishes of the contractor, the blanks printed in 1879 cost the State \$329.15; postage and express charges on the same were about \$160. The total cost to the people for running the machinery of the law in addition to the first cost of books for 1879, was as follows:

Freight to counties.....	\$ 681.70
Part of the five per cent not returned	655.26
Cost of blanks.....	329.15
Postage and express.....	160.00
Interest mostly in 1879.....	1,075.00
<hr/>	
Total extra cost	\$2,901.11

The current text-book year will not close until March 15, 1881. Its business will show about the same amount of extra expense on the books ordered.

To secure reliable facts concerning the operation of the law, a circular of questions was lately issued to superintendents of the principal counties in the State. Thirty of those circulars have been returned, with their questions definitely answered. From other counties the reply in substance is: "The book business is so mixed that definite information can be gained from but few clerks. Most of them are keeping few accounts of sales, and the proceeds will be much less than the cost of books, but the exact loss can never be known."

To the question how many districts did not receive their books in time for the schools of last summer, the exact figures are one hundred and twenty two.

In addition to these are such replies as the following: "Several;" "In case of all the districts that ordered the books they did not arrive in time;"

"Of all that ordered this spring," is the reply from two counties; "No books in 1880 have been received on time;" "Nearly half the districts did not receive the books in time for the summer schools." The exact figures in these counties would more than double the figures given. The import of this is that after requisitions for books were made upon the contractor, from six to eight weeks elapsed before the books reached the counties for which they were intended. In one county where the superintendent reports fifty-seven districts of this kind, it was just two months from the date of the State superintendent's requisition to the time of shipment by the contractor. These schools were through their summer term either with almost no books or by violating the law and using such books of other series as could be found.

Most of those districts refuse to receive those books, for the reason that they did not come in time for the summer schools. In many such districts parents bought books of agents, and as clerks ordered by guess, without any pledges from parents to take the books, they have become a double supply, and clerks will not receive them from county auditors, although their districts have been compelled to pay for them. In one instance the clerk accepted the delayed package, costing \$45.50, but he could sell only \$1.28 worth of books, parents having bought elsewhere; the balance he has on hand, and writes to his county superintendent to know what he shall do with "the trash." In some counties packages ordered two years ago remain in the county office. One auditor, having fifteen packages on hand, informs me that the feelings of the district are such that they will let the books rot in his office rather than take them.

To the question, "how many clerks in your county have neglected to give bonds?" the figures are 378. In one instance a clerk of this class made large orders and sold not only to his own district, but to two or three re-adjointing districts, accumulated \$130, and left the country, taking the money with him. Cases of similar defalcation will be sure to occur in other clerks of this unbound class, and others will fail to report the entire proceeds of sales. The amount of such losses cannot be definitely calculated, but it will be large.

Another question is, "How many districts have made their orders too large for a year?" The exact figures in reply are 143. In addition are such answers as these: "Nearly all," "More than half," "Quite a large number." Many have ordered unsuitable books that can never be sold. In one district, with only thirteen scholars, the clerk ordered of readers: twelve first, twenty-four second, twenty-four third, twelve fourth, and eighteen higher. His whole bill was \$90, and at the usual rate of taxation in the district, it will require the entire levy for five years to pay the bill. Another clerk says: "I supposed that I must order some books of all kinds on the list, and I find that I have \$25 worth of kinds that cannot be sold." This wasteful excess in orders has been largely increased in many counties by circulars to the district clerks from the contractor, urging them to be sure to make their orders large enough for a year's supply. Many foreign born clerks, fearing the threatened penalty in case of neglect to order, have

ordered indiscriminately, including kinds of books not used in their schools. One superintendent informs me that fifty clerks in his county, influenced by the circulars in question, have made excessive and unwise orders, and adds, "Serious loss must result therefrom."

In how many districts have books been sold on credit? is another question. The figures in answer are some one hundred, to which we are to add from other counties such replies as the following: "In nearly all;" "say three counties;" "probably in most districts;" "about one-half." Some clerks have supposed that the books were to be given away, and have allowed children to help themselves at pleasure. The losses that will occur from trusting children with books under the promise: "Father will pay you next week," may be inferred from a single instance: The clerk of district No. 23 in this county ordered \$100 worth of books and sold \$72 worth on credit. Dying suddenly it was found that he had on hand only \$20 as money collected on sales. Of the remaining \$52 no record can be found to show from whom it is due, and the district treasury is short to that extent.

From data of this kind it is evident that the waste and loss in school districts, or at the termination of the machinery of the law, are much greater than the extra expense required of State officials to set it in motion. It is not necessary to attempt to estimate the per cent that must be added to the prices named in the law to indicate the actual cost of the books to the people. It is enough to say that the law has made school books dear, rather than cheap, and we can never realize any better result under the law. Its native depravity exceeds the original sin in the Theology of Jonathan Edwards: "depravity innate, inherent, inseparable, incapable of regeneration and sure to work out waste and loss for which there can be no remedy while the law remains in force."

I have drawn very largely from the report of Hon. D. L. Kiehl, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Minnesota, for the reason that Minnesota having adopted the contract plan of enforcing State uniformity, furnishes an example of the failure of that plan which is especially valuable in this connection. I have stated that the advocates of State uniformity have not duly considered in detail the operation of such a plan, and I here invite them carefully to read and consider what Mr. Kiehl has to say of the operation of the Minnesota law. After having carefully studied the problem of enforced State uniformity, from all the facts within my reach, and after careful consideration of the views of able and competent men who have devoted years to its investigation and who have proved the unwisdom of such measures by experience, I feel convinced that it would be unwise and exceedingly prejudicial to education in our State, should we seek to enact a law providing for any plan of enforced State uniformity of school books.

In what remedy, therefore, may we hope to find relief from existing evils without entailing upon our people and upon our schools those that are infinitely greater, and burdens more grievous to be borne. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment we shall sooner or later, find that remedy in

FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

A common school education is well nigh free to the children of this State, but not wholly free. While our constitution guarantees a common school education to every boy and girl, it is nevertheless conditioned upon his ability to buy the necessary books, he is furnished free of charge, a comfortable house, a comfortable seat, a competent teacher, ink, pens, crayons and other accessories of school work, but he must buy his own book, or be debarred from school privileges. This he is required to do at a cost almost three times as great as it would cost the school district to buy it for him. But here again I prefer to draw from the experience of those whose testimony is entitled to great weight because of their knowledge of the practical workings and advantages of such a plan, as tried and proved in other States.

Hon. Hirschel R. Gass, Superintendent Public Instruction, Michigan, in his report to the Legislature for 1883, says :

I wish here to call attention to another factor in this question, and one upon which the ready solution of the text-book problem depends. I refer to the furnishing of text-books free to the children in the public schools. I am aware that such a proposition will readily find its opponents, but there are considerations which strongly favor such a measure, and to which I invite careful thought. Districts now furnish dictionaries, globes, maps, charts, crayons, erasers, and many other appliances for the use of the schools. If there are reasons why they should furnish these necessary articles, there are equally as good reasons why they should provide text-books. A pupil studies arithmetic: he learns his lesson in a book which belongs to himself, but a large portion of the work in this subject he performs upon the blackboard belonging to the school, with district crayon and eraser. It is difficult to understand why public generosity should refuse the pupil an arithmetic when it has provided him every other means for pursuing the study of mathematics. If public munificence is to be withheld from the pupil in any respect, why not require him to bring his own eraser, crayon and blackboard. There is no particular necessity for a uniformity in these articles, while there is a crying demand for uniformity of arithmetics and other text-books. The district builds a school-house and furnishes it with uniform seats, because it wishes to economize space and utilize all the room

possible. Why should it not, upon the same grounds, furnish a uniform set of books, and, by avoiding an endless jumble of classes, economize the time of pupils and teacher?

Our schools are called *free* schools. Let them be free, then, in that broad sense which will allow every child to enjoy their privileges, untrammelled by any consideration of private expense for school appliances.

I know that such a law would be objected to upon the plea that it would increase the amount of school tax to be raised. This might be true in a *few* cases, but to the average tax-payer who sends his children to school, and to those who pay no taxes, it would be a saving. For instance, a country school of forty scholars is taught seven months in the year. The amount of money required to run the school is \$200, and the cost of furnishing the pupils with free text-books—as shown below in similar expense reports from other States—will range from \$10 to \$20. Now, a person who pays one-tenth of the school tax will contribute from \$1 to \$2 for the purchase of free school books.

Men who are assessed one tenth of the school tax in rural districts are very few, and it is safe to say that the average tax-payer, in the case referred to, would not give to exceed seventy-five cents for supplying the schools with free text-books for a year.

General laws are enacted for the benefit of the masses. Any legislation, providing for free school books, will annually save large aggregate amounts to the country districts; and it would be justified upon the principle of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. Under the present plan of providing text-books it costs fully two dollars a year for each pupil. By the method of free text-books it is shown by the reports from the States referred to, that the average annual expense per pupil for books would be about fifty cents. The latter plan, then, would make an annual saving of \$1.50 for each pupil.

[The enrollment in Iowa for 1884 was 472,966 pupils, at \$1.50 each, which would be saved to the people of the State under the above estimate of saving by free text-books, amounts to \$709,449.00.]

In the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for Maine, for 1880, Mr. Samuel Libbey, of the school committee of Orono, says :

During the year 1879 the amount expended for all the books for all the scholars was only \$140.29, and yet every scholar attending the school was supplied with all the books he needed, or could use, and the number of different scholars registered was 527. The cost to the town for each scholar was only 26½ cents for the year. What have we gained by the adoption of this system? I answer: Uniformity of text-books, a satisfactory classification in all our schools, an adequate supply of all the books needed, increased attendance upon our schools, and large savings in the cost of books. We have found it the most convenient method; and transfers and exchanges

of books are much more easily effected. This system was adopted in Orono in 1876.

N. W. White, Town Superintendent of Hartford, Vermont, writes :

The plan of furnishing books to pupils works well with us. It secures a uniformity of books. The poorest pupils are all as well supplied as the richer. Teachers like to teach in our town because the schools are well supplied with books. We are near the close of the fifth year since adopting this plan. We at first made an appropriation of \$600, for the purchase of books, and \$100, annually, to keep up the supply. We have about 500 pupils, so that the cost per pupil has been a fraction over \$2.00 for the five years. The books now on hand are worth at least \$300. This would reduce the actual cost to \$1.60 per pupil for five years. We buy books at the publishers' lowest wholesale price. To prevent loss or abuse, we hold teachers responsible as far as possible, as we do to take care of other school property. I am not aware of any disadvantages worth mentioning arising from this system of furnishing books. In regard to how much less it costs, my judgment is that it would cost double, or more, for the pupil to buy his own books. My own individual opinion is most decidedly in favor of the plan.

In 1881, Superintendent Connell, of Fall River, Massachusetts, writing on the "Free text-book plan," says :

Books and stationery are purchased at wholesale rates, on the best terms known to the trade. During seven years the enrollment has increased but 801, while the average attendance has gained 1,840. In other words, the enrollment has increased, in the seven years, but two per cent, while the average attendance has gained twenty-seven per cent. The result is due almost entirely to free text-books.

The Wisconsin school report for 1879 states :

The number of districts purchasing text-books was 1,104, and in 1882 the number purchasing was 1,795 ; an increase of 691 districts.

The city superintendent of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, writes that the school board of that city, after careful inquiry and mature deliberation, unanimously adopted the plan. The text-books proper cost about thirty-four cents per pupil last year, and twenty-three cents per pupil this year. There is no opposition to the plan. These are some of the advantages :

First. The economy ; it does not cost this community one third of the former cost for books.

Second. The pupils are on hand promptly at the beginning of the term, and do not have to wait to get books ; that is, it increases the regularity of attendance.

Third. It increases the attendance in higher grades; more children get a better education.

Fourth. It makes the schools free, indeed; puts the poor man's child on an equality with the rich man's child; all are supplied alike.

Fifth. It is an educational force; it teaches the responsibility and care of property.

Superintendent John Jasper, of New York City, writes:

The board of education furnishes all pupils in the public schools with books and school supplies free of expense, and this merits the hearty approval of the citizens of New York City.

Superintendent Henry B. Pierce, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, writes:

For the past eighteen years our readers have not cost on an average per year more than ten cents per pupil. More than six hundred different girls used the same forty-five reading books. The original cost to the board was less than \$45, while the retail price during that time was \$1.25 per book. The advantages of furnishing books to the pupils by the board are many.

Superintendent William N. Barrenger, of Newark, New Jersey, writes:

We have furnished our pupils with books, slate pencils, chalk, etc., for many years. It has cost, on an average, about forty-five cents per pupil per annum. We like the plan very much. Its advantages are many. I will name a few of them: cheapness, convenience, uniformity, complete control of the course of study, and removal of all excuses for non-performance of work by pupils.

Superintendent George H. Barton, of Jersey City, writes:

For many years free text-books have been furnished to the children in the public schools of this city. The plan has proven very satisfactory. The cost per pupil has varied from fifty cents to \$1.25 per year for books and stationery.

State Superintendent E. A. Apgar, of New Jersey, writes:

Nearly all our cities furnish text-books free of cost to the children. Among them are Newark, 130,000 population, Jersey City, 125,000, Paterson, 50,000, New Brunswick, 20,000. We have 1,500 school districts in the State, outside the cities, and about 400 of these furnish free text-books. It is my endeavor to get all the districts in the State to adopt the policy which now prevails in so many. In advocating this policy I have opposed State, or even county, uniformity. Every advantage which uniformity offers is secured, from the fact that the pupil, in removing to a new district, is not required

to buy new books, and all the evils growing out of a State or county adoption, which are many, are avoided.

Hon. Edward Searing, State Superintendent Public Instruction for Wisconsin, in 1874, wrote:

Free text books offer several substantial advantages that mere uniformity cannot secure. In the first place they are strictly consistent with—nay, the logical result from—our theory of free schools. We hold general education to be the safeguard of our republican institutions. We hold that the State can secure a closer approximation to universal education than can be secured by denominational and individual effort. Hence the State system dots our plains, hills and valleys with school-houses, putting one almost within sight of every man's door. It furnishes free seats therein, free maps, charts, globes, blackboards, and to crown all, free instructors. The State says to all her children of school age, come, use and enjoy these means of instruction, without money and without price. Such is the beautiful and alluring theory. But are the facts really in harmony therewith? Is this proffered instruction so free that the seven children of the poor man can partake of it as easily as the two or three children of the rich man? The seats in the school-house may be free, but is suitable clothing for the seven so easily obtained that every term they can occupy their seats with a feeling of self-respect? The maps, blackboard and dictionary may be free, but are the more indispensable readers, arithmetics, spellers, geographies, etc., as free for the unfortunate seven? The services of the teacher may be free, but is the leisure of the seven so free from the necessity of productive labor that they can for any length of time continuously receive the benefit of those services?

Let him who is wont to boast of our "free" school system, to become indignant over the statistics of non-attendance, and to call loudly for a compulsory law to drive into schools the children of the "indifferent"—let him conscientiously and thoroughly investigate the true causes of non-attendance and he would probably exhibit an accession to his previous stock in the virtues of wisdom, benevolence and reticence. In this investigation let him justly estimate the cost to the poor man above mentioned of the additional clothing necessary for the barely respectable appearance of his children in the school, the cost of their cessation from productive labor in order to secure the advantages of a sufficiently continuous and protracted connection with the school for the acquirement of even a little less than a fair common school education, and the cost of the necessary text-books—a constantly recurring and no inconsiderable money tax, as every patron of the school knows. Let him, I repeat, investigate these three sources of expense in school attendance, and no longer wholly ascribe to absolute indifference a degree of illiteracy due to causes less disgraceful to our common human nature. I believe that very few parents are so absolutely indifferent to the welfare of their children as not to care at all for their intellectual culture—to the extent at least of their ability to read and write. Illiteracy is confined

almost exclusively to the extremely poor, and if the result of poverty rather than of such want of natural affection for their children as would lead parents wholly to disregard their best interests in not securing for them any degree of intellectual culture whatever.

If this be true, then, the State, before seeking compulsory attendance, should seek to remove as many as possible of the barriers that separate poverty from culture. The abolition of the rate bill was the removal of one; evening schools are, in many cities and villages, a partial removal of another. Free text-books in all free public schools would be the entire removal of still another. With this last barrier of expense, immediately and necessarily attendant upon education removed, our system would, indeed, be free. No longer would it involve, under this term, the paradox of an unavoidable annual cost of books to the individual pupil several times the amount given by the State to secure merely free instruction.

Not only would the text-books in the schools, by making the latter truly free, largely remove the excuse for and cause of non-attendance and illiteracy, but they would bring many other positive and manifest advantages.

Superintendent Searing then quotes from a letter written by the superintendent of schools for the city of Lewiston, Maine, Thomas Tash, Esq., who wrote: "The following are some of the advantages which have resulted from the adoption of the 'free text-book plan' in this city:"

1. Books are ready at the proper time. When parents furnish books much time is often lost to scholars, and much inconvenience felt by teachers, especially at the beginning of the year, by delays in procuring proper books. Parents are also subjected to much inconvenience and vexation by being so often called upon to procure books and other materials for school use. Those having large families of children find their slender incomes taxed to the utmost to procure these supplies, while those in affluence assume that the supply of free text-books relieve them from a frequent and troublesome annoyance. Our wealthiest men are among the best pleased with the results of this experiment. The expense is so insignificant compared with the time, trouble and criticism which it saves.

2. Every child is supplied with all the books, etc., needed. No odious distinctions are now made. Our schools are as they never were before, absolutely free schools. The city label in a book is no longer a mark of pauperism, but a mark of sovereignty and attaches to all alike. It is as honorable for a child to bear home a school-book having the city mark in it, as the book bearing the label of a free city library. There is no longer fussing to get the books furnished to indigent pupils into [their father's tax bills. This is a convenience to our city authorities.

3. Uniformity in books.—Non-uniformity has been a source of as much vexation in the school as in the church, and it has been vastly more pernicious. In rural schools there has always been encountered the inconven-

ience of a multiplicity of unlike text-books. Many extra classes have had to be formed in consequence, as is now the case in most rural communities. When free text-books are furnished, this difficulty is obviated. Again, there is no longer complaint from those moving from district to district, that books are different; they are at no extra expense in consequence.

4. Considerable latitude can be allowed in the selection of books without increasing the expense of them. Wherever there are several schools in different parts of a city, or town, of the same grade, teachers may be allowed a choice in the books they are to use. The school-book is a tool, and the workman will work all the better with the tool of his choice. It is unpleasant to hear a teacher affect to have no choice in the text-books to be used. I would as soon hear the woodman claim to have no choice in his axe. A perfect workman will use to advantage even a poor tool, I am aware, but he will use with much more pleasure and success a good one. If teachers of such parallel schools are held, with their classes to perform topically the same amount of work in a given time, and the school board sanction several series of geography or arithmetic, for example, as is now done in the city of New York, in which the work may be done, giving the choice of tools, but holding responsibility for the work, no inconvenience could arise, but manifest advantage. One series of books is about as expensive as another, and the city might not be unwilling to divide its patronage, satisfy its teachers and test the various books, all of which can be done under the plan of free text-books, with no additional expense to the board, but with the positive saving of securing from all publishers the best possible terms. Again, in the successive classes in the same school, different books adapted to the progress of the pupils, as United States history, for instance, might be used on the same subject, with no additional expense to the city, as each class must have its own book. While pupils furnish their own books it would be found a necessary saving of expense to them, to keep pupils, during their entire course, in the same book, even at considerable positive loss.

Necessary changes could be made in the different schools of a country town by transferring the books no longer used in one district to another, without much expense or inconvenience. In this way the best and most modern books can be brought into use, as well in the country as in the city, and without additional expense, if the town is the owner of the books used.

5. Books are entirely under the control of the teacher. This is of considerable advantage in enabling the teacher to fix more definitely the hours of study. Over study is more pernicious than lack of study, and is less easily controlled by the teacher. The former destroys the best scholars, the latter only injures the poorer pupils. * *

6. Books furnished by the town or city are much more carefully used, and better kept than when owned by the children; there being four parties interested in the preservation of the books, school officers, teachers, parents and children.

7. It leads parents to procure reference books, useful both to themselves and their children. * * *

8. Commence in making transfers. * * When books belong to the

board, the advancing of pupils to higher grades, or reducing them to lower grades, is comparatively easy and much less often the subject of criticism. When scholars are promoted on trial, the books last used, belonging to themselves immediately disappear, and the lack of them furnishes an argument for maintaining the new [place, stronger than ability or diligence. When books are free this inconvenience vanishes.

9. "The free supply of books increases school time."

Hon. N. S. Luce, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Maine, in his report for 1884, says:

As regards text-books, there is needed some method of selection and of supply, other than that now prescribed by law. Such a method should be one which would give uniformity in any particular school, with a full supply for every pupil of the best books at the least possible cost. Under our present methods uniformity in any school presupposes uniformity in all schools in the same town, a condition which, as the statistics show, does not exist in one third of the towns in the State. The conditions as regards supply are somewhat more satisfactory, though in about one-eighth of the schools there is lack in this regard, As to the character and quality of books used we have no exact statistics showing present conditions. It is a matter of general knowledge, however, that a very considerable number of different series is to be found in the schools of the State—in some subjects as many as twenty—and all of them cannot be "the best." As to cost no statistics are needed. Every individual who has to supply books for the use of his children, has learned at the expense of his purse that they cost too much. Indeed they come to the consumer through so many hands that the accumulated profits are often more than the original cost of production.

To remedy these evils—and they are evils of no little moment—several plans have been suggested, such as State uniformity in some one of its several forms: State publication; county uniformity; the town's becoming the agent for furnishing at cost, etc., etc. No one of these plans has proved, when tested in practice, a practicable remedy. The only complete remedy for evils such as grow out of our present method, the only plan which has proved itself invariably to answer all the conditions of the text-book problem, is the "free text-book" plan. Whenever tested in our State and others, by towns and cities, it has been found so advantageous to parent, pupil and school that it has never been discarded. In Massachusetts, where it was last year adopted for the whole commonwealth by legislative action, it has already proved of such signal benefit as to have come into general favor. We, in Maine, would act wisely if we should follow the example set by our mother State in this regard, and settle this perplexing text-book problem once for all, by an enactment compelling all towns to furnish all necessary books free of all expense to all pupils attending the schools. We should thus make common school education free in reality as well as in name.

The Hon. E. E. Higbee, State Superintendent Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, in his report for 1884, say:

Our whole system, while general, is largely controlled by the various school districts, and the matter of supplying the required school books may as properly rest in the discretion of the respective school boards as the determination of the courses of study, which are now regulated by these same school boards. And it is in favor of such a law that it would save expense to the people; it would be a growth of the system in the line of its previous development, and it would sanction the action taken by many of the school boards in the State, who have been sustained by their constituencies in the purchase of all the necessary school books out of the district funds.

The report of the School committee of Holyoke, Massachusetts, quoted by the State Superintendent of Rhode Island, in his report for 1884, says :

It is noteworthy that the practice of loaning text-books to pupils, to be recovered by the teacher and loaned again, has proved profitable to the city and a convenience to both teacher and pupil. The annual tax for text-books has thus been reduced several hundred dollars, and the period of waiting for the pupil to purchase the book is considerably shortened, with less hindrance and better progress in the school-room.

C. J. White, Superintendent of Woonsocket Schools, writes:

Some years ago the town voted to furnish the public schools with text-books in the English tongue, free of cost. At the time this action was taken it seemed to many friends of popular education contrary to sound public policy. They regarded it as fostering an undue reliance upon the State, and strengthening of tendencies to helplessness already too strong among the masses.

Doubtless, there are in many quarters undue reliance upon the State, and tendencies to helplessness, but these considerations were wholly irrelevant here, for the State at the outset undertakes the education of her youth in their dependence and helplessness precisely that, having been made capable, they may be required to discharge all their obligations as citizens. From first to last the attitude of the State toward the child in the matter of education is, "we educate you that you may become a good citizen."

It was claimed, moreover, to be an act of economy, since first, the town could purchase at the lowest terms known to the trade; second, the same books would be used by successive classes; third, they would be better cared for, because the teacher now is charged with a responsibility to see that the books are cared for, and if maliciously mutilated by pupils, by them replaced, and therefore would last much longer.

It was alleged that valuable time would be saved to the pupils, inasmuch as they would not have to wait for supplies of books or stationery, these would be at hand and ready for immediate use, whereas, it often happened under the old regime that days and weeks passed before the needed books

were obtained, meanwhile the class had been advancing and nameless disorder had hindered the work of the school.

By this method not a shadow of disparagement is placed on the child of the poor man in the public school. Every youth has a book, stamped "this is the property of the town."

This method increases the attendance upon the public schools. The poor are relieved of a heavy burden, and they neither have to wait to be able to purchase books before they enter the schools, nor be absent till they are able to buy the new book. The constant improvement in attendance in our own town, as well as that in other towns and cities, is largely due to the free text-books. Every year the towns and cities and states adopting this policy have multiplied.

Hon. Robert Graham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wisconsin, in his report for 1884, writes :

The policy of the State of Wisconsin has been very liberal in matters relating to free public schools from the period of its organization to the present time. Needed provisions for extending the benefits and improving the character of the public school system, have only waited upon conviction of their merits, and opportunity for supplying them. Instruction is not only free in the common schools, but the university, the normal schools, and in several charitable and benevolent institutions, which afford care and training for the unfortunate juvenile population. This is commendable, and every proposition looking toward placing these advantages within the reach of all classes, and with the least possible hindrance to their acceptance, and the highest practicable success in their dispensation, should receive the attention which its merits demand. Especially is this true of elementary education. No child in the Commonwealth should be left for any cause practicable to overcome, without that foundation for future usefulness as a citizen, and for the honor and respect and equality which education and a love of learning commands, that is to be acquired in the training of the public school.

While tuition in our common schools is free, yet in various ways attendance at these schools is accompanied by no inconsiderable expense, which, on the part of large numbers, is found to be onerous, and often charged as unnecessary. Among these expenses is that for text-books for use in the schools. The lack of uniformity in the books used even in adjoining districts, and the short time the books are in use, and the cost when purchased singly, combine to make the expense on this account quite large, and especially burdensome upon such as have large families, or have occasion to change residence from one district to another.

The present law authorizes electors of school districts to empower district boards to purchase text-books for use in the public schools, to be loaned or furnished to pupils under such conditions as may be prescribed by the voters and regulations of district boards. Very few districts have voluntarily undertaken to furnish free text-books to pupils. Some cities

have done so, and the result has coincided with experience in other States, and proved of great advantage. Attendance has been increased, uniformity of text-books secured, prompt supply, better classification, and very much reduced aggregate expense, are some of the fruits of the measure wherever tried.

Doubtless like or even greater advantages would accrue to our schools from a similar law in Wisconsin, where remoteness from business centers, and the consequent difficulty of procuring promptly needed books of the right kind, and the limited trade and attendant high prices, result in delay, confusion and great expense.

It will be observed that stress is placed on the fact that the attendance at the schools would be largely increased by the adoption of the "free text-book plan" in nearly all the authorities quoted herein. As an additional evidence of the truth of that conclusion a few statistics gathered by Mr. Homer B. Sprague, of Massachusetts, a few years ago, showing the increased attendance at the public schools following the abolition of the rate bill in various States, are given.

The rate-bill of two or three dollars per child in the schools of Connecticut was abolished in 1868. The increase of attendance the next year, without any perceptible increase of population, was 6,000 pupils, and the year following the additional increase was 5,000.

In New York the rate-bill amounted to about \$2.75 per year. The increase of attendance following its abolition was 22,000 the first year, 5,000 the second and 78,000 the third. In California the rate was \$2.50 for the school. The increase of attendance following its abolition was six and one half per cent.

The law, as enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts and approved by the governor in 1884, is as follows :

SECTION 1. The school committee of every city and town shall purchase, at the expense of said city or town, text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools, and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulation as to care and custody as the school committees may prescribe.

SEC. 2. Pupils supplied with text-books at the time of the passage of this act shall not be supplied with similar books by the committee until needed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon the first day of August, 1884.

Maine was the first State to provide for free text-books, as claimed by their State Teachers' Association, and as yet undisputed, in resolutions printed in the report of the State Superintendent of Schools for 1880, the preamble of which is as follows :

Whereas, It has been found by actual practice in Bath, Lewiston, Orono, Dexter, Waterville and other places, whenever adopted in our own State and in other States, that among the various methods which have been tried to secure the advantages of uniformity of text-books in public schools, the furnishing of free text-books has proved the most valuable for the schools, the most economical to communities and the most satisfactory to parents; and whereas,

Maine was the first State, so far as we are informed, to provide by law that her towns and cities may at their option furnish free text-books to all pupils, thus placing the poor child on an equality with the wealthier, in securing an education free of cost to both; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend for general adoption the system of free text-books for public schools throughout the State.

Section 1, chapter 315, general laws of 1875, Wisconsin, reads :

The qualified electors of any school district, or of any town in which the township system of school government has been adopted, may, by legal vote, and the board of aldermen or board of trustees of any city or incorporated village may by ordinance or resolution, authorize the school board or board of school directors of such district, town or incorporated city or village, to purchase text-books, to be the property of the district, town, village or city so purchasing, and to be loaned to pupils or otherwise furnished to them, under such conditions and regulations as the aforesaid school authorities may prescribe.

The State Teachers' Association of Wisconsin, at its session on the 30th day of December, 1875, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the project of State uniformity of text-books in the public schools of the State is being vigorously pressed in certain quarters, and is likely to come before the Legislature for its consideration at the coming session; be it, therefore,

Resolved, that while we fully realize the evils of diversity and the advantages of uniformity of text-books, we nevertheless are fully convinced, both from its failure in other States and from the nature of the case, that the plan of State uniformity will practically result in mischief to the educational work of the State.

Resolved, that in our opinion the town is the proper unit for uniformity, and that we would reiterate our expression of one year ago in favor of compulsory township uniformity.

As to the practical working of the system under which text-books are furnished free to pupils of the public schools, the testimony of prominent educators, who have tested the practical workings of it, as subjoined.

Hon. William J. Rogers, superintendent of city schools, Patterson, New Jersey, answering questions, writes:

Question 1. To what extent are text-books furnished free to the pupils of your schools?

Ans. All are furnished with the books required.

Question 2. How long have they been so furnished?

Ans. I cannot tell, but I think it has been so since the schools were organized.

Question 3. What are the results in respect to economy?

Ans. It is a great saving.

Question 4. What are the results in respect to school efficiency, attendance, etc.

Ans. Excellent.

Question 5. Are the books as well cared for by the pupils as if owned by them?

Ans. They are.

Question 6. Does the plan give general satisfaction to those concerned?

Ans. It does.

Question 7. What are your regulations governing the distribution of books?

Ans. Each pupil must replace any books lost, damaged or destroyed.

The same questions answered by W. Cornell, Jr., superintendent of city schools, Fall River, Massachusetts:

All the text-books and stationery used in the schools are furnished free.

They have been so furnished nearly four years.

The cost is not one-half under this arrangement what it would be if each pupil furnished his own.

The books are now ready on the first day of each term, and the attendance is very much improved.

The books are very much better cared for. This may seem strange to you, yet it is a fact.

It gives general satisfaction; I have yet to hear the first complaint against the plan.

George B. Sears, city superintendent public schools, Newark, New Jersey, February 3, 1877, wrote:

I send you a list of books, stationery, etc., furnished entirely free. (The list embraces everything used in all grades, from primary to high school inclusive.)

This has been done for twenty-five years.

As it regards economy, the accounts show that for the last ten years the books and stationery have cost an average of less than seventy-five cents a year to each pupil, including primary, grammar and high schools.

Under this system there is no excuse for a pupil's absence on account of the necessary books or implements for work, consequently we believe the attendance is more regular, and pupils will necessarily progress more rapidly than they otherwise would, thus adding greatly, we believe, to the efficiency of the schools.

Please find below the average number of pupils enrolled, and the entire cost of books and stationery:

Year.	No. pupils.	Cost.
1873.... ..	10,302	\$ 7,607.10
1874.... ..	10,867	7,649.05
1875.... ..	11,518	8,183.07
1876.... ..	12,198	8,223.10

This aggregate cost includes books, etc., for the evening schools, which is about \$300 per year, and the evening school pupils are not included in the above statement.

Hon. Henry Kiddle, city superintendent of New York City, writes:

Text-books are entirely free in New York.

Have been so for upward of forty years.

There can be no doubt, however, that the schools are more efficient, and the attendance of pupils larger, by the operation of the system of free books.

No dissatisfaction has ever been expressed with the school law on this account.

The superintendent of city schools of Lewiston, Maine. Thomas Tash, writes:

We furnish text-books and every other needed school appliance to all our schools of every grade.

We have furnished in this way for five years.

School-books, stationery and other appliances do not cost the city much, if any, over half the cost to citizens; and if we consider the time books are used, not nearly in that proportion.

Free text-books add greatly to the convenience and efficiency of our schools, and much to school-time. Teachers fully concur in this.

Books are much better cared for than when owned by pupils, and are entirely free from pencilings and obscene drawings.

Hon. Robert Graham, State Superintendent Public Instruction for Wisconsin, in his report for 1883 and 1884, speaking of free text-books, writes:

Attendance has been increased, uniformity of text-books secured, prompt supply, better classification, and much reduced aggregate expense, are some of the fruits of the measure wherever tried.

Hon. J. W. Dickinson, Secretary of State Board of Education for Massachusetts, under date of January, 1885, writes:

The law is working well in our commonwealth. The people like it. I have reports from all parts of our State showing that it has increased the attendance (in some cases ten per cent). The new method of supplying books and supplies is cheaper by two-fifths (40 per cent) than the old. The schools can now organize at once on the beginning of the term, and the teachers can make a thorough classification of the pupils. Our schools are now free schools.

It will be seen that the plan of providing text-books free to all pupils, by law, either optional or mandatory, has been practiced many years with the most gratifying results. Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, California, New York, Wisconsin and other States have tried this plan with entire success; not a single exception is found.

A paper read before the Iowa State Teachers' Association at its last session, 1884, at Des Moines, sums up an argument in favor of free-text books with the following points:

1. It would correct those irregularities which are caused by the failure of pupils to equip themselves with books at the opening of the term.

This failure may be due to the negligence either of the pupil in buying, or the book-seller in ordering, but in either case free books will remove the difficulty and enable the teacher to organize and equip every class on the morning of the first day (of the term). There would be no dependence upon the forgetfulness of the pupil, or the uncertain practice of the book-seller. Schools in cities where competition in the sale of books is lively, will hardly feel the full force of this argument, but it will be keenly appreciated in small villages where the book-seller has no competition and is not afraid of losing his trade by failing to keep in stock a full line of such books as the school will need.

2. It would place the books under the direct control of the teacher, and thus secure better care and longer use than is at present possible.

The surface view already referred to is that children will take better care of their own books; but the testimony of scores of schools that furnish free books is overwhelmingly the other way. The argument itself, if not wholly for us is at least two-edged. Suppose you have injured a borrowed book, how natural it is for you to say, "if it were only my own I would not care so much." The feeling that prompts this statement in you ought, also, to assert itself in children, and so it does, as the facts clearly show, but even if this feeling, instead of being natural, were an acquired one, the sooner the acquisitions were made the better it would be for all property. Again, when the teacher interferes in behalf of a private book, the pupil is likely to feel, if he does not say, this book is my own, and I have a right to use it as I please. This independent spirit is, perhaps, the leading characteristic of

American youth, and is sure to be met by every teacher who enforces the care of private text-books. Under the free system he (the teacher) is the virtual owner of the books, and his right of ownership, not only goes unchallenged, but is actually reinforced by a native respect for the property of others.

3. In the case of families moving into a new district it would economize at both ends of the string.

The books which they had used in the old district would stay there for the benefit of those who remained, while those which they need in the new district would be ready for them. As things now are, not only the old books become worthless, but new books must be purchased every time a family moves from one district to another. When it is remembered that these movers usually belong to a class of persons who can least afford to carry a single needless burden, the real strength of the argument will be more apparent.

4. It would effectually prevent the frequent change of text-books, and at the same time secure the only kind of desirable uniformity.

Boards of directors often fail to exercise their right to control the change of text-books and in these cases teachers have their own way about the introduction of new books. If, however, the books were to be paid for out of district funds, the directors would speedily terminate all those changes which are based simply on a personal preference for the new books, or a lack of acquaintance with the old ones. Furthermore the district would enjoy absolute uniformity. There would be none of that puzzling, perplexing, demoralizing variety of authors which now and then greets a teacher in a country school, impeding his progress and clogging his labor from the beginning to the end of the term. * * *

5. It would greatly facilitate the proper gradation of pupils and the judicious formation of new classes, if pupils could be tried in one class and afterwards, if it seemed best, placed in another, without sacrificing the old book, or purchasing a new one, whereas, under the present system, the book which a pupil has bought, or happens to inherit from an older brother or sister, rather than the degree of his advancement very commonly determines the class to which he belongs.

6. It would in two ways greatly reduce the present outlay for books :

(a) By the advantage of wholesale purchases, amounting to twenty or twenty-five per cent off the retail prices. (b) By the marked saving that would be realized from the longer use of the book.

7. It would materially enlarge the attendance, by making our school system absolutely free and thus removing what, though small, has proved in many cases a serious financial barrier. Furthermore it is the spirit of the system to be free, and it is hard to find an excuse for not making it so in fact. No apparatus, no furniture in the school-room is more essential than the text-book, and yet out of them all, this is the only one not paid for at the public expense. Who doubts the wisdom of furnishing stoves, desks, crayons, pointers and erasers? Why is it not equally wise to furnish text-books. They are not less important, nor less burdensome to the poor parents of

large families. Their cost often falls so heavily upon the hewers of wood and drawers of water that their children are kept at home. If it be claimed that in special cases books might be furnished at the expense of the district, I reply that the acceptance of such a charity would be very humiliating. Some persons, clearly entitled to the franchise, would be unwilling to present their claim; while others, not so entitled, but constituted with less pride and more manners, would jump at the chance of shifting a burden upon the shoulders of their neighbors. No law of this sort could even tolerably well bestow aid where it was most needed; but its operation, whether successful or not, would work a serious mischief by intensifying the dividing line between the rich and the poor—between those who could and those who could not buy their own books—and this invidious distinction would mar the sports of the play-ground, hamper the work of the school, and in some cases, doubtless, throw the whole neighborhood into a ferment of quarrels and jealousies.

I believe, therefore, that out of all the plans proposed, or schemes devised, the free system is the only one that will completely and adequately solve the text-book problem. Objections to it can be easily disposed of, while its affirming arguments can neither be met by sophistry nor broken down by force. * * *

Another speaker before the same association, but in a more didactic style, among other things, says :

If our legislators wish to provide a way for securing good books for the schools at lower prices, let them by law authorize boards of directors to purchase at wholesale, at public expense, all the books needed in their schools, said books to be used by the pupils free of cost. This plan has been tried and is no longer an experiment. The testimony is conclusive that free text-books not only cost less to begin with, but they last longer, can be used until they are worn out, and can be replaced at wholesale or exchange rates, when unfit for further use. This is a cheapness that people can appreciate and they do appreciate it.

The Iowa Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in his report for 1884 and 1885, page 208, under the head "Education," gives a variety of criticisms upon the school system of the State, supposed to have been communicated by laboring men of various avocations, their trades being given, but other designation omitted. Nearly every one, if not every one, of these strictures could be entirely satisfied by the enactment of a law requiring the boards of education throughout the State to purchase the necessary text-books for the use of the pupils of the public schools under their control. This conclusion is abundantly sustained by the experience, without exception, of the multitude of cities, towns and districts that have tried the plan of furnishing free text-books.

The same report, page 259, states that two hundred and thirty-seven (237) teachers in Iowa favor State uniformity of text-books, thirteen (13) are undecided, seventy-eight (78) are opposed to State uniformity of text-books. The reasons for this unique inquiry are unknown to the Department of Public Instruction. The grade of teachers to whom the inquiry was directed, or from whom replies were received, is likewise unknown, but the 27,000 teachers of Iowa may not be fairly judged by the expression of opinion given by two or three hundred persons who may, or may not, have carefully studied the problem of the relation between the State and the individual citizen with such diligence as to render such opinion valuable.

By authorizing each board of education in the State to purchase books at first cost of the publishers, or of book-sellers, every argument in favor of uniformity, economy and consistency is fully met. All authorities unite in favor of uniformity in the individual school organization, which is opposed by no one, and is readily secured by the plan of free text-books. The experience of cities, towns and districts, to the number of many thousand, testifies to the economy of this plan. If the city of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, could furnish all the pupils of her schools with text-books and stationery last year, as testified by their city superintendent, at a cost of only 23 cents per pupil for the year, why should the neighboring city of Dubuque pay from two to five dollars per pupil for books for the same time? But it is not LaCrosse, nor Wisconsin alone, that testifies to the fact of the economy of the plan of free text-books. Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, California, Maine,—not the least important of the States of this Union, educationally considered,—with a multitude of cities, towns and rural districts, in widely separated localities, and without exception testify to the economy of the free text-book plan.

The consistency of this plan is shown by the fact that it harmonizes with the policy of the State in supplying free school-houses, free instruction, and encourages the poor in every way to seek the advantages of an education, unrestricted by an insupportable expense.

This plan of purchasing through the board of education, or board of directors, is consistent with the policy of the State in leaving the management of their own local affairs in the hands of the people, so far as that can be done. These boards are allowed to determine the course of study to be followed in their schools, the length of time they shall be taught and who shall teach them. Why should they not also determine what books should be used in their schools?

These boards are authorized to purchase school-sites, build school-houses, purchase apparatus and other needful supplies for carrying on a successful school. Why not purchase the needed books? This would be consistent in that it would make the schools free in fact as they now are in theory.

TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTES.

The high grade of efficiency and growing popularity of our normal institutes is confirmed by the large increase in the number of our teachers who annually avail themselves of this means of professional improvement. This is a result of a better understanding of the character of the work being done. School officers are coming to know that, other things being equal, teachers who have been trained and instructed in these institutes do much better work as instructors, while they are in all respects superior as organizers and managers. Those in search of teachers, therefore, are beginning to make inquiries relative to the attention given to, and the amount of time spent in institute work. The certificate of the county superintendent that a teacher has regularly and faithfully attended the institute, maintained a good standing and attained to a good institute character, exerts a great influence in favor of the person holding it, and in the great majority of cases he is awarded the school as against an applicant without such credentials. Young persons who desire to enter the teacher's calling have come to understand this, and have correctly assumed that the surest and shortest way to the position and pay of a good teacher is through the normal institute of their county. Our institutes are organized and conducted with special reference to our own needs. Their duration, the scope and character of the work done, have all been determined by the actual and peculiar conditions and necessities of our schools and of our teachers. We did not blunder by accident upon our present plan. Neither did we copy it from any other State. We have advanced from a very small beginning, carefully and thoroughly testing and proving each position before advancing to another. We began by asking ourselves:

First. What are our necessities?

Second. What are the conditions?

Third. In view of these necessities and conditions, what kind or character of work is needed?

Having determined this latter inquiry in theory, we addressed ourselves to the solution of the problems involved in reducing theory to practice.

We have drawn largely upon the experience of others, and upon the whole history of the normal institute movement in this country. It may not be out of place here to advert briefly to this history, and trace its growth through its various stages, from an imperfect and crude beginning, to its present state of development.

HISTORY.

Hon. Oran Faville, Superintendent of public Instruction for Iowa, in his report for the years 1864 and 1865, page 7, says: "The first teachers' institute in this country was held at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1839, appointed and conducted by Hon. Henry Barnard. He is their justly acknowledged founder, and his labors have eminently contributed to their success. They were introduced into New York in 1843; into Rhode Island (by Dr. Barnard) in 1844; into Massachusetts and Ohio in 1845; into Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan and Illinois in 1846; into Maine and New Jersey in 1847, and into Pennsylvania in 1851."

The writings and reports, reasonings, lectures and arguments of such eminent school authorities as the Hon. Horace Mann, and his successor in the office of State Superintendent of Schools of Massachusetts from 1843 to 1854, unite in urging the importance of teachers' institutes, their methods of management, length and time of session, need of legislative encouragement and predictions of their success. These writings and arguments were supported by such reputable educators as Hon. Ira Mayhew, of Michigan, in 1847, Hon. H. H. Barney, of Ohio, in 1855, G. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in 1857, David N. Camp, of Connecticut, Newton Bateman, of Illinois, H. H. Van Dyke, of New York, and a host of others whose names stand high as organizers and managers of the public school system of the United States.

Iowa was not a State when this movement began, but in 1849 the teachers recognized the need of professional assistance and began the

work of lifting the school system of the State up into the light of the best professional training. The first attempt at organized effort, in Iowa, of which any record has been preserved, was made in October, 1849, at Dubuque. A joint association of teachers from Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, or rather, the portions of these three States near that point, was organized. We must not forget that railroads, newspapers, educational journals, telegraphs and a thousand appliances of the year 1884 were either unknown or comparatively feeble and unimportant at that early day, yet in spite of these difficulties the teachers affected an organization which, though crude and imperfect, accomplished much toward placing their profession on the same plane with other well-established and learned professions. Other portions of the State were equally alive to the needs of the hour. We read of similar organizations in Henry, Jones and other counties of the State at about the same time.

These movements on the part of the teachers were recognized by the law-making power of the State in 1858 by the enactment of a general law for the encouragement of teachers' institutes in the following words :

" Whenever reasonable assurance shall be given to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that a number of not less than thirty (30) teachers desire to assemble for the purpose of holding a teachers' institute and to remain in session for a period of not less than six working days, the Superintendent shall appoint such time and place of said meeting as the said teachers shall suggest and give due notice thereof, and for the purpose of defraying the charge for procuring teachers and lecturers for said institute the Superintendent may receive from the State treasury a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for any one institute which he shall immediately transmit to the county superintendent in whose county the institute may be held, who shall pay out the same as the institute may direct.

And for meeting the expenses of the teachers' institute one thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall, if practicable, attend these institutes."

From our present standpoint we are very liable to under-estimate the benefits our teachers received from this brief and necessarily restricted institute system ; but it cannot be denied that these meetings were in a high degree successful in awakening new interest and enthusiasm. They were usually conducted by one or more of the men who were recognized as leaders in the educational movements of those times. The plan of organization was simple to the last degree. The institute composed one class, however large, and the conductor

taught by the lecture plan. Discussions and debates consumed much of the time, and if the opposing sides were well matched the interest and enthusiasm ran high,—while the great body of the teachers listened, laughed and enjoyed themselves.

It is a pleasure to mention as among these early leaders the names of Jerome Allen (they were not styled “professors” in those times), Jona Piper, C. G. Kretchmer, D. Franklin Wells, A. S. Kissell, O. A. Bronson, T. S. Parvin, N. R. Leonard, W. A. Burris, J. Wernli, E. Baker, J. D. Hornby, L. T. Weld, O. H. P. Rozelle, L. F. Parker, W. F. King, G. F. Magoun, S. N. Fellows, S. J. Buck, W. M. Brooks, R. A. Harkness, E. H. Ely, C. C. Nestlerode, J. Valentine, P. W. Reader and the list might be greatly extended did time and space permit.

These institutes brought to an untimely end many a ‘hobby,’ and exposed the emptiness of many theories. They served a noble purpose, too, in bringing to light the real condition of the teacher’s profession and the crying needs of the schools. The profession needed better scholarship, and improved methods of instruction, while the schools needed better systems of organization and classification.

It was clear, then, that the institute should not only impart a knowledge of the several branches then constituting the school curriculum, but it should also fit and prepare the teacher to impart that knowledge according to improved methods, and to conduct his school and manage his pupils agreeable to right principles.

These requirements have been mentioned in what appeared to be the order of their importance.

The institute must do academic work, for which this institute system did not provide sufficient time. The ‘lecture’ plan of instruction was, perhaps, in that early day, a necessity, but a few years experience served to convince the more thoughtful and observing among our educators that the system must be radically changed before it could be made to meet the needs of the great body of teachers. Complete organization and closely classified, systematic work was impossible under that plan of institute management. The instruction could not be best adapted to meet the needs of the instructed.

In 1874 the General Assembly of Iowa passed an act which was approved March 19th, whereby an institute was ordered to be held in each county in the State. The law was expressed in these words:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1, That section 1769, Code, is hereby amended to read as follows: The county superintendent shall hold annually a normal institute for the

instruction of teachers and those who may desire to teach, and with the concurrence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, procure such assistance as may be necessary to conduct the same at such time as the schools of the county are generally closed. To defray the expenses of said institute he shall require the payment of a fee of one dollar for each certificate issued, also the payment of one dollar registration fee for each person attending the normal institute.

SEC. 2. He shall monthly, and at the close of each institute, transmit to the county treasurer all moneys so received, including the State appropriation for institutes, to be designated the Institute fund, together with a report of the name of each person so contributing, and the amount. The board of supervisors may appropriate such additional sum as may, by them be deemed necessary for the further support of such institute. All disbursements of the institute fund shall be upon the order of the county superintendent; and no order shall be drawn except for bills presented to the county superintendent; and no order shall be drawn except for bills presented to the county superintendent and approved by him for services rendered, or expenses incurred in connection with the Normal Institute."

The institute fund was farther increased by requiring every applicant for a certificate to teach school in Iowa, to pay the county superintendent one dollar for the benefit of normal institutes whether the certificate was issued or not.

This amendment is still (1885) in force and is expressed in the following words:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That section one, of Chapter 57, of public laws of the Fifteenth General Assembly, be, and the same is, hereby amended to read as follows:

The county superintendent shall hold annually a normal institute for the instruction of teachers and those who may desire to teach, and with the concurrence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, procure such assistance as may be necessary to conduct the same, at such time as the schools of the county are generally closed. To defray the expenses of said institute he shall require the payment of a registration fee of one dollar from each person attending the normal institute, and shall also require the payment in all cases of one dollar from every applicant for a certificate.

Approved March 16, 1878.

The attendance of the teachers and those who intend to teach, upon these institutes, though entirely voluntary on their part, has steadily increased since the inauguration of this system in 1874, as is shown by the following table :

YEAR.	Number attending.
1874.....	6,774
1875.....	7,579
1876.....	9,548
1877.....	11,929
1878.....	11,298
1879.....	11,961
1880.....	12,073
1881.....	11,381
1882.....	12,232
1883.....	13,444
1884.....	14,793

In other words the attendance has more than doubled in ten years. Meantime the detail of management of these professional training schools has been very greatly improved and perfected, so that the real work accomplished in a given time has been largely increased year by year as experience exposed defects in the system, which intelligence hastened to correct or remedy.

As we have seen the State pays fifty dollars annually to each county to aid in defraying the expenses of these institutes, which expense has increased quite as rapidly during the last decade as has the attendance: It was in:

1874.....	\$ 18,931
1875.....	30,962
1876.....	34,805
1877.....	40,983
1878.....	42,799
1879.. . . .	46,589
1880.....	50,879
1881.....	50,733
1882.....	51,494
1883.....	53,678
1884.....	57,866

The want of greater uniformity in the gradation and organization of our institutes has been quite generally felt on the part of county superintendents, institute conductors, and instructors. The lack of this uniformity has greatly limited the usefulness of institute work. The fact that a teacher had completed a course of study in the normal institute of a given county, though certified to by the county superintendent of the county in which the work had been done, was of little value to the teacher holding such certificate, after he had

crossed the boundary lines of his own county. It could not be known outside of that county what had been the scope and character of the work which constituted the course of study whether it had been purely academic, or whether it had reference more closely to methods of instruction and principles of school government and management. It was, therefore, impossible for a county superintendent to determine what credit should be given for such a certificate, or what degree of benefit the teacher holding it, had received in the way of real fitness and necessary qualification for doing successful work in the school room. The result was that little or no allowance was made, and the teacher with, or without such certificate was subjected to the same requirements in the way of tests and examinations. A certificate of graduation from the normal institute course of one county ought to be a passport, and an introduction which would carry great weight with it, and should be suitably recognized in any other county in the State. This can never be true of these certificates of graduation until we have a course of study, and a system of organization, which shall be common to all our counties, and which shall serve as a basis of a common understanding between the county superintendent, by which to determine the value of the work done. The average county superintendent is well informed as to the qualifications of the teachers of his county. He knows how much they have accomplished in the way of professional training and to what degree they possess the happy faculty denominated "aptness to teach," and if it were possible for the superintendent to express the facts, in each case, in terms which would be everywhere understood, it would result in a real benefit to the teacher—a protection to the county superintendent and a reliable source of information to school directors who are now so often and so easily imposed upon, by a migratory and incompetent class of teachers.

In order to obviate these and other difficulties, and to secure greater uniformity and efficiency in institute work, attempts have been made to draft a course of study which would be acceptable to county superintendents, but so far with very little success. The trouble has been, I think, rather with institute instructors and county superintendents, than with the courses of study heretofore proposed. Of course they were not faultless, and possibly were not entirely adapted to meet the varied wants of each of the ninety-nine counties for which they were intended to provide. It is a very difficult task to

discover just what work should be attempted and the best plan for conducting these institutes.

But unity of action and concentration of effort upon one plan, though not a perfect one, as well as a disposition to censure what has been tried and proven to be of advantage, would greatly accelerate progress and aid in insuring the realization of the greatest good. I regret to say that there is a disposition on the part of newly elected county superintendents to ignore the experience, and to cast aside as worthless the results of the labors of their predecessors. In many cases, where those elected to the office of county superintendent are least fitted by training and experience for an intelligent discharge of the duties of that office, the greater is the disposition to throw away the accumulated results of years of experience, and to seek to discover new ways and new standards. The law should put a stop to such unwise and ruinous experimenting. The legislature should authorize the preparation of a course of study and training, and a plan of organizing our normal institutes, and the adoption and use of this course of study so authorized should be made a necessary condition to obtaining State aid. Until this is done, a change of county superintendents may work an entire change in the organization of the institutes of any county in the State.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association, at its last session, passed a resolution asking the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare a course of study for the normal institutes of the State. A meeting of the "advisory council" was immediately called, and the work of preparing the new course was undertaken. When completed it was printed and very generally circulated throughout the State. It was simply an outline or skeleton of the work to be done in the institutes adopting it. The "advisory council" were of the opinion that any extended syllabus of the work would not strengthen it, nor increase the probability of its general adoption. The wants and conditions of our counties, while in some sense common, are not identical, and a course of study which admits of some diversity of treatment, and certain modifications to favor peculiar and local wants, it was thought, would meet with greater favor and be more generally used than would be the case with a course of study, unsupported by law, which presented a full and complete syllabus of daily work.

The following is the circular letter and outline of work so sent out:

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
DES MOINES, IOWA, March 27, 1885.

The course of study for normal institutes, as arranged at a meeting of the "advisory council" is herewith submitted, in the hope that it will serve as the basis of more uniform work in the institutes throughout the State. It can, no doubt, be improved, and we most earnestly request the county superintendents to organize their institutes with the view of giving it a trial, to the end that they may be able to criticise and recommend changes, which will be made in future when any considerable number agree as to what changes are demanded. It only requires that the attention and experience of our county superintendents and institute conductors shall be concentrated upon one scheme to give us in a few years a course which will be in the main acceptable to everybody, and which will not only be productive of the best results but will also organize our county institutes upon the same basis and plan of work. This would prove of great advantage to that large class of teachers who change from one county to another.

It is recommended that each county superintendent using the following course have certificates printed, to be given to any teacher who completes the work of and passes a successful examination in any year of the course, the particular year being specified in the certificate, and also a diploma graduating those who shall have completed the entire course.

The State board of examiners will make an arrangement by which teachers holding these diplomas may pass a limited examination and receive the State certificate. It is also recommended that boards of education require all teachers in their employ to attend the graded normal institute until they have graduated therefrom.

It was the sense of the advisory council that no syllabus of the work should be prepared by the department, but that this be left to the superintendents and their conductors. This plan will enable the county superintendents to follow substantially the same course, and yet to vary the work to suit the peculiar conditions in their respective counties.

Hereafter the outline will be prepared if it seems to be very generally demanded.

It is hoped you will correspond freely with us in relation to the course as now published.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. AKERS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

GRADED COURSE OF STUDY FOR NORMAL INSTITUTES.

	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	FOURTH YEAR.
MATHEMATICS.	I. Fundamental Rules; General Principles and Analysis. II. Properties of Numbers. III. Common and Decimal Fractions. IV. U. S. Money. V. Compound Numbers.	I. Percentage. II. Applications of Percent- age.	I. Ratio and Proportion. II. Involution and Evolu- tion. III. Review.	Elementary Algebra.
LANGUAGE.	I. Language Lessons. II. Orthography.	I. II. work.	I. Grammar (Analysis). II. Reading and Orthogra- phy, with Dictionary work.	Rhetoric.
SCIENCE.	Geography. Local and Political.	Physiology and Hygiene.	Physical Geography.	Elementary Science.
DIDACTICS.	Elementary work. (a) Organization and Study (b) Recitation and Govern- ment.	Principles and Methods of Teaching.	Principles and Methods of Teaching	History of Education.
GENERAL.	Penmanship and Drawing.	I. U. S. History. II. Map Drawing.	U. S. History.	Civil Government.

The result has proved highly satisfactory. Fully one-half of all our counties immediately began to prepare for the organization of their institutes according to this graded outline of work, and it is now thought that within another year the remaining counties will also adopt it. Certificates or diplomas of graduation from the course will be given to teachers completing it. As has heretofore been stated, to make these diplomas of real value to the teachers holding them throughout the State, they should be recognized by law. I am not prepared to say what that recognition should be. A little more time and experience are necessary to determine so vital a point. Possibly in connection with other requirements this diploma should exempt the teacher holding it from the annual examination before the county superintendent, for at least a term of years. A teacher who has graduated from any college, university, or normal school which includes in its course of study at least one year of normal training, and also has subsequently graduated from the normal institute graded course, teaching in the meantime, should, with the consent of the State board of examiners, be entitled to a State certificate. That the examination for graduation from the normal institute course, should be upon questions prepared by the State department, and therefore uniform, has many supporters, but is not clear to my mind. Unless our institutes were held simultaneously throughout the State, teachers passing from one county to another could obtain more than one examination upon the same list of questions, which would destroy the real value of the certificate or diploma which had been so obtained. The lack of qualified institute conductors, as heretofore intimated, would preclude the possibility of holding the institutes at the same time in all the counties. As our institutes are now held our best institute conductors manage several different institutes during our institute season, and it would be very unwise policy to make it impossible for them to do this, as it would limit the work of our best men to one county each for the whole season.

While the attendance upon these normal institutes is entirely voluntary, as has been stated, it is continually increasing, and in many counties the large number in attendance is a real obstacle, in my judgment, to the attainment of the best results. A kind of training school for beginners held prior to the assembling of the regular institute would make a closer organization possible and would certainly produce better results. This school might be held in March, and should be in charge of a competent man and under the general super-

vision of the county superintendent, but not requiring his special attention and oversight to the extent necessary in the regular institute. Young persons who are preparing to teach should be required to attend this spring training school and should not be admitted to the regular institute. The entire attention of the teaching and training force, in the regular institute, would then be confined to the more advanced classes, composed of teachers in actual work who need training rather than academic instruction. The State can well afford to assist in defraying the expense of such schools. Fifty dollars, a sum equal to the aid which the State is now giving to normal institutes, with the same fee for registration, would create a fund sufficient, in my judgment, to cover the necessary expenses of such a school.

If this school for beginners is provided for by law, it should be left in the discretion of the county superintendent to decide whether the conditions and needs of his county are such as to demand the extra school, as there may be some sparsely settled counties in which it is not a present necessity, but I have no doubt that within a few years this additional school will be required in the great majority of the counties.

The supply of teachers for the district schools is and must continue to be drawn, largely, from the country. We cannot hope to prepare the large number of teachers necessary to maintain a fully equipped teaching force in State normal schools, however favorable to such institutions the future policy of the State may be. While our academies, colleges, State normal schools and State University are annually supplying large numbers of teachers for our schools, it must still remain true that we are obliged to depend on the district school, supplemented by the county normal institute, for the greater number. This being the case, all possible provision should be made for the improvement of the normal institute system, as to organization and classification, methods of instruction and training.

These important topics have been considered, to some extent, by our State Teachers' Association and by county and district associations. But the papers and discussions of these educational meetings cover a vast range of subjects relating to our entire educational system, and it has not been possible to give to the normal institute work that attention which its importance deserves. The leading normal institute conductors and the instructors, with all the county superintendents, should meet at least every two years in a State

institute, the labors and discussions of which should be devoted entirely to the interests of the county normal institute work. This meeting should continue for at least one week. It should be enabled to bring to its assistance the latest and most valuable experience and attainment of the ablest educators of the Nation. It should also seek to exemplify the methods of our own able and justly popular institute instructors for the purpose of enabling the profession at large more fully to apprehend in just what the excellence of their work consists.

This State institute would treat the special work of normal institutes very much as our earliest teachers' institute treated the whole subject of pedagogics. The difference being that while the latter sought to comprehend everything, the former would be restricted to one theme, viz.: Our normal institutes.

There are those who will sneer at the proposition of a State institute having no faith in its success, because, forsooth, the same experiment has been tried and failed to elicit interest sufficient to sustain it. It may be replied, if any such are worthy of consideration here that the fact that a crowd may have been called together, under the name of a State institute, without proper and necessary organization, or a meeting projected without any well defined purpose and plan, and for want of necessary assistance and co-operation of the State and of the profession, naturally fell to pieces, furnishes no argument to show that a State institute organized and managed in the sole interest of this special work may not be inaugurated and successfully sustained.

But it is entirely certain that assistance from the State will be necessary and indispensable. While other States are building numerous and expensive State normal schools and appropriating annually vast sums of money to maintain them, and since it seems to be well settled that Iowa will adopt a different policy—the State can certainly well afford—and cannot afford to do less than to come to the aid of the teachers, who by their own interest in the cause of education seek to realize all that is possible for the benefit of those agencies which have been provided. If they must depend so largely upon the normal institutes, the State certainly should come to their relief and assist in raising the institute to the highest possible plane of usefulness and efficiency.

Under the head of needed legislation I shall again call your attention to this important subject, in the hope that you will make suitable recommendations looking to favorable action by the General Assembly as in your judgment may be wise and prudent.

THE IOWA TEACHERS' READING CIRCLE.

Perhaps there is no more significant indication of the determination on the part of the teachers of Iowa public schools, to secure for their profession every possible aid and guide, than the movement of the past year which resulted in the organization of the Iowa Teachers' Reading Circle.

Among the benefits to be derived from this institution may be cited its demand for systematic work in what might, otherwise, be wasted hours. Such portions of time are now spent by a multitude of earnest, interested and faithful students, along the most effective lines of professional thought and experience. Not a desultory haphazard wading through the unimportant verbiage of the novelist, or penny a line writer of to-day, but a careful perusal of the literature of those who have studied and written to some purpose, on themes of vital importance to the person who is to assume the responsible office of teacher.

Besides a multitude of forces and influences set in operation by the character of the matter read, that are exceedingly desirable, the work is intensified by a spirit of emulation which is excited by the fact that so many are engaged on the same subject and by the further fact that the results of this reading will be compared with those attained by their peers in the same avocation and along the same lines of reading, thought and investigation. The habit of annotation, carefully followed, of what they read is of priceless value to the real student in fixing his acquisitions of knowledge in his mind in an orderly way for further use, and also in enabling him to reproduce the thoughts, principles and doctrines concerning which they have been reading. These and many other advantages this corps of workers would not have enjoyed, to so great degree, except for the assistance of this organized and carefully arranged course of reading.

It is possible, too, that the Iowa Teachers' Reading Circle is destined to become a powerful auxiliary to the system of county normal institutes now in operation in this State. The reading circle teaches methods of classification and annotation of the expressions and opin-

ions of the authors which the teacher reads under its direction, while the county normal institute carries the idea of classification and organization into the school-room by its methods of grading the work assigned to the pupils in the various branches they are required to pursue in the school. The idea of orderly and systematic arrangement runs through the work of the institute and of the reading circle alike, and nothing is more necessary to impart scholarly habits and character to our teachers.

Large numbers of our public school teachers have just left the schools as students, and in their preparatory course they have been more or less accustomed to text-book work. This work has been largely the memorizing of the words of certain assigned authors on each subject which was the limit of their efforts to understand the theme of such authors' work. They have now arrived at a point that must test their knowledge of these departments of learning to a far greater degree than the recollection of the words of the authors they studied will ever enable them to do.

On leaving school to begin the work of teaching, these young people become sadly conscious of many defects in their preparation for this employment. Not the least of these defects is that they are illy prepared to undertake any connected and systematic course of professional reading, whereby they could gain a more thorough mastery of the subjects which they are to teach. This difficulty the reading circle obviates by instructing its membership in the most approved methods of reading and of annotation.

It often happens that young teachers become interested in some of the higher forms of literature which they can read without either labor or thought, thus wasting many valuable hours that should be devoted to close, careful professional work. This will be remedied in a large measure by the influence of the reading circle. It too often happens that listless and careless habits of thought are formed which result in a disinclination to attempt anything that requires persistent mental efforts. The mind is weakened—thought is supplanted by a sort of castle building or day-dreaming. In this weakened state the teacher is unable to discharge his full duty toward his pupils, patrons or the profession to which he nominally belongs.

The mistaken idea that it is very desirable to read many books and many authors at the expense of thoroughness in the method of reading, is corrected by the judicious arrangement of the reading circle.

The influence of this institution is not limited to the direct effect

it may have upon the teachers, but will be felt, no doubt, in many ways, throughout the commonwealth.

There are now, in Iowa a very large number of library associations, and school libraries aided, if not supported, at public expense, money being levied by taxation in very many localities for this purpose. The selection of books for these public libraries should not be left to the political bias or religious prejudice of any person or set of persons who may desire to favor any partizan or selfish interest whatsoever; but should be in the hands of those who are desirous of promoting the best interests of the whole people. It is hoped that the Iowa Teachers' Reading Circle will be so intelligently and impartially managed in all the counties of the State that it will exert a controlling and highly beneficial influence in the selection of the future supplies of books for these numerous libraries.

Popular reading, it is hoped, may be greatly encouraged by the results it must bring to the people generally, when they are induced to read for a specific purpose and along lines that will impart to them the most reliable and accurate knowledge of subjects important to their welfare.

"Human life is indeed short, but most men still farther abridge the period allotted to them, by a disregard of system," wrote a modern author, and it is certainly true that the time which should be devoted to reading, is very much shortened by the very unsystematical way in which many read. Not only is the time shortened, but it is often, in large part, wasted by a failure to garner the harvest of what is read.

Below will be found copies of some of the circulars of information which have been issued by the managers of the Iowa Teachers' Reading Circle. These clearly state the origin of the movement in Iowa, its plan of organization, and the course of reading so far as it has been determined.

ORIGIN.

At the last meeting of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, Superintendent H. H. Seerley, President, in his annual address, recommended the organization of a Teachers' Reading Circle, on the ground that, "there ought to be a course of reading adapted to the needs of every teacher who wishes to acquire excellence."

The committee on president's address reported as follows:

In respect to a course of reading, we recommend that a committee of nine persons be appointed, three from each department of the association; that

this committee have power to arrange the course of study and make all provision necessary to carry the plan into effect.

S. J. BUCK,
C. H. GURNEY,
DAN MILLER,
D. S. WRIGHT,
H. SABIN,
Committee.

The report was adopted and the executive officers of the departments were instructed to appoint the Reading Circle Committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Prof. S. N. FELLOWS, State University, Iowa City.
Prof. H. K. EDSON, Iowa College, Grinnell.
ALONZO ABERNETHY, Chancellor University of Des Moines.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

J. W. McCLELLAN, Superintendent, Mt. Pleasant.
F. E. STRATTON, Principal of High School, Davenport.
DELLA KNIGHT, High School, Oskaloosa.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND NORMAL DEPARTMENTS.

E. R. ELDRIDGE, President Eastern-Iowa Normal, Columbus Junction.
D. A. KENT, County Superintendent, Des Moines.
J. P. HENDRICKS, County Superintendent, Toledo.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

1. The object of the reading circle shall be the improvement of its members in literary, scientific and professional knowledge, and the promotion of habits of self-culture.

2. The committee appointed by the State Association shall be styled a Board of Directors, and its officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall be elected annually at the first meeting after the election of the members of the Board.

3. Adjourned meetings may be held at any time by a vote of the Board, and special meetings may be called by the President at the request of a majority of the members.

4. Any teacher or other resident of Iowa may become a member of the Circle by signing a pledge to faithfully pursue the prescribed course of reading, and by the payment, in advance, of the membership fee.

5. The annual membership fee shall be fifty cents, fifteen cents of which shall be retained by the county manager for local expenses.

6. The Board shall appoint the County Superintendent, or a special dep-

uty in each county as county manager, who shall enroll members, organize local Circles of four or more members, receive membership fees and remit monthly to the Treasurer of the Board, furnish information, distribute books and have the general direction of the work in his county.

7. The course of reading shall cover a period of four years and shall consist of selections from three departments, viz.: The Department of History and Art, the Department of Literature and the Department of Science.

8. These departments shall be sub-divided as follows :

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| I. HISTORY AND ART. | { | General. |
| | { | Professional. |
| II. LITERATURE. | - | { |
| | | General. |
| | | Professional. |
| III. SCIENCE. | - | { |
| | | Physical. |
| | | Natural. |
| | | Social. |
| | | Political. |
| | | Mental. |
| | | Moral. |

9. The Board of Directors shall annually be sub-divided into three committees of three members each, to be known as :

- I. The Committee on Readings in History and Art.
- II. The Committee on Readings in Literature.
- III. The Committee on Readings in Science.

10. These committees shall recommend to the Board books for reading in their respective departments, and shall prepare necessary outlines of work. These outlines will be published in the educational journals of the State.

The Board will arrange for reviews at the close of each year's course to be conducted by the County Manager. Any person having certified to the careful reading, and having furnished satisfactory answers to outlines, will receive a certificate from the Board showing that he has completed the course for the year, and to all who in like manner complete the work laid out for four years, a diploma will be issued.

12. The Executive Committee of the Board shall consist of five members, viz.: The President, Treasurer, and three other members elected by the Board. The Secretary of the Board shall be the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

COURSE OF READING.

DEPARTMENTS.	FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.		THIRD YEAR.		FOURTH YEAR.	
	1st half.	2d half.	1st half.	2d half.	1st half.	2d half.	1st half.	2d half.
1. Hist'y and Art.	General.	Anc't and Medieval. Barnes' General History.	In preparation.					
		Professional.	In preparation.					
2. Literature.	General.	American, by Richardson.	In preparation.					
		Theory and Practice of teaching, by Page.	In preparation.					
3. Science.	Physical. Natural. Social. Political. Moral. Mental.	Physiology, by Hunt's or Eclectic.	In preparation.					
		Physics, by Stewart. Watts on the Mind, Recast.	In preparation.					

BOOKS ADOPTED AND PRICES.

	Regular Price.	Price to Members.
<i>History and Art</i> —General: Barnes' Brief General History,	\$2.00	\$1.40
Professional.....	—	—
<i>Literature</i> — General: Richardson's American Literature		
Primer.....	.35	.25
Professional: Page's Theory and Practice of		
Teaching.....	1.25	.90
<i>Science</i> — Natural: Hunt's Physiology and Hygiene for		
Young People.....	.65	.50
Or the Eclectic (new), Van Antwerp, Bragg &		
Co.....	.80	.50
Physical: Balfour Stewart's Physics.....	.45	.35
Mental: Watt's Improvement of the Mind (new		
edition).....	—	—

The following are the Committees on Readings:

On Reading in History—J. P. Hendricks, Alonzo Abernethy, J. W. McClellan.

On Reading in Literature—H. K. Edson, D. A. Kent, Della Knight.

On Reading in Science—S. N. Fellows, E. R. Eldridge, F. E. Stratton.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COUNTY MANAGERS.

How to secure Books.—Ordinarily it will be advisable for the county manager to order necessary supplies in quantities direct from the publishers, a sufficient discount being allowed in such cases to cover transportation, thus saving all risks and delays liable to individual orders, and also giving to members of the Circle the benefit of the very lowest prices.

How to Organize.—Call the teachers and others together, explain the object and course of reading. Next enroll the members, having them sign the pledge and deposit the membership fee; select a leader, whose business it shall be to keep the record, enroll and forward new names to the county manager, announce time and place of the meeting of the Circle, and to act, or appoint some one to act, as conductor in the readings and reviews.

PLEDGE.

I hereby engage to enter upon and faithfully pursue, for one year or more, the course of reading as outlined by the board of directors of the Iowa Reading Circle.

Blanks and Records—The board, through the secretary, will supply the necessary blanks to the county managers and local circles. The name and leader of each local circle, with a list of its members, should be forwarded monthly to the secretary of the board.

Future Work—The second, third and fourth year courses of reading have not yet been outlined by the board, but will be announced in due time.

The course of reading and work herein presented is neither burdensome

nor expensive. It is believed to be wisely confined to a few subjects, and at the same time that it will incite those pursuing it to more extensive readings. The books selected are of standard value, and it is hoped that the entire course will be at once suggestive and progressive.

OFFICERS.

J. W. McCLELLAN, President.	H. K. EDSON, Treasurer, Grinnell.
J. P. HENDRICKS, Vice-President.	R. D. JONES, Secretary, Des Moines.
	J. W. McCLELLAN,
	H. K. EDSON,
	DELLA KNIGHT,
	D. A. KENT,
	S. N. FELLOWS,
	<i>Executive Committee.</i>

The following OUTLINES have been prepared for the guidance of local circles and individual readers :

OUTLINES OF THE IOWA READING CIRCLE.

HISTORY.

First Month.—Barnes' General History, pages 9-44.

The oldest history is also the newest. Among the most marvelous achievements of science in this wondrous age are the results of Egyptian and Aryan researches.

The Rosetta stone, turned up by the workman's spade in the mud of the Nile, furnished the key to unlock the secrets of forty centuries. A throng of copyists and translators have spent a lifetime among the silent ruins of the land of the Pharaohs, reproducing in modern tongues the history, the poetry, the law, the religion and the science of the earliest civilization. More favored than the sixty generations that have lived before us, to us it is given to read what to them was a sealed volume.

A still more marvelous triumph is the development of Aryan history. No pyramids, no walls, no ruins of cities, no carved stones remain upon the land of the ancient Aryans, the forefathers of our race. No trace of them whatever is to be found in the material world. No record of that primitive people was ever written in any of the ancient histories. How has the story of their life been read? The new science of comparative philology has wrought this result. It has shown us the ancient Aryan home; the husbandman with his bronze plow; the shepherd with his flock and his dog; the carrier with his bronze-wheeled cart; the instructor with his decimal system, his lunar division of time and his pure conception of Deity. It has revealed the fact that the Hindoos and the Persians, the Greeks and the Romans, the Celts, the Teutons and the Slaves are all one people—of one common ancestry and heritage. It tells the millions of subjects in India that their Empress

Victoria is not a foreign monarch ; that [the opening of the portals of the East means only the reunion of brothers long divided.

Such is the history which first claims the attention of the Reading Circle. In the volume selected it is thoroughly condensed, and will require careful and attentive perusal.

First Week. 1. The central point in history. Error in our chronology. The Savior born 4 B. C. 2. The three divisions of history and their boundaries. 3. The one historic race. Its three great branches. The characteristics of each. 4. The ancient Aryans. Their civilization. How all our knowledge of them is obtained. 5. The Aryan migrations. The two Aryan families of Asia, and the five of Europe. The nations descended from the latter 6. Other races. 7. The commencement of civil history.

Second Week. Old sources of information on Egyptian history. Herodotus and Manetho. 2. Geographical features in Egypt. Peculiarities of the Nile. 3. The old Empire. Its period in history. The pyramid builders. Memphis and Thebes. 4. The Middle Empire. The Shepherd Kings. Four centuries of darkness. 5. The new Empire. A thousand years of glory. Thotmes III. (His pillar in Central Park, N. Y.) Amunoph and the statue of Memnon. The conquests of Rameses. His library. 6. The decline of Egypt. The Pharaohs of Scripture and the temporary restoration of Egypt. Final decline and conquest.

Third Week. 1. The King. His training and mode of life. 2. The Priests. Their ceremonials. 3. The soldiery. Their equipment. 4. The lower classes. 5. Egyptian writing. Erroneous ideas concerning the hieroglyphics. The Rosetta stone. The discovery of an alphabet. 6. The papyrus rolls. 7. Literature. The Book of the Dead. The oldest book in the world. The nature of the miscellaneous works. 8. Egyptian education. 9. Character of Egyptian architecture. 10. Sculpture and painting. Faults in drawing. 11. The useful arts. Work in metals. Lost art in glass making. The gold-smith's art. Veneering. The culture of textile plants. Perfection of spinning and weaving. Tools and implements.

Fourth Week. 1. General difference between the religious views of the priests and those of the masses. 2. Ideas concerning the sun. The use of the scarab. 3. The three orders of gods. Triads of gods. Stories and beliefs concerning Osiris and Isis. 4. The worship of animals. The bull in the temple at Memphis. The crocodiles and other animals. 5. The art of embalming. Burial customs. Effect of religious belief and customs on national character.

SUNDAY READINGS. SUGGESTIVE.

First Sunday. Address to the Mummy of Belzoni's Exhibition—Horace Smith.

Second Sunday. Abraham in Egypt, Gen. 12; Joseph in Egypt, Gen. 37-47.

Third Sunday. Moses in Egypt, Gen. 50, Ex. 1-15.

Fourth Sunday. Psa. 107, Isa. 9, Ezek. 29-30, Matt. 2.

First Month—Physiology.

The best defense of society against any evil is the education of the masses with reference to it. Particularly is this true of the use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics. The frequency with which the advocates of reform have been baffled in their efforts for the suppression of a baneful traffic has shown that to every plan hitherto attempted there are plausible objections, which are used to alienate needed support; that those who agree as to the end desired are often unable to unite upon the means to be employed. The new plan of the advocates of temperance is not open to any of the old objections. Who shall say that it is not constitutional, that it is not wise, that it is not proper, that it is not necessary.

It is objected that the work before us contains information which it is dangerous to place before the public. This is true only in the sense in which *all* information is dangerous. An educated criminal is of far greater harm to the public than an ignorant one. Had the forger never learned to write he would not victimize the banks. Education must always increase the power of the individual for good or for evil. The right education is of the heart and the body, as well as of the head. Society has nothing to fear from an education which seeks the development of the mental, the moral and the physical natures in harmony each with each.

As a contribution to such an education this book is designed. It is worthy the most careful attention and study.

First Week. 1. New laws concerning the work of schools. A new feature of school education. 2. The statement of Dr. Palmer. 3. The value of the new study to children. 4. Characteristics and uses of alcohol. 5. The change of starch to sugar. 6. The change of sugar to alcohol and carbonic acid. 7. What is a poison? Alcohol a poison.

Second Week. 1. What is a narcotic? The uses of narcotics in dental surgery. 2. The shrinkage of bulk in the union of alcohol and water. 3. The proportion of water in the human body. Richardson's interesting observation. 4. The growth of the alcoholic appetite. Dangers to be avoided. The effect of this appetite on our nation. 5. The process of fermentation. Two kinds to be considered. 6. Bacteria. The froth and the lees of fermented drinks. 7. The various things necessary to the formation of alcohol. 8. Malt, and how it is made. 9. Porter and stout.

Third Week. 1. Valuable uses of fermentation 2. How bread is made light. The escape of the alcohol and carbonic acid gas. 3. The amount of alcohol in cider, beer and wine. The result of heating these liquors. 4. Why alcohol is not found in fruits or grains. 5. The change of alcohol to vinegar. Sour bread and "working" fruit. 6. Distillation, natural and artificial. Its object to separate the alcohol from the water. How alcohol may be wholly separated from water. 7. Other poisons frequently added to liquors. 8. The alchemists and the discovery of alcohol.

Fourth Week. 1. Recent growth of tobacco culture in the United States and Canada. 2. Nicotine. Its effects on animals; on men. 3. Special objections to cigarettes. The paper wrappings. The source of the materials

used. 4. The influence of tobacco in *dwarfing* youths. Dr. Palmer's estimate. 5. The cost of alcohol and tobacco. 6. Opiates, their source and effects. 7. The narcotic habit.

PAGE'S THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

First Month—Pages 9-38.

In the work before us the author begins at the true beginning. It is not assumed that all persons are alike fitted by nature for the teacher's work. The reader is shown at the outset that if he be lacking in the spirit of the teacher, no mere study of pedagogical science will suffice for the full accomplishment of the teacher's mission; that the want of natural adaptation cannot be supplied with a mere knowledge of work and methods. The causes which have hindered the success and delayed the recognition of the profession which seeks now to be admitted even as a "new profession" are set forth clearly and forcibly. The mirror is held up, and teachers can see in the reflection reasons for the lower rank which their calling has held so long. The teacher's responsibility is stated in the spirit of one who felt responsibility in its fullest weight, of the nature of that responsibility the writer takes a broad and liberal view. It is not the mind alone that is to be trained, guarded and developed. The physical and moral welfare of the pupil is to be secured.

Taking for all an illustration, a homely incident of his life in Newburyport—his experience with a pear tree—he states epigrammatically four facts which lie at the base of the science of teaching; and in relating another incident—his visit to the prison at Auburn—he impresses the necessity of moral training. Outlining them, briefly, the true order of intellectual development, he presents a basis for the arrangement of studies in a course.

First Week.—1. The spirit of the teacher. Something more than mental power requisite. A conscientious, inquiring, reverent, beautiful spirit. 2. The teacher's motives. The work peculiarly open to those who are not animated by the highest motives. Teaching as a secondary object. Teaching as a stepping stone to "something higher." The result of a wrong estimate of the dignity of the work. 3. The harmful results of such teaching visited on the pupils, rather than on the teaching himself. Ignorance no excuse. 4. The four lessons of the pear tree.

"In spite, then, of Pestalozzi's patent disqualification in many respects for the task he undertook; in spite of his ignorance of even common subjects (for he spoke, read, wrote and ciphered badly, and he knew next to nothing of classics or science); in spite of his want of worldly wisdom, of any comprehensive and exact knowledge of men and of things; in spite of his being merely an elementary teacher,—through the force of his all-conquering love; the nobility of his heart, the resistless energy of his enthusiasm, his firm grasp of a few first principles, his eloquent exposition of them in words, his resolute manifestations of them in deeds,—he stands forth among educational reformers as the man whose influence on education is wider, deeper, more penetrating, than that of all the rest—the prophet and

the sovereign of the domain in which he lived and labored."—*Joseph Payne*.

"How weary a life this would be if my soul were not in it! But it is, and this renders the toil a pleasure."—*Horace Mann*.

Second Week.—1. The teacher responsible alike for what he does and for what he fails to do. 2. The physical health of pupils. Over-excitement, over-study; impure air; wrong temperature; want of exercise. What evil should the teacher especially aim to avert? 3. A natural order in the education of a child. The order of nature in teaching reading. 4. Earliest lessons in arithmetic. Earliest lessons in geography. The first map drawn. 5. History connected with geography. A common mistake. 6. Writing on the slate should be commenced early. The use of the pen at the age of ten years. 7. The relation of written arithmetic to mental. 8. Practical grammar may be early acquired by means of language lessons—exercises in description. 9. The study of grammar should not be commenced too early. It cannot be depended upon to do the work of language lessons. Maturity of mind necessary to its comprehension.

NOTES IN SCHOOL HYGIENE.

1. The size of the school building should be such as to allow twenty-five square feet of floor space and 300 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. On this standard a room to accommodate forty pupils should not be less than 40x25x12 feet.

2. The grounds should include from one to three acres, and should be supplied with suitable walks. The community should unite in the work of Arbor Days, and render those grounds tasteful and beautiful.

3. The minimum of window space should be one-sixth of the floor area. The most comfortable and wholesome light is that coming from but one side of the room; sufficient light, however, is difficult to obtain from one side. Cross-light from opposite sides is a far less evil than cross-light at right angles.

Windows should be supplied with suitable blinds that undesirable light may be excluded.

4. The amount of fresh air admitted per hour should be about 1,000 feet for each pupil. It must be remembered that children are far more susceptible to atmospheric poisoning than adults, and yet reveal less quickly the disorganization of system arising therefrom. The windows should be thrown up at recesses and at noon in all weathers, and the atmosphere of the room purified. During much of the year some of the windows should be left partly open at the top. In the use of various arrangements for ventilation both ingress and egress of the air should be facilitated.

5. The normal temperature of a healthful room is seventy degrees. The most approved of ventilating stoves should be used, and the conditions of their adaptation should be carefully observed.

Third Week. 1. Wrong manner of studying. Studying for the recitation. Studying the book, rather than the subject. The results of such study. 2. Right manner of studying. A motto for pupils. Mental dis-

cipline rather than knowledge mechanically acquired. 3. Two pictures of school children. 4. Knowledge without moral training not always a blessing. Teaching by precept alone not sufficient. 5. The moral nature strengthened by exercise, not capable of systematic and successful cultivation. 6. Pupils should be taught the danger of silencing conscience. Appeals to the moral sense. The wrong that may be done by a teacher possessing the love and confidence of his pupils.

"Feeling is not co-ordinate with intelligence and will. Intelligence and will are co-ordinate powers, which condition feeling. Feeling must be cultivated through intellect and will. The school has to do with separating these powers and subordinating them."—*Dr. William T. Harris.*

"The opinion prevails among many teachers that intellectual development is, by its nature, separate and distinct from moral training. Of all the evils in our schools, this terrible mistake is productive of the greatest."—*Francis W. Parker.*

Fourth Week. 1. Our debt of gratitude to the Christian religion. Religion as opposed to sectarianism. 2. How much and what of religion may be taught? In what ways may it be inculcated? 3. The danger of cultivating a spirit of skepticism. 4. A high standard for the teacher. What teachers have nothing to fear from their responsibility as to religious influence. 5. The lesson of the prison.

"God help us to realize that there is something else to be accomplished in our school rooms besides intellectual acquirements and mental discipline."—*Eva D. Kellogg.*

"Oh, thank God, all who see it, for that older fashion yet, of immortality. And look upon us, angels of young children, with regards not quite estranged, when the swift river bears us to the ocean."—*Dickens.*

HISTORY.

Second Month—Barnes' General History, pages 45-72.

In 1870 George Smith published in England an account of the Deluge, many centuries older than the Books of Moses. The Christian world, long accustomed to think and speak of the Bible as the "oldest book in existence," was slow to receive this new revelation of science, and gave to its credentials the closest scrutiny. No one longer questions the genuineness of the original or the faithfulness of the translation.

Like that of Egypt, the earliest history of Assyria and Babylon has been largely developed in recent years. These were the two great empires of the young world. It must be remembered that Assyria first conquered Babylon, and then was conquered by Babylon. Thus, while the latter was first settled, Nineveh first became the seat of a great empire.

First Week. The geographical study on page 45 should be carefully followed in connection with an atlas or wall maps. 1. Early Babylon. Loss of its history for a thousand years. Conquered by the Assyrians, 625 B. C. 2. The Assyrian empire. Six hundred years of glory. Ninus. Tiglath-pileser I. Sardanapalis I. Shalmaneser II. Semiramis. Tiglath-pileser

II. Shalmaneser IV. Sargon. Sennacherib and his mysterious overthrow. Esarhaddon and the captivity. Sardanapalus II. and his library at Nineveh. 8. Gen. xi and xiv, and 2 Kings, xv, should be read with care, as they present a vivid account of this history.

Second Week. 1. The Babylonian empire. Eighty-seven splendid years. 2. The wonders of the capital. Other great works of the empire. 3. Nebuchadnezzar. Belshazzar. The Persian conquest, 538 B. C. 4. The first six chapters of Daniel and chapters xxiv and xxv of 2 Kings should be carefully read, since they relate graphically the scenes of the Babylonian reigns.

Third Week. 1. Society in Babylon and Assyria. Magical arts of the Babylonians. Despotism of the government. 2. Ancient cuneiform inscriptions of the Turanians. Assyrian and Babylonian tablets. The Behistun inscription and Rawlinson's feat. 3. Literature. The sciences—botany, zoology, mineralogy, etc. Magical works. Sacred poems. Babylonian antiquities. Accounts of the deluge. Grammars and lexicons. 4. Building materials. Temples. Ruling idea of architecture. Faults of statuary and drawing. 5. Description of Babylon. The walls, "Hanging Gardens," palaces, etc. 6. Industries—weaving, metal working, glass making, gem cutting.

Fourth Week. 1. Characters. Religion. Manners and customs. 2. Scenes in real life.

Sunday Reading. Suggestive.

First Sunday. "The destruction of Sennacherib."—Byron. Isa. x.

Second Sunday. "The Vision of Belshazzar."—Byron. Isa. xiii, xiv. Jer. i, li.

Third Sunday. The Assyrian account of the deluge, compared with Scripture narration.

Fourth Sunday. Bel and the Dragon. The Prayer of Manasseh. The Song of the Three Holy Children.—Apocrypha.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Second Month.

In the natural order of study we pass from anatomy to physiology and from physiology to hygiene. It is from the first two of these sciences that the last—the most important, practically—is deduced. The three are happily combined in our text-book. The laws of life are illustrated and explained by the structure and use of the various parts of the body. The skeleton is the first to be considered, as it is the framework upon which our earthly house is builded. While it is not exhaustively treated, all that is necessary to a fair general knowledge of the subject is presented. The muscles are described more briefly, then follow valuable lessons on the subject of food.

First Week. 1. Organs and tissues. 2. The skeleton and its uses. 3. The shape and composition of the bones. 4. How bones grow. How the

lime is obtained. The marrow and the skin investing the bones. 5. How broken bones are mended. 6. The skull and face bones. The spine. The other bones of the trunk. 7. The bones of the upper and lower limbs. 8. The cavities of the skull, the chest and the abdomen.

Before leaving this chapter the reader should become sufficiently familiar with the subject to reproduce the tables on pages 51 and 52, if not able do so at the outset.

Second Week. 1. Reasons why the feet of children should rest on the floor. Why the head and shoulders should be thrown back, and the body held erect, in walking. 2. What results when the cushions of cartilage lose their elasticity. 3. Evils resulting from the use of improperly made shoes. 4. The effect of tobacco on the bones. 5. Different kinds of joints. Their lubrication. 6. The muscles and their fastenings. 7. How the muscles work. Their uses. 8. Voluntary and involuntary muscles. 9. The necessary conditions of muscular health.

Third Week. 1. The kinds of exercise that are desirable. 2. The tendency of alcoholic drinks to change the muscles to fat. The evils resulting from this. 3. The deceptive appearance of the beer drinker. 4. The sources of food. Kinds of food. 5. The water contained in the body. The danger from lead pipes. 6. Salt, lime, iron and phosphorus. 7. Eggs, milk, meat and grains, tissue-making foods.

Fourth Week. 1. The heat-making foods. The special need of fats and oils in cold regions. 2. Starch as food. Its extensive use. Why it must be cooked or in fruit ripened before it is fit for food. 3. Sugar as food. Objections to candies. 4. The substances contained in milk. 5. What food should be eaten. Spices. Vinegar; more healthful acids. Tea and coffee. 6. Improper foods. The evil of frying good. Warm bread. Rich pastry. Bolted flour. The useless parts of fruits. 7. Why alcohol is not a food. Liebig's famous statement as to the amount of food contained in beer. 8. The small amount of food in wine. The danger in its use.

PAGE'S THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

Second Month—Pages 39-64.

Few teachers have ever illustrated in their own persons what a teacher should be in manner, appearance and character, more faithfully than Page. All the elements of his strength were necessary in the great work which he was called upon to perform. Nor can any teacher afford to neglect any means of influence for good which it is possible for him to possess and to use. The need of a more extended knowledge of the branches to be pursued than is contained in the text-books, the need of a knowledge of sciences which are not to be taught specifically in the district schools—the need, in short, of a generous culture should be impressed upon the minds of all who would undertake the training of youth. The habits and the acquirements of the teacher are discussed in the work of this month, and form a subject of special interest and value.

First week. 1. The characteristics of the teacher are subjects of observation and imitation by pupils. His teaching by example is not limited to his association with them in the school-room. 2. Neatness. The importance of little things. Frequent bathing peculiarly needful to the teacher. Care of the teeth. Care of the nails. The teacher's dress. 3. The use of tobacco. 4. Order. Its observance in the school, at the boarding house, and in the teacher's room. 5. The language of the teacher should be pure and accurate. Things which are to be avoided. 6. Courtesy. It does not consist in simply complying with rules of etiquette in the fashionable world. The influence of the teacher's courtesy upon the pupils. 7. Punctuality. The effect of a single tardiness of the teacher per month. Questionable liberality displayed in prolonging the work of the school beyond the regular hours. Punctuality, as a habit, should be observable in every thing. Why is it necessary? 8. The teacher should pursue a regular course of reading and study. How time may be found for the work. (Here is an argument for the Reading Circle). 9. Knowing the characteristic of the true teacher, all should endeavor not to lower the standard.

"The practical farmer, the ingenious mechanic, the talented artist, upright legislator or judge, the accomplished teacher, are only modifications or varieties of the original man. The man is the trunk; the occupations and professions are only different qualities of the fruit it yields. The development of the common nature, the cultivation of the germs of intelligence, uprightness, benevolence, truth, that belongs to all—these are the principal, the aim, the end: while special preparation for the field or the shop, for the forum or the desk, for the land or the sea, are but incidents."—*Horace Mann*.

Second week. 1. The statutes prescribed the minimum of attainments of the teacher. It is not desirable that the minimum be taken as the standard. In the advancement of the profession, more will be required in the way of educational culture. 2. The teacher needs more than a text-book knowledge of the subjects he is to teach, and also a knowledge of more branches than he will probably be required to teach specifically. 3. Orthography, something more than spelling. Our alphabet imperfect. A correct knowledge and use of the elementary sounds. 4. A startling fact—there is but one good reader in one hundred teachers. (In many parts of our country this estimate is probably true of to-day.) The remarkable result of Horace Mann's investigation of the subject. Pupils should comprehend, think and feel all they read. 5. For what reasons is a knowledge of Latin and Greek desirable? 6. It is not respectable for a teacher to be a poor writer. 7. An estimate of what a teacher should know of the geography of all lands. 8. The value of mental arithmetic. Clear and concise statements of each process.

The use of punctuation, it must be remembered, is to make clear the construction of sentences and the relations of words, and not to guide the voice except by indicating the meaning of the language used. There may be commas which do not indicate pauses of the voice, and pauses which are not indicated by commas. Nature and not punctuation must determine how a passage is to be read. It should be read as it would be naturally spoken.

Third week. 1. Arithmetic should be known by principles, rather than rules. Page's estimate of what a teacher should know of written arithmetic. 2. Peculiar facts concerning grammar. Few teachers have a liberal acquaintance with it. It is a science in which the mind naturally runs to bigotry. 3. Grammar, the philosophy of language. To appreciate the characteristics of his own tongue, the teacher should know something of other tongues. 4. Where he does not possess such acquirements, he should study the subject of grammar in works other than text-books. 5. The advantages of a knowledge of algebra, even where the teacher does not have to teach it. 6. The value of a knowledge of geometry; of trigonometry and surveying. 7. Natural philosophy not generally taught in the district schools. Thus a reason why the teacher should have a special knowledge of the subject. 8. Some acquaintance with chemistry desirable.

"That the leading object of the study of English grammar is to teach the correct use of the English language is, in my opinion, an error, and one which is gradually becoming removed. * * One must be a reflective user of language, to amend even here and there a point by grammatical reasons. No one ever changed from a bad speaker to a good one by applying the rules of grammar to what he said."—*Professor Whitney*.

Fourth Week. 1. The teacher should well understand the subject of physiology. Practical instruction needed in this science. 2. Statistics of mortality. Dr. Woodworth's estimate. Horace Mann's comment on quackery. 3. Intellectual and moral philosophy, rhetoric and logic. How useful. 4. Book-keeping, common ignorance of the subject and of business usages, among teachers. The wide extent of its usefulness. 5. Federal and State constitutions. Special need of an acquaintance with the supreme law. 6. Drawing and its practical value to the teacher. 7. Music as a safety valve. Other reasons in its favor. 8. The habit of acquiring general knowledge. The temptation to which the teacher is liable, to limit his attainments to the branches he expects to teach. 9. Page's plan for the study of special subjects (a plan well adapted to a system of county and township institutes).

"I have seen teachers conducting lessons on the need of ventilation, the atmosphere of the recitation rooms being at the same time almost suffocating. I have seen teachers teaching from the book the care of the teeth, their own teeth being at the same time carious, discolored, neglected and offensive. Of what good is teaching without practice?"—*Remark of a Superintendent*.

HISTORY.

Third Month.—*Barnes' General History*, pages 73-108.

First Week.—The splendid maritime achievements of the Phoenicians—the pathfinders of the ancient world—are subjects of peculiar interest to the student. The voyages of these primitive navigators should be carefully traced upon a map or globe. 1. The influence of their commerce upon the world, in distributing the arts, sciences and customs of many nations, with

their material products, abroad over the earth. 2. The influence of this commerce upon public spirit at home. 3. Carthage, her rise and fall. Date of the former. (Virgil's account of Queen Dido, in the *Æneid*, is a gross and unpardonable anachronism.) 4. From what regions did the Phœnicians acquire, and to what regions did they carry art and culture? From whom was the first alphabet derived? 5. Native Arts, Astronomy, Mining, Pottery, Dyeing. 6. Religion. Baal, or Bel-Moloch. Astarte, or Ash-toreth. The influence of the Phœnician queen upon the kingdom of Israel. —(I Kings, xvi.)

Second Week.—The Jews. 1. Origin of the Jews. The sojourn in Egypt. The return to Palestine. 2. The Exodus. The date compared with that of the discovery of America. 3. The conquest of Canaan, as related in the book of Joshua. 4. The Jews under the Judges. (See the Book of Judges.) 5. King Saul. 6. King David. The new capital. The Psalms. 7. King Solomon. The great temple. The Proverbs, Canticles, and the Preacher. 8. The division. Israel and her captivity. Judah and her captivity. 9. The restoration of Judah. 10. Civilization. The Jewish commonwealth. Character of the Mosaic laws. Mitigations of Oriental cruelty.

NOTE.—Jerusalem consisted of three parts. 1. The old town of Salem (Gen. xiv. 18). 2. The hill to the south, wrested from the Jebusites by David (II Samuel v.), called by him Mt. Zion, and built up with splendor for the new capital. 3. Mt. Moriah, the hill to the eastward, added by Solomon as the site of his new temple (I Kings, vi). The old capital was Hebron, where Abraham was buried.

Third Week.—The third of the five great empires—the Persian. 1. Romantic story of Cyrus. 2. The fulfillment of prophecy in his career. 3. Cambyses and Egypt. 4. Darius I and the satraps. Susa, the Shushan of Scripture (Esther i. 2). 5. Oriental despotism. Oriental etiquette. 6. Persian literature. The Zend-Avesta. 7. Why the Greeks considered the Persians "barbarians," in spite of their luxuries. What elements of true civilization were wanting. 8. Peculiarities of Persian art. 9. Persian religions. The Magi. 10. Oriental status of women. 11. Persian army. (Perhaps the most entertaining portion of the history remains to be told, in connection with that of Greece. These accounts of Persian warfare will be of interest hereafter.)

Fourth Week.—The Hindoos. 1. Their relation to us, as Aryans of a common parentage. Physical differences resulting from the long separation. Other differences. The time of the migration. Reunion of the sundered branches in British India. 2. The system of caste. Have we lost it, or have they acquired it, since the separation? 3. The Sanskrit. Its literature, extent and quality. The Rig Veda. 4. The ancient religion of Brahminism. 5. Buddha, or Gautama, the great reformer. Driven from India, his religion takes root in other lands, and in China is degraded into a disgusting superstition. The character of Gautama.

NOTE.—It will be observed that the two great founders of religions other than the Christian, were nearly equally distant in time from the Savior.

Buddha was born over five centuries B. C., and Mahomet was born about 570 A. D.

SUNDAY READING. SUGGESTIVE.

First Sunday.—I Kings xviii, Ezek. xxvi-xxviii.

Second Sunday.—Selections from Exodus, Joshua, Samuel and Kings.

Third Sunday.—Isaiah xlv, 1-4 (a prophecy written more than a century before Cyrus was born).

Fourth Sunday—Arnold's "Light of Asia." (This is published in cheap form, and is worth perusal.)

PHYSIOLOGY.

Third Month.

The work we are studying does not confine its hygienic teachings to the influences of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. The subject of digestion, the principal topic for the present month, is developed somewhat at length. All causes which impair digestion should be learned by pupils, as a most practical part of education.

It is fortunate that the evils mentioned are so clearly demonstrable, and that the subject is possessed of such interest as to engage the attention without effort.

First Week. 1. How cider is made; its fermentation. The proportion of alcohol in "hard" cider. 2. The danger in using "hard" cider. Good substitutes. 3. What is a real stimulant. Alcohol falsely called a stimulant. The experiment with a "health lift." The case of the Australian ship's crew. The regulations of Sir William Fairbairn. 4. Three effects of alcohol. 5. The two opposite processes always going on in the human body. 6. The organs of digestion.

Second Week. 1. The number, composition and growth of the teeth. 2. Things necessary to the proper care of the teeth. 3. The salivary glands and mastication. The reason for slow eating. 4. The influence of tobacco on the salivary glands. How tobacco causes dyspepsia. The thirst created by tobacco. 5. The act of swallowing. 6. The stomach. Its muscular action. Absorption commences in the stomach; the starch and sugar thus taken up. The action of the gastric juice, and the formation of chyme from the remaining foods. 7. The intestinal canal. The bile, the pancreatic juice and intestinal juice. The transformation to chyle. The work of the lacteals. 8. The special work of each of the juices used in digestion. 9. How often should we eat. The evil of irregularity in eating. Cheerfulness promotive of digestion.

Third Week. 1. Alcohol robs the stomach of its fluids, and causes sores. It prevents the absorption of tissue-making foods. Its effect on the gastric juice. 2. Dr. Munroe's experiment. An interesting table. 3. The case of St. Martin. 4. The effect of the nicotine of tobacco on the stomach; of opium and chloral. 5. The liver and its functions. The evils of a diseased

liver. 6. The effect of alcohol on the gall. The enlargement of the liver. An incurable disease. Blood poisoning from disease of the liver. 7. The terrible "Bright's disease" caused by the action of alcohol on the kidneys. 8. Water and alcohol contrasted.

Fourth Week. 1. Inspiration and expiration, with their accompaniments. 2. The bronchial tubes, the trachea and the larynx. The vocal cords. 3. The lungs. The cilia and their uses. The capillaries. The change in the blood effected in the lungs. 4. How we should breathe. The evil of cramping the lungs with tight clothing. How the weight of the clothing should be supported. 5. Diseases of the respiratory organs. How they may be generally avoided. 6. How unhealthful homes may be rendered healthful. 7. The necessity for ventilation. How it may be effected. 8. The effect of alcohol upon the lungs. Alcoholic consumption. 9. A very popular fallacy. 10. How alcohol affects the breathing. The importance of the diaphragm and the muscles which move the ribs in breathing.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TEACHING.

Third Month.

The subject before us is one of paramount importance to the candidate for the teacher's office. It should be thoroughly considered before the commencement of his work.

Prevailing opinions as to what constitutes true education are often absurdly erroneous. The educational literature of the day teems with discussions of the question. Ignorance or indifference on the part of the teacher as to the conclusions reached by the best thought is unpardonable. The subject of method is one of corresponding moment. The views of the author, as here given, are unexcelled for correctness and for clearness of statement.

First Week. 1. Without a definite idea as to what constitutes education, the teacher may accomplish but little good. 2. In other occupations of life the need of competent workers is recognized by society: Is the work of the teacher less difficult, less important, less needful, of natural and acquired qualifications? 3. Evils resulting from the indifference of communities and from the teacher's want of a correct idea of education. 4. Imparting knowledge does not constitute education. 5. The cultivation of the intellectual powers is not education, nor is it always a benefit. It may be a positive evil. 6. The first thing necessary is for the teacher to form a true ideal of human excellence—mental, moral and physical. 7. Next is the question: how is this ideal to be realized? The question requires time, study and meditation. 8. Authors to be consulted. (For some of those mentioned may be substituted Pestalozzi, Froebel, Payne, Spencer and others.) 9. The etymology of the word *education*. Education is inspiration and discipline. It is arousing the child's mind to think for itself.

"An educator is therefore a trainer, whose function it is to draw forth persistently, habitually and permanently, the powers of a child; and education is the process which he employs for this purpose."—*Joseph Payne*.

"Education is the development of the faculties, or germs of power, in man, and the training of them into harmonious action in obedience to the laws of reason and morality."—*Dr. Hewett.*

Brief Notes of Educational Authors.

I. JOHN MILTON.—(1608-74.)

From 1640 to 1660 the poet Milton was "carried out of art into politics, and out of poetry into prose." His pamphlets, written within this period, are inconceivably bold and powerful. He defended liberty against the crown, the prelates, the cannon laws. His dictation was majestic, the force of his argument at times overwhelming. Among these noted prose writings was his "Tractate on Education." Despising precedent, and living in the revolutionary age, he condemns the whole system of schools and colleges of his time, as containing more of evil than of good, and proposes a new system of national education modeled chiefly after the schools of ancient Athens and Sparta. "Grand, noble, colossal, but at the same time (as our readers need hardly be cautioned) totally impracticable and Utopian, Milton's plan of education embraces like that of ancient Greeks, as may be collected from the half fabulous accounts of the antique philosophers and historians, the physical no less than the moral intellectual development of the human powers. The bodies of the English youths were to be trained in all kinds of corporal and gymnastic exercises, while their minds were to be occupied with the whole cycle of human knowledge, in which the arts, particularly music, were by no means to be neglected. The whole scheme reminds the reader of nothing so strongly as of the half burlesque description of the education of Pantagruel in the immortal romance of Rabelais."

In spite, however, of the fantastical character of the education proposed by Milton, his famous tract is replete with utterances of profound wisdom. It has exerted a vast influence for good, and continues to be recognized as an educational classic, and to be quoted in discussions of educational topics.

"I call, therefore, a complete, generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all the offices, both public and private, of peace and of war."—*John Milton.*

II. JOHN LOCKE.—(1632-90.)

This celebrated English metaphysician commenced his great work, with the *Essay on the Human Understanding*, in 1670, and completed it after seventeen years of labor. By stating with luminous clearness the workings of the mind, he guards against errors in the search after truth. He turned the attention of teachers to nature as a true guide in educational matters. He was the avowed foe of all manner of scholasticism, and mysticism, and practically taught clearness of thought and the use of plain, simple forms of expression. His *Essay on Education*, a later work, contains, as Hallam says, more good sense on the subject than can be found in any preceding writer. He contemplates the education of the whole man—intellectual,

moral, physical. Useful and customary accomplishments as well as book-learning are required by his system. It is said that he overstates the influence of habit in molding character, and also that his idea of discipline is harsh and severe.

III. JEAN JACQUES ROUSEAU.--(1712-78.)

A French writer of brilliant genius but of loose morals. He sent his own children at birth to the hospital for Foundlings. He published a famous work entitled *Emile*, setting forth his ideas of the education of youth. It contains much that is good, with much that is false and depraved. He was of course a mere theorist. He claimed to follow nature, and thus led others to a truer study of natural principles. The style of the work is very felicitous and captivating.

IV. JOHANN HEINRICH PESTALOZZI.--(1745-1827.)

A Swiss teacher, the greatest of modern educational reformers. He established in his country-seat at Neu Hof, in Aargau, an industrial school for the poor--the first ever founded. It failed. Following the French massacres in the canton of Nidwalden, he maintained in an old convent at Stanz a school for the starving and homeless victims of war. For a time he conducted a school in Burgdorf, and afterward established a famous institute of learning in the old castle of Yverdon, in the canton of Vaud. He wrote "Leonard and Gertrude" and some minor works. The Pestalozzian system is now in use in all the more advanced nations of the world. No other man has influenced primary education so much as Pestalozzi.

V. FRIEDRICH FROEBEL.--(1782-1852.)

A very noted German educator, the author of the kindergarten, a training-place for young children. It embraces the training from infancy--a development of both the physical and the mental powers in accordance with the order of nature. The materials used are called "gifts," and each successive gift is adapted to the development and needs of the child nature. The first kindergarten was established at Blankenburg, in 1840. Frobel was a disciple of Pestalozzi, having studied with him at Yverdon. The kindergarten system is now very popular in America and in several of the nations of Europe, and receives a large share of public attention.

VI. VICTOR COUSIN.--(1792-1867.)

One of the most notable French writers of this century, and one of the greatest of modern philosophers. He was made member of the French council of education on the formation of the Guizot ministry in 1830. Three years later, thirty-five thousand public primary schools were established in France. M. Cousin was subsequently director of the French National Normal school. His reports are of great value and interest. He reformed the elementary education of France, and reviewed philosophically

the educational system of other nations, with which he had become familiar by travel and observation as well as by a study of authorities.

VII. HORACE MANN.—(1796-1859.)

The most eminent of American educators. Distinguished also as a statesman and lawyer. Was secretary of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848. During all this time he worked fifteen hours a day, conducting an immense correspondence, delivering addresses, holding institutes and conventions, and laboring in every way for the advancement of education in America. His educational reports are of the greatest value.

VIII. JOSEPH PAYNE.—(1808-76.)

An English teacher and educational author, was the first to hold a chair of the science and art of education in a reputable college of the English-speaking world, being elected to that position in the English College of Preceptors.

Was an earnest advocate of the systems of Pestalozzi and Froebel, and of the higher education of women. He was distinguished for his attainments in philology. He was the author of valuable lectures on the art of teaching.

IX. HERBERT SPENCER.—(1820—.)

An English essayist and critic of the highest rank. His "Psychology" appeared in 1855, and his "Education" in 1862. His fame rests chiefly upon the former work, but the latter has exerted a deep influence upon the people of England and America. He is regarded as one of the most eminent philosophers of his time.

Second Week. 1. Should the education of the mental, moral and physical powers be commenced simultaneously, or at different times? What is the teaching of nature on this question? 2. The life failures of many "good scholars." The success of many "poor scholars." Are these instances of freaks of nature, or are they the results of the education received? 3. Page's explanation of the facts. The peril of exciting the mind too much. 4. Aptness to teach. The teacher cannot be successful without it. Is it an instinct or an acquired power? 5. Too much, not too little assistance rendered to pupils the more common error. (Here is where Pestalozzi himself was at fault in his teaching). 6. The *Pouring-in* process described. The mind injured by unsuccessful efforts to retain.

"In fact, Dr. Blimber's establishment was a great hot-house, in which there was a forcing apparatus incessantly at work. All the boys blew before their time. Mental green peas were produced at Christmas, and intellectual asparagus all the year round. Mathematical gooseberries (very sour ones, too) were common at untimely seasons, and from more sprouts of bushes, under Dr. Blimber's cultivation. Every description of Greek and Latin vegetable was got off the driest twigs of boys, under the frostiest circumstances. Nature was of no consequence at all. No matter what a

young gentleman was intended to bear, Dr. Blimber made him bear to pattern, some how or other."—*Dickens*.

Third Week. 1. The *drawing-out* process described. (It must be remembered that this expression is often used in a different sense from that in which Page uses it hereto). The evils resulting from this kind of a drawing-out process. 2. Two things the teacher should not do when [appealed to for assistance. 3. The satisfaction of the pupil in mastering a difficult subject for himself. 4. How is the skill of the teacher best manifested? 5. Something more than the stated branches should be taught in the schools. The school age the most critical period of the pupil's life. Many things useful and necessary to be taught not given in the prescribed text-books.

"Questioning is not the best method of instruction, nor can it be safely adopted as the only method. Yet the method has a place, and may be useful; first, to direct the attention of the pupil to special topics or thoughts which have been omitted in the recitation; second, it is useful in conducting reviews and examinations."—*Hiram Orcutt*.

Fourth Week. 1. The uses of general exercises. They rest the body and mind. They afford the only opportunity for presenting many important subjects not in the line of required work. 2. The lesson on the ear of corn. 3. The lesson on seeds. 4. Other subjects for oral lessons. 5. The effect of such lessons on the pupils. 6. The effect on parents. 7. The effect on the teacher himself. 8. Things necessary to success in this work. The exercises should be short. They should be opportune. They should not be made a "hobby."

In many county schools there are small cabinets for simple apparatus and for collections of leaves, woods, rocks, fossils, arrow-heads, etc. These collections are used for object lessons. Thus valuable instruction is combined with recreation. Interesting collections of this kind, made by pupils, received marked attention at the educational exhibition at Madison.

HISTORY.

Fourth month—Barnes' General History, pages 109-135.

First Week—The Chinese. 1. Antiquity of the nation; Ching Wang and the Great Wall; ultimate triumph of the Tartars. 2. Isolation and its results; visit of Marco Polo. 3. Chinese literature. 4. The religions: Buddhism, Taoism; Confucius (Kong Fu Tse) a philosopher rather than a false prophet; his Silver Rule compared with the Golden Rule of the Savior.

Second Week—The Greeks. 1. The earliest seat of western civilization; difference between the western and the eastern civilizations. 2. Geographical features of Greece, and their influence on the Greeks. 3. The Greeks a *people* rather than a *nation*; their origin, bonds of union. 4. Legends; the Argonauts and the war of Troy. 5. The return of the Heraclidæ compared with the return of the Israelites to Canaan. 6. Greek colonies. 7. Divisions of Greece.

Third Week.—Athens and Sparta. 1. The kingdom of Sparta; Lycurgus and his laws; results of his system. 2. The republic of Athens; Draco and

his laws; Solon and his laws. 3. The tyrants or kings; triumph of democracy. 4. The first Persian expedition; its failure. 5. The second expedition; the defense of Greece; the battle of Marathon, which "saved the civilization of the world." (NOTE—Everything pertaining to this most important engagement should receive careful study.) 6. The effect of this battle on Greece; on Athens; on Sparta; on Miltiades. 7. Themistocles and Aristides; the system of ostracism; its injustice.

Fourth Week.—The third Persian expedition. 1. Magnitude of the undertaking. 2. Sparta's first part in the war; Leonidas and Thermopylæ. 3. The Athenian victory at Salamis; the fleet of the wooden wall of the Athenians; the flight of Xerxes. 4. Final conflicts. 5. Results of the war.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Fourth Month.

First Week.—1. The blood. When it appears red. The nature and use of clots. 2. The arteries and the veins. Their connection through the capillaries. The portal vein an exception as a general rule. Its use. 3. The heart. Its septum, auricles and ventricles. How it acts. 4. The circuit of the blood. Its double function of distributing and collecting. 5. The passage from the arteries to the veins through the capillaries. 6. The change from impure to pure blood. 7. The valves and their uses.

Second Week.—1. The pulse. Its rate in youth and in manhood. 2. When the heart rests. 3. The labor performed by the heart. How it is estimated and described. 4. Severing of arteries and veins. What to do in case of such wounds. 5. The effect of alcohol on the blood. How the latter is thinned so that it will not readily clot. The shrinkage of the blood disks. 6. The effect of alcohol on the blood vessels. How the latter become distended and overloaded. 7. The effect of alcohol on the heart. Rapid and weak pulsations and shortened rest. 8. The effect of tobacco on the heart. The "tobacco heart." (It need hardly be remarked that this is always attended with great and immediate danger to life.)

Third Week.—1. The skin and its layers. The mucous membrane. 2. Characteristics of the cutis. The papillæ and their use. 3. The cuticle and its characteristics. 4. The parts of the skin. Perspiration. Its necessity. The gilded boy at St. Peters. 5. The sebaceous glands. "Worms." 6. How the different complexions are caused. Freckles. The hair and nails, appendages of the skin. 7. The necessity for bathing. The best time for bathing. How frequent should be the baths. The need of soap. 8. How diseases may be contracted through the skin. A soldier's trick. Lead poisoning. Mischievous toilet articles. 9. The necessity for sunlight.

Fourth Week.—1. The normal temperature of the human body. Its approximate uniformity in all healthful conditions. The danger of abnormal extreme heat. The loss of heat. 2. The various sources of animal heat. 3. Characteristics of suitable clothing. Right use and disposition of underclothing. 5. The nature of "colds." How they may be guarded against. 6. Alcohol and animal heat. Why the drinker thinks he is

warmer, after a draught has been taken. Why he is really cooler. 7. The experience of Arctic explorers. 8. Alcohol does not afford protection against heat.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Fourth Month.—Pages 103-138

In the work of this month the manner of conducting recitations and the means to be used in awakening interest are discussed. Much that is stated will be in the nature of a surprise to the teacher, since the author strongly objects to the use of means which teachers very generally employ without hesitation or question. In the words of Socrates, it is *making the worse appear the better reason*, against which Page enters protest. It will be well to weigh carefully his arguments, and to remember that he records the results of personal experience and careful observation.

First Week.—1. A difference observable in writers, speakers and teachers,—a corresponding difference in schools. 2. What constitutes the accomplished teacher. 3. The natural gift of ability to interest and instruct,—can this faculty be acquired? 4. The teacher should recall the operations of his own mind in childhood. 5. The importance of ascertaining the natural order. 6. Reasons why a mastery of the subjects is necessary to the teacher. 7. The necessity for a special preparation for each recitation. The teacher's "common-place book." 8. Fluency and correctness of speech necessary to the teacher. Examples of misused words.

"It is said, one loses this enthusiasm after a while. Then he ought to stop teaching. If he cannot grow enthusiastic presenting the plainest rules of arithmetic and Latin for the fiftieth time to a *new mind*, he is unfit for his work, and should spend his strength on stone or clay, which can only yield to force, but never take form at the mere glow of enthusiasm in the worker."—*President Chadbourne.*

Second Week.—1. The importance of the teacher's manner, tone, attitude, animation—in its influence upon the class. 2. The attention of the pupils must be secured and held. 3. The recitation erroneously considered by pupils the object of study. The evil results of this idea. How they may be prevented. 4. The frequency of the use of unintelligible words in explanations by the teacher. What is the result of this? 5. It is as easy to have good lessons as to have poor lessons. Promptness and accuracy in recitations. 6. The evils of recitations in concert. Are such recitations ever useful? 7. Individuality in method.

"When poor Paul had spelt out (book) number two, he found he had no idea of number one; fragments whereof afterwards obtruded themselves into number three, which slid into number four, which grafted itself on to number two. So that whether twenty Rómuluses made a Remus, or *hæc hoc* was Troy weight, or a verb always agreed with an ancient Briton, or three times four was Taurus, a bull, were open questions with him.

"Oh, Dombey, Dombey!" said Miss Blimber, 'this is shocking!' 'If you,

please,' said Paul, 'I think if I might sometimes talk a little to old Glubb, I should be able to do better?'—*Dickens*.

Third Week.—1. Motives to be employed in exciting interest in study. An artificial stimulus harmful. The higher principles to be aroused. The greater ease of securing a temporary interest by appealing to lower considerations. 2. The long controversy as to the wisdom of appealing to a spirit of emulation. The controversy turns somewhat upon the meaning of the word. 3. The emulation of which St. Paul speaks, is unquestionably right. 4. The emulation of which St. Paul gives warning. 5. Since a wrong or questionable spirit of emulation does exist in the character of pupils, and will be found to characterize the world with which they will mingle in after life, should the teacher attempt to utilize it for good in the school-room? 6. Page's view. This spirit should not be encouraged. It is not even expedient to encourage it. The evil of "head-marks."

"The judicious exercise of approbation is of the first importance in promoting obedience, and in cultivating in the bosom of the child affectionate and cheerful feelings. Let your smiles animate his heart and cheer him on in duty."—*J. S. C. Abbott*.

Fourth Week.—1. The question of prizes. Page's experience and conclusions. 2. Prize seeking, a lower and less worthy motive. 3. The danger of an ungenerous rivalry. 4. It is inexpedient for the same reason that a system of "head-marks" is inexpedient. 5. Prize scholars and "honor men" not usually the most distinguished in after life. 6. The liability to injustice in making the award. 7. Pupils are not all upon an equal footing as to facilities for work. 8. Improper means often used to secure the prize. 9. Success not always a true criterion of merit. 10. The reaction when the stimulus is withdrawn.

"The marking of class recitations does not determine the ability of the man in future life. The brilliant scholar who has spent his time in comparative idleness, and looked with contempt upon the laborious student who stumbles in recitation, has often been compelled to step aside and see his less scholarly but more industrious companion come up to occupy positions which he (the former) could not fill. Good scholarship is desirable, but it sometimes happens that the brilliant scholar is sadly deficient in those manly qualities which are the only guarantee of success in life—common sense, untiring industry, energy and perseverance. Treat the dull scholar with stimulants, the timid with encouragement, the self-sufficient with hard questions and severity; task the apt scholar, and give him but little assistance."—*Hiram Orcutt*.

Fifth Month.—*Barnes' General History, pages 135-153.*

First Week.—1. The career of Cimon. 2. Periclese, and the triumph of democracy. Modes of educating the populace. 3. Athenian civilization and culture. 4. How an inland city was made a seaport. 5. Exhibitions of Athenian sport.

Second Week.—1. The real cause of the great war between the Greek

States. The occasion of the war. 2. How the States were arranged in the two great parties in the conflict. 3. The conduct of the war. The terrible siege of Athens. 4. The perfidy of Pausanias. The heroic defense of Platea, and the destruction of the city. 5. The scheme of Alcibiades. His traitorous conduct after his deposition. The fate of the expedition. His recall of the fickle Athenians, and his second deposition. 6. The fall of Athens. 7. Her continued supremacy in literature and art. The thirty tyrants, and the re-establishment of democracy.

Third Week.—1. The third Persian war. How Greece became involved. 2. How victory was turned into defeat. 3. The retreat under Xenophon. Its remarkable character. 4. A fifth war with Persia. Greeks again the aggressors. 5. Persian gold triumphs. Decline of Sparta. 6. The Washington of Greece—Epaminondas. Leuctra and Maninea. The fall of Thebes. The Theban phalanx.

Fourth Week.—1. In what respect was Macedon to be considered a Greek State? 2. Philip's ambition to be recognized as a Greek. His success. He craftily insinuates himself into Greek affairs. 3. The opposition of Demosthenes. 4. The Macedonian phalanx. 5. Anecdotes illustrating the character of Philip. His death. 6. Alexander. The destruction of Thebes. 7. The conquest of Persia. The conquest of Egypt, and the new city on the Mediterranean. The advance into India. 8. Alexander's death. 9. His plans. His influence on the history of the world. 10. In what respects was Alexander's empire a Greek empire? 11. Did Alexander really conquer the world, as legend states?

NOTE.—It is not generally spoken of as the Greek empire, since that term is used to designate the eastern division of the Roman empire of centuries later.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Fifth Month.

First Week. 1. The mortality of drinking men, as exemplified by the statistics of the plague at New Orleans. 2. Life insurance table of probabilities. The "expectations" of men of various ages who are abstainers, contrasted with those men who are not. 3. Hereditary transmission of mental, moral and physical characteristics. The transmission of the alcoholic appetite and the desire for tobacco and opium. 4. As a people we inherit an appetite for stimulants and narcotics. The reason why our ancestors did not suffer from their indulgence as we of a latter generation suffer. 5. The danger and the responsibility which our inheritance brings.

Second Week. 1. The nervous system of animals. Various grades in the scale of sentience and intelligence. 2. Nerve centers. The origin and transmission of nerve force. 3. The coverings of the brain. The cerebrum. Its appearance and functions. 4. The cerebellum. The tree of life. The functions of the cerebellum. 5. The "vital knot." Why it is "vital." The spinal cord. 6. The spinal nerves. Why each tube must

proceed without ramification, and preserve its identity. 7. Fibers of feeling and fibers of motion. How the nerves work. 8. How we know there are two sets of fibers connected with the brain center. What is paralysis?

Third Week. 1. The cranial nerves. Killing the nerve of a tooth. 2. The functions of the brain. How one may be strengthened in doing right, or confirmed in wrong doing. Who suffer most from the deadening of the brain power by alcohol. 3. Ways in which the brain may be injured. A sign of approaching insanity. 4. The amount of blood required by the brain. Apoplexy. 5. Alcohol enlarges the blood vessels of the brain, robs the organ of its moisture, and paralyzes its action. 6. Why the drinker does not perceive at once the danger done to the stomach and brain. Why the disposition of the intoxicated man is so different from that of the same man when sober. 7. The phenomena of "dead drunkenness." 8. The necessity for sleep. How alcohol deprives the brain of its rest. How it facilitates the contraction of nearly all forms of disease. No evil results from suddenly ceasing to use alcoholic liquors. 9. The effect of tobacco on the brain and nerves. The experience of athletes and rowers. 10. Legal precautions of various countries relating to its use.

Fourth Week. 1. The opium habit the most dangerous of all. Its effects. The danger of chloral. 2. The nerves of taste, and their connection. 3. The nerves of smell. 4. The structure of the internal ear. Injuries to the organ. The effect of tobacco on the ear. 5. The structure of the eye. The function of the iris. Care of the eyes at school and at home. The effect of tobacco on the eyes.

PAGES' THEORY AND PRACTICE.---189-215.

Fifth Month.

If the motives discussed in the work of the last month are less worthy, the higher incentives are not wanting in the nature of children, nor are they less potent in their influence when called out.

Since it is in the government that most teachers fail, it is highly essential that the conditions and qualities of good government be well understood, and especially that the teacher should know the legal and moral status of his authority. Here, it is true, is debatable ground. Yet while the field is not wholly free from controversy, the main points are well established by clear and forcible arguments.

First Week. (a). 1. The love of approbation of parents and friends a proper motive. 2. The desire to advance. 3. The desire to be useful. 4. The desire to do right. 5. The marvelous acquisitions of the first three years of life. The cause of this amazing progress. 6. Observations concerning children, the deaf and dumb and the blind. 7. The delight in acquisition is a natural incentive. 8. The superiority of natural to artificial stimulation in the pupil's work. 9. This incentive destroyed by surfeiting.

(b) 1. Self-government the first requisite of a teacher in governing a school. 2. The exhibition of anger by a teacher. 3. Extremes of levity and morose-

ness. 4. Pupils marked by physical or mental defects must not be the subjects of cutting remarks. 5. A teacher must not doubt his own ability to govern. Bravery and self-confidence in the right. 6. The only object of government. 7. The teacher must not govern according to his feelings but with uniformity. 8. School government must be equal and impartial. 9. Elements of character which a teacher may use in governing. 10. The evils of vacillation. 11. Conscientiousness essential to good government.

"Hartsook's first day in school was hurried and unsatisfactory. He was not master of himself, and consequently was not master of anybody else. When evening came there were symptoms of insubordination through the whole school. Poor Ralph was sick at heart. Half that night the young man lay awake. At last comfort came to him. A reminiscence of the death of the raccoon flashed on him like a vision. He remembered Bud's certificate that 'Ef Bull once takes a holt, heaven and yarth can't make him let go.' He thought that what Flat Creek needed was a bull dog. He would be a bull dog, quiet but invincible. He would take hold in such a way that nothing should make him let go, and then he went to sleep."—*Edward Eggleston*.

Second Week (a). 1. A teacher's frankness and freedom from assumption disarms resistance on the part of the pupil. 2. Courtesy mingled with firmness. 3. The evils which result from a suspicious spirit. Dr. Franklin's rule. 4. The school must be kept employed. How this may be accomplished. A stated time for the study of each lesson. 5. The evil of numerous rules. A comprehensive rule. 6. The evil of announcing penalties in advance. 7. Want of interest a frequent cause of disorder. Variety in the work. 8. The value of vocal music in a school.

"Children are very much creatures of sympathy. They form their characters from those around them. And we must cherish in our own bosoms those virtues we would foster in theirs. If we would give them calm, gentle and friendly feelings we must first show them by our example how valuable those feelings are."—*J. S. C. Abbott*.

(b) 1. Acquaintance with the parents of the pupils an aid to government. 2. Page's system of credits. The evils of "black marks." An estimate of the value of a register. 3. Government is a means rather than an end. 4. The mistake of too much government. Who govern best. 5. Can a school be kept too quiet? 6. Many schools can be governed without resort to fear or force.

Third Week.—(a) 1. A definition of punishment; two essentials of punishment; the importance of the motive in punishing. 2. The authority to punish; the legal *status* of the teacher; *in loco parentis*. 3. The argument against punishment; the argument in its favor. 4. Two general classes of punishments. Is it consistent to favor the first class and not the second? 5. Improper punishments; indignities. 6. Scolding; the use of slang and low wit. 7. Cruel punishments. 8. Ridicule; objections to its use. "In reality it will be found that any valid arguments against corporeal punishments are valid against *all* punishments. To punish is to inflict pain—an operation from which every right-feeling person shrinks, but an operation

which should never be abolished until the offenses cease which make punishment proper. Proper punishment is not cruelty; taking far-reaching consequences into account, it may be the bitterest cruelty to withhold it."—*Dr. Hewett.*

(b) 1. The subject of corporeal punishment a debatable field. 2. Extremists *pro* and *con*. 3. What is agreed upon by all at the outset. 4. Great dissimilarity in the home training of children, as well as in temperament and disposition. 5. Two implied propositions which Horace Mann does not admit. 6. What *may be* in the future, still liable to exceptions. 7. Divisions in the community, and their influence on the school. 8. The effect of failure on the teacher's reputation and on the school. 9. Corporeal punishments sometimes a duty as well as a right.

"In the absence of statutory enactments, the authorities upon the right of a teacher to inflict reasonable chastisement upon a pupil are not numerous, but they are sufficient to prove its existence. The law is well settled that the teacher has the right to exact from his pupils obedience to his lawful and reasonable commands, and to punish disobedience with kindness, prudence and propriety. *State v. Mizner*, 45 Iowa, 248; *Danenhaffer v. State*, 69 Ind., 295; S. C., 35 Am. Rep., 216."—*Circular of Information No. 4, 1883, of Bureau of Education*, to which the teacher is referred.

Fourth week (a). 1. The necessity for a resort to corporal punishment sometimes exists in the teacher himself. Proof of this. 2. The difference in degree of difficulty between establishing and maintaining authority. 3. The discretion of silence on the part of the teacher as to his intentions. Holding that he has no power to punish diminishes the probability of success. Little of good comes from threatening to punish. 4. Solitary confinement as a substitute for the infliction of bodily pain. Objections to this form. 5. Expulsion and its results. Horace Mann's views on the subject. 6. The conclusion of the argument. The abuse of corporal punishment.

"The view which sees in the rod the panacea for all the teacher's embarrassments is censurable; but equally undesirable is the false sentimentality which assumes that the dignity of humanity is affected by a blow given to a child."—*Dr. Rosenkranz.*

(b) 1. The disposition of the pupil to be considered, and the infliction of bodily pain to be the last resort. 2. Self possession and freedom from anger of the utmost importance to the teacher. 3. Should corporal punishment be inflicted in the presence of the school? Reasons why it should. 4. The good results of a delay of punishment. 5. How corporal punishment should *not* be administered. 6. Punishment should be effectual, and should be administered neither for trifling causes nor in a trifling manner. 7. Pupils should not become familiar with scenes of punishment or with the sight of the instrument used. 8. Conclusions on the subject of corporal punishment should not be drawn hastily or without the knowledge of experience. 9. Sweeping statements of theory should be avoided. Opposing resolutions that leave no middle ground. 10. The main reliance of the teacher should not be upon appeals to fear and force. What means are best employed. 11. When is the minimum of punishment the maximum of excellence?

“ ‘Don’t believe he’ll do,’ was Mr. Pete Jones’ comment to Mr. Means. ‘Don’t thrash enough. Boys won’t larn ’less you thrash ’em, says I. Leastways mine won’t. Lay it on good, is what I says to a master. Lay it on good. Don’t do no harm. Lickin’ and larnin goes together. No lickin’ no larnin, says I. Lickin’ and larnin, lickin’ and larnin is the good ole way.’ ”—*Edward Eggleston*.

HISTORY.

Sixth month—Barnes’ General History, pages 158–177.

First Week. It was the mission of Alexander to diffuse the Greek language and civilization over the earth. Calling himself a Greek, he gathered about him Greek generals, philosophers, artisans and authors. His empire was of short duration. From its ruins four Greek kingdoms immediately sprang into existence. Of these the most interesting in its history is Egypt—not the Egypt of Abraham and the Pharaohs and Joseph, but the Egypt of the Ptolemys and Cleopatra and Mark Antony and Julius Cæsar.

1. Ptolemy and his wise policy. The new elements of the population. The predominant speech. 2. The new city. The Pharos. The mausoleum. The original Suez Canal. 3. The Alexandrine Library. The great work of the seventy Jewish doctors. (This book alone cost the king \$2,500,000.) The vast number of the volumes. 4. The great school. Its museum. Its gardens. The numbers in attendance. In what respect was it the greatest school in the history of the world? The famous names connected with it. Its influence on the world’s measurement of time. Its influence on science. Its later influence on religion. 5. the end of the Ptolemy line, after nearly three centuries of rule. The romantic story of Cleopatra. Egypt swallowed up in the Roman Empire. 6. The Greek kingdom of Thrace and Asia Minor. Its short duration and its annexation to the kingdom of the East. 7. The Greek kingdom of the East. New cities founded. The Syrian Antioch. Pergamos, and the English word derived from its name. Their absorption by the Roman dominion. The one kingdom which was not conquered by the Romans. 8. Pontus and its surrender to the Romans. The kingdom of Macedon and Greece. The incursion of the Barbarians, and their expulsion to Galatia. The Achaean and Aetolian Leagues. “All roads lead to Rome.” The history of this kingdom ends as end those of the others. 9. Greece as a Roman province. As it is to-day, so was it in the time of Horace and Cicero—a land of departed greatness, of sentiment, of song and story.

Sunday Readings—The prophecy concerning Alexander (the “King of Grecia”) and the four Greek kingdoms—Daniel viii, xi, 8.

Second week.—If it be an instructive study to analyze the civilization of any nation or race, especially is this the case with Grecian civilization. Though Gibbon may have overestimated the influence of that civilization upon the development of our own, it is yet difficult to comprehend the extent of our indebtedness to early Greece.

1. The fabled celestial descent of the Athenians. Their social orders.

The dignity of Athenian manhood. 2. The employments deemed honorable. Those deemed degrading. The examples of Solon, Aristotle and Plato. 3. The three classes of the population of Sparta. 4. Difference between the literature of the Greeks and those of other ancient peoples. The Greek literature not a *dead* literature even at this day. 5. The dawn of epic poetry. The rhapsodists, their lyre and odes. The joining of many odes to form an extended poem. 6. Homer. Traditions concerning him. Doubts concerning his existence. The theory of the doubters. The work of Dr. Schliemann. (Mrs Schliemann recently arrayed herself for a portrait in the veritable jewels of Helen of Troy, as Dr. Schliemann believes them to be.) Antiquity of the poem. How was it preserved until the invention of writing? 7. The story of the Iliad. Characteristics of the poem. Alexander's fondness for the poem (page 151). The Odyssey. 8. The poems of Hesiod. The martial songs of Tyrtanes, and the fulfillment of the oracle's prophecy. Archilochus. 9. The Tenth Muse (the story of Sappho's suicide by leaping from the Lady's Cape—the Leucadian Promontory—is not now believed). Alcaeus, her lover, rendered familiar in our day by the translation of his best poem by Sir William Jones. 10. Anacreon. His odes (translated into elegant English verse by Tom Moore). Simonides and the Epigram. 11. Pindar and his odes. Respect paid him on the destruction of Thebes.

Third week. 1. The origin of the drama. It must be remembered that the modern drama had an entirely separate origin, and is not modeled after the classic drama at all, as modern epics are modeled after classic epics. Bacchanalian revels. The poets crown. 2. The character of the classic drama. Prologue, epilogue and chorus. 3. The Tragic Trio of the Golden Age. 4. Eschylus. Prometheus Bound. The story of Prometheus (Read Willis's Parrhasius). 5. The Attic Bee. The character of his works. King Oedipus. (The reader is recommended to study carefully the story of Oedipus, and to read a translation of the drama. It is often called the greatest of classic tragedies. I incline to the opinion expressed at Oxford, that Philoctetes, the "Classic Crusoe," is "the masterpiece of the Athenian stage." It will well repay the reader to peruse the Philoctetes. If these tragedies are not accessible, he will find in Milton's Samson Agonistes a faithful representation of Greek tragedy.) The Science Philosopher. His characters. His advanced thought. 7. Comedy. Aristophanes and his historic personages, Menander and his representative but fictitious characters.

Fourth week. The Father of History. His life; His travels; His subjects. 2. Thucydides. His great work; His style contrasted with that of Herodotus. 3. Xenophon. The Anabasis. The earliest conversational memoirs. 4. Demosthenes. His Oration upon the Crown. 5. The Seven Sages. 6. The Academy. Plato's philosophy. 7. The Lyceum, Aristotle and the Peripatetic school. Aristotle's philosophy. 8. The Epicureans (Acts xvii 18). The Stoics and the Painted Porch. Zeno and his philosophy. Diogenes and the Cynics.

PAGES' THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Sixth Month.

Under the head of school arrangements our author now discusses a variety of topics relative to school administration. There is a world of wisdom, not to say a Yankee-like shrewdness, in his suggestions. Nothing is small, nothing is of little moment, if it can conduce to success. Every statement tells its story of the actual experience of the writer.

The recess has been, of late, a topic of earnest discussion in all the larger gatherings of educators. So also has the examination. These matters continue to receive a large share of attention in the educational world, and not unfrequently are the themes of spirited canvass in school elections and appointments. Their discussion in the pages before us is as opportune as though the work were written but yesterday.

First week (a).—1. The opening of school a critical moment for the teacher. Plans should be made beforehand. The result of want of forethought. 2. The teacher should become acquainted with the district in advance, in order to consult with the officers and to meet the parents. 3. Cautions to be observed in visitation. Things not to be encouraged. Whom he should not neglect to visit? 4. Valuable suggestions of Abbott as to the first interview with pupils in the school. 5. The evils of working without a plan. 6. A scheme of recitations and study. (In this, Page seems to anticipate the very important matter of "grading" the district schools—a work now happily accomplished in many States.)

For suggestions concerning the first day's work, for a discussion of plans of organization and of various means of improvement in the work of country schools, as well as for much other valuable information, the teacher is referred to circular of information No. 6, 1884, of the Bureau of Education.

(b)—1. The necessity of punctuality. 2. In the scheme of study, one branch may be omitted, to be studied at home. 3. Instruction in drawing. Methods. A suggestion as to original teaching. 4. Alteration of studies as a remedy against too short recitations. 5. Changes of plan should be made slowly and carefully. 6. Arrangements for reviews and for oratorical exercises. 7. Interruptions, and how they may be anticipated and avoided.

"No person not familiar with the practice can have any idea of the extraordinary rapidity with which children learn to draw and design, when they are confined to simple outline patterns for decorative work, under the stimulus of invention. It is because there is no shading or "effects" or "picturesque," mingled with their drawing to bewilder their brains, that they advance so quickly. As a rule, with very rare exceptions, or in my experience with almost none, the child from twelve to fourteen years of age, who can draw a clean, light, free-hand line, can be taught in a few weeks—at the utmost in a few months—to design beautiful, original patterns."—*Charles G. Leland.*

Second Week.—(a) 1. How frequent should be the recesses? 2. What should be their duration? How may the time be employed advantageously

by the teacher? 3. The middle of the session is not the proper time for recess. The best time, and reasons for the choice. 4. Is it advisable that all pupils leave the room? 5. More frequent rests or recesses for the younger pupils. 6. The effects of a poorly learned lesson. 7. Slow progress at first better than attempts to secure too much. 8. A careful and judicious assignment of work necessary. 9. The uses of reviews; periodic and general reviews.

“If there is anything in the moral argument against recess, it holds with stronger force against association at noon, and in coming and going to and from school. But, it may be inquired, ought this limited association to be prevented? Is not the school valuable in this very feature that it brings together young people under such limitations and restraints as to permit and encourage reaction against evil influences? * * * But even were the influence of the recess an immoral and dangerous one, still there would be no choice in the matter, for the physiological reasons for its existence are imperative and final.”—*Dr. Wm T. Harris.*

(b) 1. The good results of public examinations; are they overbalanced by attendant evils? 2. They are not criteria of faithfulness nor success of teachers. How the public may be misled by them. 3. They do not indicate accurately the proficiency of pupils; a proof of this. 4. They present great temptations to dishonesty. 5. Examinations of a proper kind are desirable and useful. What is the true object of examinations. 6. Things that are essential to the honesty of examinations. 7. Page would reform the examinations and restrict them to their true purpose, rather than discard them altogether. 8. They should not be used as a temporary stimulant; to give prominence to a lesser motive is to obscure the greater.

“That the importance commonly attached to examinations is a mistake is a conviction slowly making itself felt among a large number of teachers. That they are not, and cannot be to any great extent, a means of estimating mind growth, is clear; and certainly the formation of right habits of thinking and acting is not the least result for which the teacher labors. On the other hand, the diverse tendencies of individual minds, faulty recitation work, the relatively small amount of written work done in our schools, the periodicity of examinations where such practice exists, and faulty questioning—one and all—are active agents in lessening the value commonly ascribed to examinations as measures of intellectual attainments; and to determine either the class standing or the promotion by them alone, is certainly an injustice to pupils.”—*Margaret Lawrence.*

Third Week.—The concluding chapters of the book are directed to the teacher himself; his intercourse with others; his probable failings; his needs; his rewards. It is an elder brother who speaks. It is the voice of one who has made the work his own. How welcome is the experience of such to those who are entering upon their labors. How many false steps are saved by those whose feet are guided by the lamp of experience.

(a) 1. Important qualifications of ministers and teachers, which are apt to be overlooked. 2. Etiquette should not stand in the way of intercourse with parents. 3. Inquiry as to the plans and purposes of the teacher should

not be discouraged, but rather invited. 4. Parents should be encouraged to visit the school. A danger to be avoided. 5. Disingenuousness in reporting progress and conduct of pupils is impolitic as well as wrong. 6. A didactic manner toward the community an infirmity incident to teachers. 7. "Out-door work," so frequently despised, really of great value in enhancing success.

"Teachers can easily interest their pupils in adorning the school grounds. With proper arrangement as to the selection and procuring of trees, vines or shrubs, Arbor Day may accomplish wonders. Many hands will make work merry, as well as light. Such a holiday will be an attractive occasion of social enjoyment and improvement. The parents should be persuaded to approve and patronize the plan. It tends to fraternize the people of a district when they thus meet on common grounds and young and old work together for a common object, where all differences of rank, or sect, or party, are forgotten."—*Dr. Northrup*.

(b) 1. The teacher's work renders him peculiarly liable to ill-health and depression of spirits. 2. This liability may be resisted, if anticipated and properly met. 3. Precautions hitherto unnecessary become imperative when the teacher enters upon his work. 4. The needs of exercise. The case of Hitchcock. Walking, driving, rowing. 5. Early rising. Air and light. Bathing. Sleep. 6. Proper food. Time of eating. Drink. 7. The importance of dress. The golden rule of health. Cheerfulness an attendant of health. The oppression of loneliness to be avoided. 8. Music and its influence. 9. A special caution.

Fourth Week. (a) 1. A peculiarity of the teacher's profession. Two great evils which strengthen each other. 2. The desire of philanthropists to elevate the profession. Means proposed to this end. Division of sentiment in Page's time. 3. A mutual evil. The improvement of work and wages must progress together. 4. The teacher's duty to the profession. 5. Self-improvement especially the duty of the teacher. 6. Why the first school is the best, in the case of many teachers. The peculiar temptation to neglect of personal improvement. 7. The cares of school should be dismissed with the school. A judicious division of time. 8. Improvement brings its own reward.

"The remarkable success of the Chautauqua course of home reading and study has encouraged effort in the direction of special courses of reading adapted to the peculiar needs of the teacher. While this home study never can be to the individual what personal contact with the live teacher is, still much useful knowledge and inspiration as well, may come through carefully selected reading. * * * It need not be replied that some teachers have neither money nor leisure to pursue a course of reading which shall the better fit them for their work. It must be as it has ever been, that present sacrifice must be made for future good. There ought to be years of preparation in the hope of doing better work and of receiving better compensation. All over the world, notably in our own country, there is an intellectual awakening. People are thinking, investigating, getting abreast

of the age. Teachers must not be left behind. The times demand broader culture, more exact training, and a higher manliness."—*Emma M. McRea*.

(b) 1. The value of a course of professional reading. 2. The value of a journal. 3. Teachers should aid one another. Visitation of other schools. Monthly meetings of the teachers of a town (township). The township institute anticipated. 4. Teachers as contributors to the press. 5. Errors in the way of institutes. The social advantage of institutes. Professional advantages. 6. A caution relative to institutes. The extraordinary not to be sought after. 7. Individuality should not be destroyed by servile copying.

At a recent meeting of the Reading Circle Board a committee was appointed to recommend such changes or modifications as they deemed necessary. The committee recommend for the second year the following course of reading:

I. In history.—The latter half of medieval history and modern history.

II. In literature.—English literature.

III. In science.—1. That Watts be transferred to first half of second year. 2. Some work in political and social science.

IV. Some work on professional history or literature.

V. That as history is the main or central study for the first year, especial emphasis shall be given in the second year to the works in science.

Approved.

The committee on history was ordered to decide and report this question: "Shall we have a work for the second year's reading on the history of education, or one on professional literature?"

NOTES.

(a.) The year's reading is ten months, from September to July. The first half is from September to February; the second half from February to July.

(b.) The first half of the first year's reading is Barnes' General History to page 202, completing Grecian history; complete Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, and the Hygiene for Young People.

(c.) The second half of the first year's reading is Barnes' General History from pages 202 to 312, completing Roman history; complete Belfour Stewart's Physics and Richardson's American Literature Primer.

(d.) The compiling of the amount of reading required shows the following as a year's work: In history, 312 pages, or eight pages a week. In literature, about 600 pages, or fifteen pages a week. In science, about 300 pages, or eight pages a week.

SUMMARY.

First year's reading, 1,260 pages.

One month's reading, 120 pages.

One week's reading, 30 pages.

One day's reading, 5 pages.

(c.) Suggestive readings in literature: 1. Holmes' Grandmother's Stories and other poems. 2. Hawthorne's True Stories, I, II, III. 3. Hawthorne's Biographical Sketches. 4. Studies in Longfellow.

The great majority of the county superintendents of Iowa are heartily committed to the success of the reading circle movement. Many of them have taken charge of the work, each for his own county, and the teachers in large numbers have already signified their approbation of it by joining the local organizations which have been formed in more than half the counties of the State.

It is hoped that a powerful influence for good will thus be exerted not only upon the profession but upon the people of our State.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

In the report of two years ago we referred briefly to this subject. Inasmuch as our remarks then related to the proposition to teach manual industry in our public schools, we are led by the importance of the subject as seen in its constant and growing agitation, to submit here a more general discussion of the various plans proposed by which industrial training is to be accomplished. The brevity of the reference of two years ago made it impossible to state clearly our views, and on this account, probably, the impression has quite generally gone out that we are not at all in sympathy with the demand that education shall do more than is now being done, or attempted, to prepare young people for the departments of industry in which they are to spend their lives.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Our personal sympathies as well as much of our life experience, are with the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water," and we desire to do our utmost to make their burdens less heavy, their work less arduous, and their life more prosperous. But if we seek to do this through the agency of our schools we are at once confronted by many stubborn problems upon the correct solution of which our success will depend. The importance and the necessity of the early training of the physical as well as the intellectual man, is fully recognized, and it is the plain and imperative duty of the State to devise some means by which

these two phases of education may be simultaneously carried on. Whatever the plan of accomplishing this may be, it must not only leave the common school intact but it must supplement and strengthen it, in its proper and legitimate work of improving the mental and spiritual nature of the child. It will, no doubt, be necessary to modify our present methods, and in some respects to curtail the work now being done in the common schools, so as to permit of a close connection and co-operation with such schools or workshops as may be established for teaching the elements of mechanics. This can be done without difficulty, and will be done so soon as the additional and necessary facilities are provided.

It is believed that the public mind is prepared for the change, and it should come without unnecessary delay. Nothing is more clearly settled than the fact that we are failing to cover the whole field of proper, necessary and legitimate education.

We are addressing ourselves to but one phase of education to the almost total neglect of the other, which is perhaps of equal importance; the aim of education is to-day, and has been in the past, to improve and enlarge the understanding. We are seeking to do this through the eye, the ear and the hand. No doubt we are depending too largely upon the eye and the ear to the neglect of hand culture. In the primary, intermediate and grammar grades of our schools this is unquestionably true. If our aim be only to develop the understanding, one of the most powerful aids will be found by bringing the hands of the pupil into actual contact with objects. Simple handling, however, will not suffice. The hand must be taught to give shape and form to the object in order to contribute most largely to the development of the understanding. In other words construction is essential to manual training. Object lessons, once so popular, failed simply because of the fact that while teaching, they did not train. It is, however, as a means of expression that manual training is seen to be of transcendent importance. A high state of development of the understanding is a great blessing to the race, but in the skillful expression of it is to be found almost every source of revenue. A man may understand the principles of mechanism involved in the construction of a wagon—he may have a mental picture of each of its separate parts, and a knowledge of their several relations—and such knowledge is of the highest order, but if he has not been so trained that he can make a wagon, it will be difficult for him so to use that particular knowledge as to contribute to his own imme-

mediate necessities, much less will he be able to aid in the progress and improvement that ought to be made in the manufacture of wagons. In other words, we should seek through industrial training to accomplish progress and improvement in all arts, mechanical and other kinds, by the skillful expression and general employment of the knowledge we acquire by the education of the mind, and which, when it is not so employed occupies our faculties to little purpose.

Industrial education should be fostered and encouraged not only in the interest of the individual, but because the State at large would receive incalculable benefit as a result of it. •

The natural advantages of Iowa are excelled by no State or nation on earth. Her citizens should be prepared to avail themselves of these advantages. Every possible limitation should be removed, whether such restriction lay in the realm of mind or in the coarser field of matter. All mechanical appliances that exist should be utilized, and the ability to invent others should be cultivated. Agricultural products, large as they now are, should be vastly increased by a more economic use of those elements by which they are created. The mining interests of the State could, no doubt, be greatly enhanced by that skill which the general diffusion of mechanical knowledge would produce. Horticulture, a thorough acquaintance with which, should enable the citizen to supplant the product of an acre of ground, the commercial value of which is fifteen dollars, by the production, at like cost, of that which would bring one hundred dollars in the world's markets. Our flax, our straw, our wool, even our clay and sand should be manufactured into articles, the value of which would enrich the entire commonwealth. This is not an utopian dream, but lies within the possibilities, yes the probabilities, of the near future of our State, if proper means are employed to imbue each succeeding generation with the spirit of industry and so to educate the people as not only to increase knowledge but to secure its profitable application and use.

The neglect of industrial education laid an embargo upon the development of many interests in this country prior to 1860, at which time we may date a sort of renaissance in the mechanical products of the United States. Manufacturing establishments sprung up all over the land, though in the face of an internecine strife that would have paralyzed a less robust nation. The experiments made in some of the Eastern States as early as 1851, had borne fruit in calling attention to the need of the nation in these directions. Yet, in spite of these

efforts skilled artisans were imported from Europe to supply the demand of our rapidly growing manufacturing interests and must still be so imported. One single industry that has mainly come into existence in this country within the last quarter century admirably illustrates this wonderful growth.

The manufacture of American watches alone, would by its revenue repay the entire State and national outlay made for the encouragement of mechanical industries. To be more specific, what general plan of imparting manual instruction in connection with our common schools is at all practicable? Let the State take the initiative and thus set an example to the counties and municipalities. A good beginning has already been made.

About 1869 the Iowa Agricultural College established a course in mechanical engineering. Previously there had been a shop connected with the college, but it was made of service in purely utilitarian work for the college, which was chiefly concerned with agriculture. While repairs were being made and other work done, the students had opportunities to earn wages and learn the use of tools. On the re-organization of the college, instruction in branches contributing to mechanical knowledge was arranged in a course by itself, which followed closely the agricultural course for a year and a half, and then was characterized by special studies in the mechanic arts. The work in the shop consists of a series of exercises, such as are involved in the construction of models and simple pieces of apparatus and has become more regular and systematic. It is required for two or three hours per week during freshman, junior and senior years. Much work is done in the mechanical laboratory during junior year, and the study of steam occupies considerable time during the senior year.

This department of the college should be strengthened and enlarged, and a similar department should be added to the State University at Iowa City. In addition to this the State should establish at least one great industrial school, where large numbers of young people could receive that training which would fit them for the position of masters or foremen in shops connected with public schools, to which reference will be made further on. The legislature should so amend the law as to permit of the creation of such departments in connection with county high schools now provided for by statute. Cities and towns of a specified population should also be empowered to establish industrial schools or workshops, to be connected with and form a part of the school system of such cities and towns. These

industrial schools should be in charge of competent teachers in those departments of mechanics to be taught in them. The organization of classes in the public schools would serve as a basis of classification for the new department and the daily programme should be so adjusted that classes could pass from one school to the other without friction or interruption.

This plan has been tested and the results have been even more than was anticipated.

As an illustration your attention is invited to a short account of the Public Industrial Art School, Philadelphia, Pa. (Commissioner Eaton's report, 1882 and 1883 p. 287.)

This school was established in May, 1881. Started with an appropriation of \$1,500, but only half that sum was spent by the school, the rest being devoted to teaching drawing in the other schools. The school began with 150 pupils 12 to 16 years old, all sent from the public grammar schools, each teacher of which was allowed to select a limited number of applicants. They were divided into two classes, seventy-five pupils in each; one class attending on Tuesday from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., the other on Thursday at the same hours. A class in brass repousse was held on Saturdays from 2 to 5 P. M. All the pupils were required to begin with lessons in design, according to Mr. Leland's method of simple outline decorative work in curves. As soon as a boy or girl could make a design fit to be "put in hand," he or she was allowed to take up any branch of work taught in the school. These other branches were embroidery, wood carving, modeling in clay with color and glaze, and rudimentary decorative oil painting—subsequently increased by carpenters' work, cabinet making, mosaic setting, inlaying, scroll sawing and sheet leather work. There is no definite limit, however, as to the branches taught, the principle tested being this, that any pupil who can design and has learned to model in clay can turn his or her hand almost at once to any kind of decorative art. *This has been fully tested*, as there is no pupil in the second year who cannot turn his hand successfully to anything.

Seeing others work,—being in an atelier where many kinds of work are going on, teaches them to regard all as one.

The school was from the beginning an experiment to ascertain what children could do, not an institute to teach art. A want of appreciation of this fact on the part of the public has been the only source of the only troubles which the school has experienced. The

general outcry has been, teach the boys while at school a practical trade by which they can get a living. The Leland experiment was made solely to find out what boys and girls are capable of learning. The result has been to prove beyond doubt that all children taking one or two lessons a week in an atelier, can in two years time learn not only one, but several arts so well that they can obtain paid situations. On one occasion the head of a factory offered to take forty of the designing class, at once into paid employment.

No effort was made to sell the work of the pupils, but much valuable and beautiful glazed and colored pottery, was made which had a high market value. The panels produced by the wood carvers, owing to the ability of the teacher, Prof. B. Uhle, are decidedly superior to the average work seen in cabinet making. There are thrifty boys and girls in this class (three colored) and there is not one who could not earn nine dollars per week. All of the pupils can design a piece of work, model it in clay, then carve it. All the wood carvers are encouraged to make their work up in the carpenter shop.

A close study of the pupils themselves, by the director, developed these facts :

(1.) That one or two afternoon's work in the week at the art school, far from interfering with the regular school studies, seems to aid them materially. This is the opinion of the teachers of the grammar schools.

(2.) That the pupils in the art school began to take a greater interest in reading of all kinds, and that in visiting exhibitions or when seeing art work or tasteful manufactures, they criticise what is before them with more ability than grown persons display who have not been trained to understand design and its applications.

(3.) That the children all regard the art work of the school as being as attractive as any amusement ; and as the drawing is not mere copying, but original design, they regard it also as an agreeable employment. If the bell did not ring to summon them to cease, the pupils would, apparently, never leave off carving. In our school of 87 pupils, every one entered his or her name for a place in the industrial school.

Prof. Robert H. Thurston, A. M. C. E., of Steven's Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, has prepared an outline of the requirements of such a system of industrial education as shall be able to accomplish the elevation of the nation to a higher plane of indus-

trial enterprise, whereby its citizens should be enabled to take advantage of the inventions and discoveries of this age, and be prepared to receive and appropriate those which are yet to come. It is held that this can only be done by a system of instruction begun in the elementary schools, and carried up to the most advanced institutions of learning.

Prof. Thurston says: "Such a plan, to be satisfactorily complete, must comprehend—

"(1.) A common school system of general education, which shall give all young children tuition in the three studies which are the foundation of all education, and which shall be administered under compulsory law, as now generally adopted by the best educated nations and states on both sides the Atlantic.

"(2.) A system of special adaptation of this primary instruction to the needs of children who are to become skilled artisans, or who are to become unskilled laborers in departments which offer opportunities for their advancement, when their intelligence and skill prove their fitness for such promotion to the position of skilled artisans. Such a system would lead to the adoption of reading, writing and spelling books, in which the terms peculiar to the trades, the methods of operation and the technics of the industrial arts, should be given prominence, to the exclusion, if necessary, of words, phrases and reading matter of less essential importance to them.

"(3.) A system of trade schools, in which general and special instruction should be given to pupils preparing to enter the several leading industries, and in which the principles underlying each industry as well as the actual and essential manipulations, should be illustrated and taught by practical exercises until the pupil is given a good knowledge of them, and more skill in conducting them. This series should include schools of carpentry, stone cutting, blacksmithing, machine work, weaving schools, schools of bleaching and dyeing, schools of agriculture, etc.

"(4.) A least one polytechnic school in every State in the Union, in which the sciences should be taught, and their applications in the arts indicated and illustrated by laboratory work. In this school the aim should be to give a certain number of students a thoroughly scientific education and training, preparing them to make use of all new discoveries and inventions in science and art, and thus to keep themselves in the front rank."

In the school of mechanic arts, founded at Boston, Massachusetts,

in August, 1876, the plan of work as given by Mr. Thomas Foly (Eaton, 1881, p. 179) is to give the student the fundamental principles in such lessons as will teach them most clearly, and give practice enough in the shortest time to acquire a knowledge of the different kinds of tools and various ways of using them. For instance, if a man can make a small article in iron, steel or any other material, perfectly by such methods, he can make it of larger proportions with the additional time and help required for such an undertaking. The same in degree of heat required for fusing or welding metals: if he can do it well in a lesser degree, he can certainly do so in a greater, with the additional facilities.

“After nearly five years’ experience in the workshops in my charge, with the valuable suggestions of the professors so much interested in the success of the school, we find the best results in the time allowed accomplished by the method now in use in the institute workshops, viz.: three lessons per week, of three hours each. The time is just sufficient to create a vigorous interest without tiring; it also leaves a more lasting impression than by taxing the physical powers for a longer period. We have tried four hours a day, and find that a larger amount of work and of better quality can be produced in the three hour lessons.”

In 1860 the Institute of Technology was organized at Boston, Massachusetts. The course of instruction included analytic mechanics, applied mechanics, construction of machines, descriptive geometry and general studies.

While the Institute of Technology was being organized in Boston, gentlemen of wealth in the central part of the State (Massachusetts) becoming convinced of the need of a system of training for boys for the duties of active life, broader and brighter than the old-time method of learning a trade, and more simple and direct than the so-called liberal education, established the Worcester County Free Institute, which offers an education based on mathematics, living languages, physical sciences, drawing and a training for mechanical pursuits.

In 1868 the Stevens Institute of Technology was established at Hoboken, New Jersey. President Henry Morton, of this Institution, speaking of shop practice in it, says: “We have no idea of allowing our workshop course in any way to displace the valuable instructions of other departments; but, on the contrary, we intend that it shall render them only more efficient, by making closer their relations to-

whatever every student sees to be the object of his course here, namely, the acquirement of the various and extensive knowledge—scientific, mathematical and practical, which will enable him to grapple successfully with the vast and difficult problems daily presented.”

“Regular instruction in the mechanic arts was first given” in the Industrial University of Illinois at Champaign, in 1870, by Prof. Robinson. By his advice an engine, a lathe, machine tools, a forge and its accessories, raw material and other necessities were provided. In 1871 a building 128x88 feet was erected in which were placed a boiler, forge-room, machine shop, furnished with steam engine, lathes and other machinery, pattern and furnishing shop, shops for carpentering, cabinet work, etc. Over seven thousand (7,000) dollars worth of new machines and tools were added to the outfit of the several shops. In 1878 a course in mechanical engineering was announced, which has been adhered to closely to the present time.

This course gives the student practice in five different shops: (1) pattern-making, (2) blacksmithing, (3) moulding and founding, (4) bench work for iron, (5) machine tool work for iron. In the first, the practice consists of planning, turning, chiselling and the preparation of patterns for casting. In the second, the common operations of blacksmithing are undertaken. In the third, casting. In the fourth there is a course of free hand bench work, and afterward, the fitting of the parts is undertaken. In the fifth shop all the fundamental operations on iron by machinery are practiced. The actual work done is carefully outlined beforehand by drawings, and the designing of machines and their elements is required.

Also in 1870 Cornell University made provision for a department of mechanic arts.

In 1871 a distinct course in mechanical engineering was announced by the officers of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Its studies include mathematics, descriptive geometry, drawing (through the course), mechanics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, astronomy and English studies.

At the outset, the equipment of the workshop consisted of a lathe, machine tools, carpenters' tools and benches. It has been supplied from time to time with other tools and appliances, until now the admirable and extensive shops of the Manual Training School are at the service of the student.

In 1872 the Legislature of Minnesota created a college of arts in connection with the State University. In the next college year a

course in mechanical engineering was constituted by giving increased attention in the last year of the civil engineering course to physics, applied mechanics, and machines. The appliances of this department were increased until in 1881 they had a wood shop with benches, lathe and wood-working tools, a vise shop, with benches, vises, files and other fitting tools, and a forge-shop with a steam engine of eight-horse power, eight forges, anvils and the necessary forging tools.

It is intended to devote the first term to vise work, the second to forge work and the third to wood work. The prospect of satisfactory results is most gratifying.

Maine, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Texas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan are among the States prominently noticed as having given especial attention to this subject.

There are many private and denominational institutes and institutions devoted to the instruction of young people in mechanic arts, more or less entirely, especially in the Southern States, among which may be named the Le Moyne Normal Institute, Memphis, Tennessee; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Virginia. The industrial training in the latter is said to be particularly thorough. It includes farming, sewing, knitting, machine making, wood-working, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harnessmaking and a cooking-school. (Eaton, 79, p 45.)

It will be observed that these experiments were designed for students of the grammar grade, or from higher departments of school life. Another feature is noticeable in all the work described above. The instructors were experts, thoroughly competent to examine the work of the student; to discover and correct error; to explain difficult parts of it; to eliminate those errors that would be fatal to true progress if allowed to remain; and to encourage and sustain their students by the very force of their professional skill.

IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This report should not be closed without calling attention to the labors of the State Board of Health to secure the protection of the children in schools, as well as the communities outside, as far as possible from infectious diseases.

When we remember that there are over six hundred thousand children of school age in our State, whose physical welfare is, individually, of primary importance, and collectively of vital interest to the commonwealth, we feel under personal obligation to the gentlemen of the State Board of Health for their assiduous labors in correcting the evils and warning the people of the dangers of unhealthful conditions in our school surroundings and appliances.

As they have well suggested "education consists in the development of the physical as well as the mental and moral powers. The child should grow stronger as he grows better through school life. A sound mind in a healthy body is necessary to the enjoyment of life as well as to a successful education. Ignorance and filth are Siamese twins. Education and sanitation render growth more perfect, decay less rapid, life more vigorous, death more remote. Both appeal to the public mind on economic grounds. Prevention is better than cure. Who would not give a trifle to prevent what he would give a thousand worlds to cure. The unsanitary condition of many of our school buildings, the condition and situation of wells, springs, out-houses, school yards, heating, lighting and seating, as related to the health of the four hundred and fifty thousand school children who spend so much of their time within the environment of school are matters demanding the attention of those whose duty it is to act, that every possible measure may be adopted to protect our children, our homes and the people from the ravages of diseases, which can, in many instances be traced directly to the unsanitary condition of school-houses."

In May, 1885, I called the attention of the State Board of Health to this subject, and that body at its last annual meeting promptly took action thereon, by formulating a plan for a sanitary survey of all

school-houses in the State to be made by teachers, principals and superintendents, with a view of determining the best measures to be adopted.

The following communication upon the subject of the spread of contagious disease has been received :

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
May 14, 1885. }

Hon. John W. Akers, State Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—As the transmission of contagious diseases is frequent in the public schools, it is deemed indispensable that superintendents, principals and teachers should be informed so as to recognize these affections at the earliest possible period. At the annual meeting of the State Board of Health, held to-day, the following brief instructions as to the first symptoms of transmissible diseases, compiled for the use of the teachers by the Health Department of the city of Brussels, were accepted and ordered referred to you with the recommendation that the same be printed in your biennial report; and that teachers throughout the State be supplied with copies thereof :

BRIEF INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES, COMPILED FOR THE USE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS, AND RECOMMENDED BY THE IOWA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Of the diseases which affect the human body, some are harmful or dangerous only to the patients, while others may become so to those in the neighborhood, by contamination or infection.

In the first group are classed all diseases of the nosological catalogue; in the second, the contagious diseases more especially, such as typhoid fever, scarlatina, etc.

In order to keep the sanitary condition of a school safe, it would be necessary to ascertain the presence of these latter affections at their very beginning, in order to prevent their propagation; and the teacher ought, therefore, to be competent to recognize the positive preliminary signs. Unfortunately, it is not possible to realize that desideratum, for these affections but rarely show a well marked character during their initial period, and they sometimes even escape the attentive and practiced eye of the physician. Does this mean that the disease must augment and spread, before there is power to oppose it? By no means; for the study of certain general symptoms will always permit a grave disease to be recognized at its beginning, and if, now and then, one should fall into the error, which moreover would entail no real injury, of attributing to an indisposition an importance which it did not possess, he would have, in return, the certainty of not allowing morbid germs to remain in the midst of a school. Moreover, the return of a child to his family, or his isolation in an infirmary,

can only be favorable to him, if his state of health be compromised, no matter to what degree. Never, in such a case, would an excess of caution be blamable.

We propose to describe briefly and in their general outlines, the signs of those diseases which permit the teacher to take without delay, the proper preventive measures.

To facilitate the exposition of these signs, we will divide transmissible affections into: A, internal diseases with initial fever; B, internal diseases in which the initial fever is but slightly marked; C, diseases without fever; and finally, D, external diseases, or those which are situated upon the surface of the body.

A. The first list includes: *small-pox, scarlatina, and influenza.*

The symptoms which at first attract attention are those of an intense febrile condition, viz: severe headache, general or localized; exaggerated heat of the skin; the eyes markedly blood-shot; quick, full, and hard pulse; a general depression of spirit; physical and intellectual prostration, or an unwonted restlessness; sometimes nausea, vomiting, pain in the loins, back or limbs; an intense thirst, great dryness of the mouth, and a foul coating on the tongue.

B. The affections of the second class, in which fever is not always present at the beginning, are *typhoid fever, measles, croup, diphtheria and chicken-pox.*

In the initial stage of these diseases depression of spirits is the rule. There exists a feebleness of body and mind and marked inattention. Besides these symptoms, to which those of fever described above may be added, we must further note: in *typhoid fever*, a sort of hebetude manifest in the look, a continuous pain in the limbs, somnolence with heaviness of the head, and nose-bleed; in *measles*, a jerky, persistent, tormenting cough, frequent sneezing, and eyes watery and of a brilliant lustre; in *croup* and *diphtheria*, hoarseness of voice and a cough with a peculiar resonance such as it would produce by reverberation in a metallic tube, and, besides, the red and swollen floor of the fauces reveals whitish patches partially covering the tonsils and the uvula. The danger of propagation in these two latter affections is extreme.

Chicken-pox is the most benign of contagious diseases, and it often is recognized only by the appearance upon the body of red pimples, which are rapidly succeeded by round-topped vesicles filled with a transparent serous fluid.

C. The transmissible diseases without initial fever are: *whooping cough and catarrhal and granular ophthalmia.*

Whooping cough presents, at first, the appearance of a cold, only the cough is more jerky, more persistent, and more resonant, and the knowledge that there is another case of that affection in the child's family will contribute to rendering the diagnosis clear. Later, the affection can be recognized without possible error by its very characteristic attacks, which are paroxysms formed by attacks of continuous coughing, which produce a sort of transient asphyxia, turn the face blue, swell out the eyes, and start the tears,

and end in a peculiar cry—a cry which sounds like the crow of a cock—and in an abundant expulsion of thin and transparent mucus. These attacks cannot be mistaken by any one who has once witnessed them.

The *contagious ophthalmias* are to be recognized by redness of the eyes, swelling of the lids, photophobia or fear of light, pain situated in the organ, and especially by the abundance of a turbid fluid which escapes from the angles and from the free borders of the lids.

To the group of non-febrile diseases we ought to add those affections of the nervous system whose propagation is not due to a virulent or miasmatic morbid principle, but which may recognize imitation or fear as causes. These diseases are: *epilepsy*, *convulsions*, *nervous attacks* and *chorea*.

Children affected with these spasmodic diseases should be at once withdrawn from the sight of their comrades. We believe it, therefore, necessary to enter into this subject somewhat in detail, in order that the teacher may without delay take the proper measures and afterward inform the superintendent what symptoms he has observed, in order to decide, together with the latter, as to the removal or re-admission of the pupil.

I. *Epileptic vertigo*.—The patient sits down or falls; his face is pale and motionless, his eyes are haggard, and involuntary tremors affect the upper limbs and the face. There is a prompt return of intelligence in from two to three minutes.

II. *Epilepsy* or *falling sickness*.—The child grows pale, sometimes utters a cry, and falls down unconscious and insensible. Respiration is arrested, the body becomes rigid, and then is violently shaken by alternations of muscular contraction and relaxation. The face becomes purple, the features are distorted and agitated with convulsive movements, the teeth grind together, the tongue is often bitten and torn, a frothy and sometimes bloody spume, pushed by the jerky movements of a whistling respiration, comes noisily out from between the lips. Then there is a return of normal respiration, pallor of the face and somnolence. The child awakens dazed, stupefied and worn out without fatigue. These attacks vary both in number and duration in the same patient, and at first his health may be perfect during the intervals.

III. *Nervous attacks*.—This affection is less grave and attacks only the older girls in the schools. Imitation is a powerful cause of its development. These attacks may be provoked by the least annoyance. The symptoms are: general agitation, cries, weeping and movements much more extensive than in epilepsy, while loss of consciousness is incomplete or entirely absent. The patient should be excluded from the school until it has been fully shown that the crisis which was developed accidentally and from a moral cause has no tendency to recur.

IV. *Convulsions of children*.—In infant classes convulsions may be produced by divers causes: emotions, fear, indigestion, worms, etc. The child should be isolated and at once transported to his home.

V. *Chorea*.—This affection is much more dangerous in point of view of its propagation by imitation. It is permanent and consists in the production of involuntary, irregular and disordered movements, which may affect

the whole body or be limited to one member, to one side of the body, to the neck or the face. Though sometimes very slight it may reach the point of destroying all possibility of voluntary movement and of preventing walking. Every choric patient should therefore be removed from the school, and should not be re-admitted until after a time long enough for his cure to become evident.

Nervous Twitchings.—A localized form of chorea, which, like the latter, requires ostracism; only for certain less marked cases the measure might seem rigorous, and the decision in such cases should be reserved for the physician.

D.. In the last class of contagious diseases we place those which are produced by animal or vegetable parasites. and which are situated on the surface of the body.

Although a brief description permits the recognition of these affections, it is necessary, in order to justify the removal of the pupil, to have the one who is suspected of being affected presented to a physician for confirmation of the diagnosis. In the meanwhile it is prudent to isolate the child from his companions in the same class.

These affections are, 1st, the *itch*; 2d, the *tineæ*; which are subdivided into *favosa*, *tonsurans* and *decalvans*. They are recognized by the following features:

I. *Itch* (an animal parasite).—The itch is the result of the presence of a peculiar animal, *acarus scabiei*, under the epidermis. The symptoms are: small vesicles, transparent on top, due to the existence of the acarus, and situated principally upon the internal surface and the commissure of the fingers, wrists, arms and armpits, upon the abdomen, etc. These vesicles produce a lively itching, especially at night, and are almost always torn off by the patient and replaced by a brownish crust. There frequently leads off from it a small whitish or grayish track, from one-twelfth to one-fifth of an inch long, and ending in an enlargement where the acarus lodges. The itch can be cured in a few hours if properly treated.

II. *Tineæ*.—These are characterized by vegetable parasites.

a. *Tinea favosa* (parasite; *achorion Schonleini*), which is generally situated upon the head. The symptoms are: small yellowish crusts, unequal in size, and made up of cup-shaped scales: slender, discolored and brittle hairs traverse these crusts, which may invade the whole scalp.

The itching is quite lively; the head exhales a characteristic, disagreeable odor. This affection results in *alopecia* or baldness.

b. *Tinea tonsurans*; *Ringworm* (parasite; *trichophyton tonsurans*), situated upon the scalp. Its signs are: slender, friable hairs, lighter colored than that in the neighborhood; in the dark complexioned becoming reddish, and in blondes an ashy gray; moreover, they break off unevenly from one-eighth to one-twelfth of an inch above the level of the epidermis. There is thus formed by the falling off of the hair a real tonsure, of the size of a quarter of a dollar or thereabouts. The surface of these patches is unequal, covered with rough points and grayish pulverulent debris, and shows a slightly bluish tint.

c. *Tinea decalvans* (parasite; *microsporon Audouini*), situated upon parts covered with hair, the scalp, the eyebrows, etc. The signs are: itching, falling of the hair, sometimes, but not constantly preceded by alterations in its strength and color. The denuded patches are of a variable size and are smooth, while the skin is soft and of remarkable whiteness. This affection, which seems very innocent, is perhaps the gravest of the tinea, for it goes for a long time unnoticed, and may leave the whole body entirely deprived of hair. The habit which children have in their play of using each others' head-dress is the most frequent cause of contagion. They should therefore be put upon their guard against that custom, which is condemned by hygienic rules.

It was further ordered that the following resolution be referred to you, with the request that it also be printed in your biennial report:

Resolved, That the State Board of Health recommend to local boards of health and trustees of public schools throughout the State, the *compulsory vaccination of all unprotected children* attending the schools, on the outbreak of an epidemic of small-pox in the neighborhood.

Yours truly,

L. F. ANDREWS,
Acting Secretary.

The safety of the public health demands all possible protection against the ravages of contagious diseases. No pupil should be permitted to attend a public school who has not been successfully vaccinated. There is now no provision of law by which this can be required. The attention of the General Assembly may well be called to this important subject.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CRIME.

In nearly all the discussions and reports of those who talk or write upon the subject of education we find more or less said on the subject of the relation existing between the public school systems of to-day and crime. The remarkable increase in the per centage of criminals among our citizens within the last decade, has drawn renewed attention to this subject. And the claim that illiteracy has decreased during the same period leads to the consideration of the relation subsisting between these two facts, and to an effort to remedy the evil, if possible, on the part of those who are responsible for the manage-

ment of our system of public instruction. While it must be admitted that our schools are in some degree responsible for juvenile crime, that the causes and conditions which have resulted in an increase in the per centage of crime among all classes of society, are to be found outside of the school room, is believed to be true by all who have intelligently and persistently studied this question.

But that the public schools should do more than they are now doing to prevent crime is a proposition admitted by all. The only question being as to the best method of bringing about this very desirable result.

When we consider the reckless mismanagement of children in far too many of the so-called homes of the land to-day, and when we add to that consideration the fact that criminal and pauper elements have been imported by the thousands from foreign lands and the farther fact that upward of 4,000,000 of illiterate and unprepared people injected into the political life of this Nation within the last quarter of a century, we readily see that there are other and far more potent elements to be found among the causes of the present deplorable increase of crime in our commonwealth than exist in any real or supposed mistakes that may be attributed to the management of our schools. The germs of a criminal life nearly always, if not always, (as held by many good authorities) antedate the direct influence of the public schools upon the creature who is yet to utter criminal acts. For the existence of these criminal germs the homes from whence they came may be justly held responsible, prior to the admission of the child to the school. But for the development or repression of those germs and for the spread of their evil influences, like a contagious disease, the public school may be held responsible only so far as it has control of the diseased, afflicted, degenerate child.

It was held by many in earlier times that "a man's home is his castle, the wind and the snow unbidden may enter there, but not the king." In our time the presence of a contagious disease, a want of cleanliness, or anything else in the condition, habit or character of the home of a citizen, that menaces the public outside the limits of such home, to such a degree as to constitute a nuisance, is considered sufficient reason for the invasion of that home and the correction of that evil by law. The time cannot be far away when it will be necessary for the State to see to it that moral pest houses in the disguise of homes are abated, and means used to prevent the inoculation of

those not affected among the children, by those who are under the scourge of vicious and criminal influences.

Dr. Henry C. Porter in an address delivered before the church congress in Richmond, Virginia, in October, 1882, said: "There are thousands of criminals to-day, whose fathers and mothers are as familiar with prison life as themselves. Many were born in prison. Many more in alms-houses, and nearly all of them have from their very cradle lived in an atmosphere of vice. A clever professional thief whom I met in Portland two years ago, told me that he got his first lessons in thieving from his mother. His father, he said, was on the square, an honest working man, as he called him, in a grocery house. The idea of morality entertained by this class may be inferred from the fact that this prisoner meant by being on the square, that his father, though as habitual a thief as his mother had never been caught. * * * This class are simply dead to all sense of shame. They approach very closely to the idea of total and consummate depravity. They think nothing of passing their lives in inflicting misery on their fellow creatures, and they do it not only without remorse but with a hideous rapture. Their social habits are as loathsome inside the prison as in the vilest dens without. They have so fixed a propensity for all horrible vices, that if the sensuality, the poltroonery, the baseness, the effrontery, the mendacity, and the barbarity which distinguish the everyday life of these professional criminals were depicted in the character of a hero, in a criminal romance, it would be set down as a caricature."

Further on the same speaker in referring to the power of association says: "What does the present convict system do for those offenders who do not yet belong to the class of habitual criminals? It sentences them to the society, and thrusts them into close communion with the abandoned villians and professional thieves, whose characteristics I have already described. It virtually binds them as apprentices for a shorter or a longer time, to learn the trade of law breaking. * * * Said a discharged convict speaking of this to a friend, there are times now on my way home and in the presence of my pure young wife, when the memory of the hideous oaths, the vile speech, the infamous themes and schemes which were forced upon me when I was a prisoner, so rings in my ears that I find myself shuddering at the thought of them, and wondering most of all how I ever escaped the pollution and ruin, both moral and spiritual, with which they threatened me."

The hideousness of vicious and criminal character need not be largely treated in this report. It is known and abhorred by all intelligent and reputable citizens ; but the causes that lead to the formation of such character so far as they are to be found in the associations of the public schools are, at this time, of great importance. It is not so much the reformation of the criminally disposed as it is to prevent the dissemination of such criminal disposition among the pupils of the schools who have not been predisposed to it by the home influences that have surrounded them prior to their attendance at school, and to prevent so far as possible the development of such disposition in those already tainted by it or matured in it.

In his report for 1884, page 7, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania, says : “ Of course much elementary training is carried forward in the family, where father and mother are the divinely appointed guides and guardians of their offspring, and the commonwealth would be weak indeed, the cultured purity of whose home life forms not its chief pillar of support. But the relation between home and the so-called common school is most intimate. The children go from one to the other and return day after day through years. The opening of school creates a kind of festival stir in every household, and as the term goes on, the communion becomes so close that the new companionships and disciplinary restraints and study tasks of the school move into the loving converse and freedom of the family life, as a part of its experience each adding effect to the other.

“An agency, therefore, so co-operant with the family life, taking character therefrom and adding character thereto, an agency so capable of becoming a lasting blessing, as it should, or a blighting curse as it may throughout the thousands of homes which make up a State, clearly demands the most watchful care of those who make and execute the laws. * * * Too often is it the case, we fear, that some of the most significant forces of our social order, because silent in their operation, insignificant in their outward show and more spiritual than material in their results, escape consideration. * * * We must bear in mind that our schools are filled with *children* and not with *men* and *women*. As yet they have no formed habits of thought nor self-control, no fixed character has yet been reached. Everything with them is in a plastic state. They stand only at the half-opened portals of life, but like insects they are

‘Eager to taste the honeyed spring
And float amid the liquid nooks.’

By no means are they blanks, but filled with a thousand impulses, and any one of these impulses is liable to gain imperial sway over their whole lives."

This is sufficient to show the drift of thought among educational authorities at this time as well as to intimate what is thought of the power of the so-called moral atmosphere of the schools, and to indicate the opinion that every precaution should be taken to preserve their purity. Who can estimate the result of a profane oath, a vulgar expression, an obscene picture, exposed to the comprehension of the children attending a school. The person who brings to a school these contaminating influences should be as rigidly excluded as though he had the small-pox or any other contagious disease, for his influence is far more destructive to the interests of the State and the well-being of the children. The oath, the lie, the vulgar expression are both the symptoms, not the disease. If we were to undertake to describe the disease itself beyond the general name of moral-rottenness, heart-pollution, our vocabulary would have to include terms unfit for these pages.

What shall be done with those children who are thus morally diseased and who apply for admission to, or are found in the public schools? To exclude them from the school is a necessity, for the protection of others who are not so afflicted. To turn them into the street, is not to protect the innocent pupils to any such extent as is demanded by the civilization of our day and commonwealth. To undertake to limit them to their homes is beyond our prerogative, (in cases where they have homes). Then, too, the influences that made them to be what they are, would still operate upon them, and the degradation of having been excluded from the school would only accelerate their onward drift toward utter ruin. A place has been provided for them, the boys at Eldora, the girls at Mitchellville, but these institutions, though admirably managed, are not adequate to the accommodation of the numbers who should be in them, for the entire relief of the public schools and of the streets of our cities, towns and villages, that are now burdened with, or beset by them. Besides, the boys and girls who are sent to these institutions are only a comparatively small per cent of those who are incorrigible and specially vicious, and who have committed some crime against the law of the home, or of society; this does not extend to that class, which owing to causes and conditions above referred to, are totally unfitted for association with pure children in the schools.

Could some means be devised by which this necessary and all important selection and separation of the impure from the pure could be carried farther and larger numbers of erring and corrupt children cared for in institutions, supported at public expense, it would benefit not only the schools, cleanse the streets and protect the homes, but it would also cut down court, jail and prison expenses, by cutting off a large per cent of the criminal supply.

It should be made the duty of school authorities and teachers, to watch closely the habits and conduct of boys and girls in the school room and on school grounds, and when evidences of a corrupt moral nature are discovered, and the practice of destructive habits, or anything which unfits a child for free association with other children and youth, the same should be reported to a lawfully constituted authority, before whom the facts should be presented in the form of evidence, and after due investigation this authority should be empowered and required to remove such child to a public educational institution provided by the State for that purpose, and better adapted to the care and education of such children than the public school can ever be.

Some of the authorities referred to above, have advocated the addition of an industrial department to each of the graded schools, as now organized, or the industrial element in some of its varied forms, to the present school system as a means of attracting and holding this embryonic criminal element. But, to say nothing of the difficulties in teaching such additional industrial branches, the dangers of association are too great to permit even the expectation of relief from such an expedient. If successful in retaining these erring ones, which it could not be, without a police force nearly equal in point of numbers to the young criminals they would be required to restrain, it would introduce a very undesirable element, of both sexes, into the schools which would certainly injure, if not destroy, their purity and efficiency.

There is a class of pupils in our schools already, that may not be denominated criminal, but whose home advantages are of a very meagre sort, and who exhibit a strong tendency toward wrong-doing, that may be retained in the school and saved by the judicious management of the expert teacher, and were our teachers all, or even a large per centage of them, of this kind, much of the difficulty that now surrounds this subject would be obviated. Especially is this true in reference to the suppression of vice in the schools. Should a boy be de-

tected reading an obscene book, or humming a vulgar song, quite a majority of our teachers in Iowa schools to-day, would be utterly at a loss to know what to do to save that boy, and his companions, from the evil influences that had come upon them. Many would not detect the fault until it had grown to be of serious consequences. Especially, would this be the case, in some of those nameless, but terribly destructive vices that sometimes, far too often, get into the schools. It is possible that this defect, so far as it relates to the teachers, may be remedied, in part, by the managers of the normal institutes, who should see that the very best methods of detection known to the profession are thoroughly explained to, and understood by all the teachers. And that the corrective agencies most successful in such cases are explained to the institute. Even if it had to be divided, for a time, for such purpose of explanation.

As an illustration of this part of this subject I may be allowed to state a case in point, with the particular remedy successfully used in such case.

A prominent teacher once told me that when he was a lad in school, he thoughtlessly gave utterance to a questionable expression on the play ground, when he thought none but his play-fellows could hear; but the quick ear of the master caught the sound, and when he returned to the school-room advised him to rinse his mouth carefully; even proposed to use hard-wood ashes, to render the water more effective in cleansing the befouled track of a vulgar word, describing the cleansing properties of ashes and water; the lesson was not forgotten, and for twenty years he had never heard a vulgar expression without thinking of ashes and water.

These lapses are in manifold directions, each of which requires a remedy adapted to that one case. The children are ignorant of the baneful results of vice and crime, or they would not so easily be led into them. Could they be made to understand the deep, rich lessons taught by Victor Hugo in his wonderful portrayal of the leadings toward vice, and toward crime in the book called "La Miserables," or the same doctrines taught by Charles Dickens in "Oliver Twist," and in "Barnaby Rudge" as well as our own countryman. Mr. Clemments, in "Tom Sawyer," and "Huck Finn," they would see the danger to themselves and all in any way connected with them in life, and that vice or crime had nothing desirable to offer them in exchange for the happiness, either would be sure to destroy. The influence of tobacco and intoxicants should be clearly shown to the pupils in

the same connection, to the end that they may take warning against the use of such things as destroy both body and mind.

It is said that the Spartans made their slaves drunk in the presence of their children in order that they might know and so avoid the evils of drunkenness. Nearer our own day, when the Ludley Murray English Reader was used by all classes, the precept of this doctrine was brought well home to the mind of every child in the schools. And it is thought that if the practice of those days had been supported by an exalted public sentiment, such as obtains in Iowa to day, and had been disabused of a certain element of religious cant, the heritage of our time would have been much more desirable: there would be a much larger per centage of our people, exempt from the bondage of tobacco, liquor, or other vices. Many a tobacco, or whisky, or both, cursed father would gladly warn his child of the evils under which his own life was degraded, but being restrained by the humiliation of such a confession, the child passes on the same ruinous course, unwarned, uninstructed.

Such cases need the attention of some interested party who can act in the interest of the child as of well as of the State, and in most cases there is no such party in existence except the school authorities, who will, and can do this work thoroughly well. Some have objected that the State must not interfere with the autonomy of the home. This question is argued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania in his report for 1884, page 13, where he says:

“We must take hold of the young, turn them through proper schools to higher purposes of social life, and save them from the bondage that awaits them if they are not trained to intelligent industry. It is purblind folly to weary ourselves with pulling out the grown up dandel, while leaving the ground from which it springs full of pernicious seeds, which make certain another baneful crop to choke the rising corn.

“In regard to the second extreme the difficulty is not so easily obviated. Many parents are in such circumstances of life as to need the services of their children in support of the household. Their necessities are often so pressing as to make the temptation very strong, to use, in this way, the service of sons and daughters at a very tender age. Experience shows us that all legislation which, in any way, effects the autonomy of family life, must be carefully guarded for there are most delicate reasons in the bond of home, whose disturbance is likely to do more injury than good.

"This much, however, can be said without any hesitation, viz: that no parents can be justified in keeping their children in a state of illiteracy, which is the worst form of bondage, in order to reap the advantage of their labor. When the relation of parent and child is of such mercenary character as this, the very idea of family-life is violated, and the sacrifice, in a moral point of view, far outweighs the material benefit, and the injury both to the State and the children so far overbalances any profit supposed to be gained by either parents or employers, that the wisdom of our law as it stands on the statute book, is fully justified."

My attention has been called to quite a number of cases in our own State, that should have received earlier interference from the authorities, I will give one of them as an illustration: A boy of fifteen, who had, from his earliest years, been taught to *steal*, by his mother, and as soon as he was old enough to go out on the street, was required to bring home something he had stolen. Returning empty-handed one dark, rainy night, when about fifteen years old, he was whipped for his want of success, and driven into the street, cold, hungry, dirty and ragged, where could he go? To the saloon, where warmth, shelter and light could be obtained by such as he, and often something to eat, always something to drink. At the saloon he was taken in hand by an expert, who had a job in which he could use a boy. A pair of horses are stolen, a barn burned; the boy is caught with one of the horses in his possession, is sentenced by Judge Hayes to seven years in the Fort Madison prison; his mother swearing in court that he was eighteen years old, because she supposed that if he was younger than that she would be made to suffer for his crime. That boy, under the kindly tuition of the chaplain, was taught better ways, became a very promising young man, and after five years of reformation, was pardoned, his only friend, the chaplain, having secured for him a home among respectable people in Vermont, where he lived two years, honored and respected by his employers and acquaintances, without exception, a church member in good standing, and a Sunday-school teacher to the time of his death, which recently occurred.

Who shall say that such a home as that from which this boy was turned out ought not to be invaded, cleansed, if need be, so as by fire, by the strong arm of the law? Or who will argue in defense of a system that refuses to save such exposed children of whom we have no means of determining the number except from the jail, poor house and penitentiary statistics or the court expenses, where the re-

sults of their treatment partially appear. Let the Legislature, whose interest in this subject has been excited to a sufficient degree, examine the criminal statistics of Iowa for the past ten years with a view of discovering the causes that have resulted in the production of so many children of crime within the commonwealth. For their production is a result, an effect, for which there must be an adequate cause or causes, and the State of Iowa cannot afford to ignore their existence or refuse to seek and apply an adequate remedy.

In volume four, Iowa Documents, 1882, criminal statistics, page 58, may be found the totals of convictions for the year ending September 30, 1880, reported by the Secretary of State. The number was ten hundred and eighty-one (1081), eight hundred and ninety-nine (899) of whom could read and write, while twenty-seven (27) are reported as illiterate. The expense of these convictions to the counties was three hundred and thirteen thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars and ten cents (\$313,141.10), besides twenty thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$20,316.59) for the fees of district attorney.

In 1881 the same authority reports the number of convictions at one thousand, three hundred and seventy (1,370), of whom one thousand, one hundred and sixty-one (1,161) were able to read and write, while twenty-six (26) are reported as being illiterate. The expense of these convictions was three hundred and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$358,535.50), and district attorney fees of twenty two thousand, three hundred dollars and seventy-five cents (\$22,300.75).

In the year ending September 30, 1882, the convictions numbered one thousand, four hundred and seventy (1,470), of whom one thousand, two hundred and forty-three (1,243); were able to read and write thirty-seven (37) were reported to be illiterate. The expense of these convictions was four hundred and one thousand, four hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighteen cents (\$401,431.18), and twenty-two thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents (\$22,189.91) fees for the district attorneys.

Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, in a lecture delivered at Fairfield, August 17, 1885, said: "Many of the causes of disquietude involved in our present condition are chargeable to that defect in our system of education which has withheld from it the enforcement of the ethical rule that it is a man's duty to act up to the commands of his best convictions of right in every relation of life. This is a rule

of political ethics, which the ethics of education commands shall be embedded in the minds of all persons who are members of organized society, and, especially so in a country like ours, where each man's personal, domestic, social and civil relations are supplemented by the possession of political power. If through the action of our system of education this rule should find lodgment in the mind of every citizen, and its obligation be observed, it would effectuate incalculable good in both our private and public affairs. Of course it would not unify the judgment of men, nor do I think it would be desirable to attain such a result. But it would eliminate willfully wrong conduct from both private and public affairs. With respect to the former it would put an end to most of those things which, if left to repetition, end in crime, while in the latter case it would give to the public service the results of the best judgment of our public men. Multitudes of public laws are made which do not receive the approval of the best judgment of a majority of the legislators enacting them. This ought not to be, but if all public men were to accept and practice the rule I have stated it might result in shortening the terms of service of many of them. Constituencies are sometimes intolerant, and the man who follows a judgment based upon the more perfect knowledge oftentimes is set aside for one who is willing to suspend his conscience and surrender his judgment for the price of a place. But this does not invigorate public morals or promote the general welfare. We extol the heroism of men who put their lives in the balance of the chances of battle, and it is heroic to do so. But all heroism is not confined to the battlefield. The public man who follows the judgment which his conscience has formed, notwithstanding it promises him only personal disaster and loss of position, serves his country well, and is none the less heroic in his action. And we may set it down as true, and beyond disputation, that the citizen who will not knowingly do wrong in his private affairs, will not be tempted into wrongdoing in the public service. You may reverse this rule and arrive at a truth equally exact. A man will be himself wherever you place him. If he is bad as a man he will be that and nothing more or less, whether the relations in which you test him be personal, domestic, social, business, or those of the private citizen, or public officer. The virus affects him in all the relations of life."

The education of the rising generation should be directed toward the eradication of this virus, of which Mr. Wilson speaks from the mind and heart of the child. The school is no more responsible for

the presence of this evil than it is for the ignorance it was primarily established to remedy. Reference is here made to those inherent propensities for evil and wrong doing with which so many children are afflicted at school age. So far as this virus may mean an acquired taint, the result of contact with evil education may work improvement and, possibly a radical cure ; and all the energies and agencies of our educational system should and must be promptly and persistently exerted to accomplish the earliest possible reformation.

The boy and the girl must be taught to know something of the enormity of those vices which lead to crime, and are more destructive of human weal than is the poison of the viper, because they corrupt the mind and stain the inmost soul. That a lie leaves upon the tablet of the life an inerradicable scar, like white vitrol upon human flesh. That a vulgar word or an indecent act is an axe laid at the root of the life-tree, aye, driven to the helm into the very soul of character and moral purity. That an evil habit is a monstrous sin against ones self and against nature. That whatever wounds the purity and moral beauty of youth will leave an ugly scar or leprous infection upon the soul and body of manhood and dishonor and sorrow as the heritage of declining years. Let our school rooms abound in moral teaching, illustrated and emphasized by every incident of school life, which may call for a timely warning, a loving admonition or a merited rebuke

The schools do not and will not shrink from their full measure of responsibility, but they should and do demand the entire support and co-operation of the public. Insisting that this responsibility, which is acknowledged and cheerfully borne, rests alike upon those in authority everywhere the common burden of every institution of society. That the church shall have a greater solicitude and care for the protection of childhood. That the press shall exert all its influence to prevent the creation of pitfalls into which the unwary children so frequently fall. That our municipal officers shall protect the child when he is out of school, away from his home, or upon the streets from the snares of vice which to-day abound in our cities. Let the walks and rambles, the pastimes and associations of our children be cleansed and purified, and let the people know that whosoever or whatsoever tends to corrupt and debauch the life of childhood and youth is a public plague, a scourge and a curse, the enemy of every home, an insufferable evil that must be instantly abated.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Your attention is most respectfully invited to the following particulars in which our present law should be amended by appropriate legislation.

I. Section 1718 of the Code provides that sub-directors shall be elected annually. This law was enacted by the Ninth General Assembly, Section 8, Chapter 162.

Experience has long since taught us that the limitation of the term of the sub-director to one year is unwise, and on many accounts should be so amended as to lengthen the term. Following are some of the reasons why the law should be changed :

(1.) Experience in the discharge of the important duties of this office is of incalculable value.

(2.) A knowledge of the condition of the complex affairs of a school district, including comparatively recent orders and decisions of the board of directors, together with the reasons therefor, which tend to throw light upon imperfect and defective records, is well-nigh indispensable. The law should therefore provide that the township board should always be composed of a certain number of experienced men, or old members, in connection with those newly elected. This would constitute a necessary check against unwise and imprudent acts and orders, and would bring to the solution of every question the light of antecedent facts, and of experience in connection with similar matters. As the law now stands, it may and not infrequently does happen that the township board is composed entirely of new and inexperienced members, changes having been simultaneously made in all the sub-districts.

A longer term would not only result in greater familiarity with the duties of the office, the condition and needs of the schools, but it would lead to a better understanding of the law relating to the powers of the various school officers, and to fewer mistakes, which are the fruitful source of much litigation and strife.

Frequent changes in the office of sub-director tend to unsettle and retard progress in the schools of the sub-districts.

- (1) It results in too frequent changes of teachers.
- (2) Too frequent changes of text-books.
- (3) Too frequent changes of the entire character of the school, including studies pursued, course of study, rules and regulations, etc.

In all these important matters, permanency is the one thing needful, and in my judgment the key to the reforms so much needed is the lengthening of the term of office of the sub-director.

Directors of independent school districts are now elected for a term of three years, and I am unable to discover any reason why a sub-director should not be elected for the same term. Indeed, the reasons in favor of a term of three years for the sub-director are stronger and more numerous than those which apply to directors in independent districts, composed of cities or towns. In the latter records are more complete, and the local press supplies a continuous history of the proceedings of the board. The public therefore become familiar with these proceedings, and have a much better understanding of school management than is possible in rural districts.

In view of the foregoing, I beg to urge upon you the importance of making the change suggested.

II. I very much regret the necessity which compels me to recommend further changes in the law governing

RURAL INDEPENDENT DISTRICTS.

The law is now so misleading and confusing as to make it impossible to be understood by those whose duty it is to administer it. In the hope of simplifying this law I urged upon the Twentieth General Assembly the necessity of consolidating rural independent districts into independent township districts. For reasons and under circumstances which need not be enumerated here the measure failed, and I am now of the opinion that until this unwise and ruinous system shall fall to pieces of its own weight, any recommendation which I might now make would be equally unavailing. If this system is to be adhered to and the law is to remain substantially as it is, it should be so amended as to render the recurrence of some evils which have naturally resulted from it, impossible in the future.

First. As our civil townships become more thickly settled the territory included within civil township lines is being continually reduced. The law authorizes boards of supervisors to move civil township lines and when this can be done by adopting congressional lines

it frequently results in dividing school districts. Now if two adjoining civil townships have been organized as school districts, the one into rural independent districts and the other into subdistricts of a district township, this change of the civil line often works an evil, for which our present law provides no remedy. If the civil line which separates the two townships should be so moved as to cut off a strip along the entire district township and throw it into the adjoining township, the parts of subdistricts included in the strip are thrown out of their former district and cannot be incorporated into the independent districts of the township to which they geographically belong, they are therefore left without schools or school privileges. The law should be so changed as to give the county superintendent authority to incorporate such territory into the independent districts which it adjoins.

III. Sec. 1802 of the Code provides that the school boards for independent town and city districts shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be president, with the same right as to voting possessed by the other members. This law has been repeatedly changed, but its present operation is exceedingly unsatisfactory and mischievous. During the past year many such school boards have "tied" for weeks and months in the fruitless endeavor to elect superintendents, principals or teachers. Such long continued contests are in a high degree injurious to the welfare of our schools, and very frequently lead to ruptures, the unfortunate effects of which are felt for years.

The law should be so changed that tie votes could not occur. The simplest remedy, it seems to me, would be to continue that provision of the law requiring six members, but to amend the clause which relates to the president, making it the duty of the board to elect a president who shall not be a member of the board, and only entitled to vote in case of a tie. I think it very important that this change be made, and hope you will urge it upon the General Assembly.

IV. Sec. 589, chapter 7, laws of 1876, provides that each county shall elect a county superintendent at the general election of each even numbered year; any argument in favor of a longer term may be said to apply to all other county officers. I am convinced, however, that no other interest is so unfavorably affected on account of frequent changes as the cause of education by reason of too frequent changes of county superintendents.

1st. As has been before stated in connection with the recommendation relative to subdirectors, a change to a longer term for the

county superintendent would tend greatly to lengthen the tenure of the teacher's position. This would result naturally:

1. From a better and more extended acquaintance with teachers. At present the majority of county superintendents serve but four years; some of them but two years. It is simply impossible for the superintendent to become well informed as to the professional character of his teachers in that time. Some teachers have a diversity of talent which enables them to succeed in any school. Others have their strong points and their weak points. They may therefore succeed in some schools and fail in others. The county superintendent should know these facts as no other person can. Then by reason of his knowledge 2, of the peculiar needs of school districts he would exert a powerful influence toward placing the right teacher in the right school. But to enable him to do this it is necessary that he possess, 3, an extensive acquaintance throughout the county, that he enjoy the confidence of school officers, to the end that the selection of teachers for the various schools be deferred to him. This would require more time than is generally given under the present law.

4. A longer term would result in a more comprehensive knowledge of the school law. The county superintendent is the official adviser of school officers and directors. It is imperative that he possess a thorough knowledge of the school law, and that he should be able to construe it correctly.

5. He is the official, through whom the schools of his county are connected with the department of public instruction. The reports which the law requires him to make to the superintendent of public instruction relative to the finances and the condition of education in his county are difficult to make correctly. He must educate the great majority of secretaries and treasurers to that degree of accuracy and correctness which is absolutely necessary to the production of a proper report.

6. It is especially important that the county superintendent should be thoroughly acquainted with the law governing appeal cases, and skilled in the proper management of them in order to prevent litigation in the civil courts, by the early adjustment of difficulties and differences.

7. He is responsible for the normal institute work of his county. No phase of county educational work requires so great a knowledge of all the conditions upon which success depends as this particular

work. We are just now introducing a graded course of study into these normal institutes covering a period of four years, and a longer term is necessary in order to insure a fair trial of this system. A change of county superintendents frequently works an entire change in the organization of the institute as well as the character of the teaching and training in it.

8. A longer term would tend to remove the office from political influence, and the strife of political parties, and would remove a powerful weapon out of the hands of a certain class who take advantage of every approaching election to coerce the county superintendent into waiving his judgment and violating his conscience. The granting of certificates is a duty which should be conscientiously discharged. In the great majority of cases this is now done; but in many instances other considerations than the qualification and fitness of applicants are allowed to exercise too great weight. In counties where the election of county superintendent is decided by a small number of votes, the frequently recurring elections are exciting a very bad influence. I have found during the present summer (1885) that many of our normal institutes have been greatly injured by political schemes tending to prevent the success of the institute and to break down the county superintendent in charge. A longer interim between the elections for county superintendent is imperatively demanded on this account if upon no other.

9. Having a longer term the county superintendents would more frequently undertake to unify the work of the schools under their charge; they would select and bring into use better books and other appliances if they were not hampered by an approaching election always close at hand; they would be relieved of that constant anxiety which the best of men cannot entirely escape, and would throw more energy into their work.

10. The office would be worthy of a better and stronger class of men and the term being longer the people would very naturally seek to fill it with the best material at hand, and with less regard to the locality from which the candidate happened to come. I am quite sure that a change in our present law which would make the term of office of the county superintendent four years instead of two would be wise and result in great good to the cause of education.

V. I am clearly of the opinion that the law should be so amended as to authorize school boards to purchase text-books, using the contingent fund therefor. These books would be the property of the district, and

pupils would be allowed the free use of them so long as they attend the school. And for the care and preservation of books so purchased the teachers should be held strictly responsible.

I have considered the merits of this question at some length in an article in this report entitled Free Text-books. There would, no doubt be some opposition to the change, but as in other States a little time and experience would accustom the people to the plan, and I think all would be pleased and satisfied with it. Were this change made there need be no more trouble with regard to the introduction and change of text-books.

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge my great obligations to Hon. Geo. H. Nichols, my deputy, Mrs. A. B. Billington, my secretary, and to Prof. E. H. Ely, who have by their faithful and efficient labors assisted me in the compilation of these pages.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. AKERS,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

August 15, 1885.

REMARKS FROM RERORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

ADAIR COUNTY.

J. W. BOYER.

Records of this office were all destroyed by fire September 13, 1883. * * *

If secretaries and treasurers served for a longer term, and the latter had but one fund to keep accounts with, educational reports would be more reliable and there would be less than one-third the present annual loss to the school fund by deficits in reports of said officers. I am persuaded that the greater portion of these deficits are caused by transferring from one fund to another. I trust that something will be done by our next legislature to simplify our school laws and render our educational system less cumbersome.

The educational tree should be subjected to a most thorough pruning, and while at it the small independent district and the sub-district branches should be lopped off completely. I experienced more difficulty this fall in getting correct reports from the treasurers of the nine independent districts of one township than from the district treasurers of the other fifteen townships. This has been my experience in other years. It is attributable to the fact that in district townships competent man are elected, while in small independent districts it is often difficult to find men who are competent to keep accounts and make reports.

AUDUBON COUNTY.

B. M. CARPENTER.

In spite of the cry "Our schools are costing too much," teachers' wages have increased. We have thought it the duty of the county superintendent to protect the schools against incompetent teachers by rigid and thorough examinations. This has been our policy during the past four years and good results have followed. Competent and experienced teachers are able to secure work at any time, and in some instances boards of directors have been compelled to advance wages five dollars on the month in order to secure teachers.

Since our last report thirteen (13) new school-houses have been built, at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. Shade trees have been put out on every permanent school-house site in the county. * * * The normal institute gains new friends at every session and is getting a stronger hold on public confidence.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

L. E. CHURCHILL.

One cannot be a county superintendent long without seeing defects in the schools, and if he is progressive and has the welfare of the schools at heart, he will try to find out ways to cure the defects.

In making my annual report I have thought best to mention some changes which I think could be made in our laws, that would materially benefit our schools.

1. Drawing is a mode of expressing thought and can be employed very profitably, both by pupil and teacher. As an aid to mental discip-

line there is nothing to equal it. But county superintendents cannot get teachers to learn to draw, except in few instances, or, if they succeed, they are forced to take measures that tend to make them unpopular with the teachers, a circumstance which should not occur. Considering its importance I think it would be well to have drawing placed among the branches in teachers' examinations.

2. The teachers' normal institute has done more to place Iowa schools at the very front, making them a light to other States, than any other agency.

There is more real work accomplished, more progress made toward truer methods in one of our county institutes than is accomplished at the State associations in the East. Since they have such a wonderful influence upon the schools I do not think it should be held lawful to have a school in session during the continuance of a county normal institute. * * The insertion of the word *normal* in the first line of section 1762, after the word teachers would remove this difficulty.

3. As said in the last report of the State Superintendent, township associations of teachers "constitute the most important and valuable work of the county superintendents in connection with teachers of their respective counties." It is found very difficult to get teachers together in townships, for many reasons. Chief of which is that teachers are so poorly paid—in the country districts, that they feel they cannot afford to lose any time. It would pay each district to give teachers their time, and let wages go on while at such associations, but directors cannot be convinced of that fact except in rare instances.

Chapter 64, laws of 1874, will be a dead letter as long as left as it is.

It would be well if section 1761 could be amended so as to read: "A school month shall consist of four weeks of five school days each; *provided*, that the teacher, or teachers, of any school may attend not to exceed one day each month, a teachers' association or industrial exposition under the direction of the county superintendent, and no part of the teacher's wages shall be forfeited for time spent in such association or exposition."

4. Teachers should do all they can to develop a taste for good reading on the part of their pupils. Section 1729 could profitably read thus: "They shall maintain a library in each school which shall be properly graded, and they shall adopt rules for its use and preservation, and pay for such library from the contingent fund, and they may use any unappropriated contingent fund in the treasury to

purchase records, dictionaries, maps, charts and apparatus for the use of the schools of their districts, but shall contract no debts for this purpose."

BUCHANAN COUNTY.

W. E. PARKER.

How can the people obtain trained teachers for their children's schools is a question of first importance. Constantly—as teachers of the children—are very young persons who have had no previous training and no scholarship or culture, save the indirect results of a common school training, striving for the teacher's desk, * * the people have given liberally of their money for the support of the common schools, and the school officers and older teachers have brought them up to a point beyond which they cannot pass, until the State lays hold of the matter and puts age and *professional* training into the teacher's ranks.

The question is, how shall teachers be prepared and trained for the work, since in the main every county must provide its own teachers, and that a few young persons in the county must teach, train and educate the children and youth of the same?

Pennsylvania, with her great number of State normal schools, has failed to answer the question and solve the problem. Probably not one in twenty of the graduates of these normal schools or of those in any degree trained in them, ever teach school in the rural districts, except by way of defraying expenses while they are undergoing training.

For the fullest and most practical solution of the problem, every county must have a teachers' normal and training school of its own; in such an institution, with the least possible expense to themselves, the young people of the county who aspire to teach can be professionally trained before they are permitted to take charge of schools, and the people would demand it were there such professional schools easy of access.

Then, let the State make provision for such county institutions and give \$1,000, more or less, to every county that will accept the terms, found the institution, equip, maintain and run a county normal school.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY.

L. L. KLINEFELTER.

* * I presume it is necessary to have the school year begin and end in September, but I see no reason why it should also be the case with the report of institute fund and in fact all of the county superintendent's report. It would certainly be more satisfactory if the period reported by the county superintendent began and closed with his official term. Under the present system there is such an over-lapping of one year with another that it is almost impossible to make a true report.

CLARKE COUNTY.

MARY A. OSMOND.

The independent district system continues to be troublesome. Reports come in very tardily and are often imperfect. It is evident that the funds are not as well appropriated in these districts as in the sub-districts of townships. The extra pay of secretaries and treasurers is another considerable item. Our nine district townships paid their secretaries and treasurers an average of \$51.30 per township, and the independent district townships an average of \$88.00 each. This difference of \$36.70 should be applied to better uses. * *

Perhaps our best work as teachers the past year has been the founding of a teachers' library of professional literature. Almost everywhere in this county uniformity of teachers' salaries prevails, no discrimination being made between male and female teachers, ability the only test.

The length of school terms is increasing steadily, nine months constituting the school year in many districts and seven months in others.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

O. D. OATHOUT.

In presenting my report, I wish to make the following suggestions in regard to our school law: 1. That the object of normal institutes should not be exclusively to prepare teachers for better work in teaching, but rather to improve the entire school system of the county. Accordingly I suggest that the law be so changed as to authorize the department of public instruction to prepare for institute work each year memoranda on the following subjects: teachers' contracts, secretaries' and treasurers' bonds, term reports, election notices and secretaries' and treasurers' reports to county superintendents. * *

2. That secretaries, treasurers and county superintendents ought to pass a certain examination before their bonds are approved. Let treasurers show by actual work at the examination that they can make accurate reports in a neat, legible handwriting: reports that are properly itemized, that balance, that agree with the last report, and that agree with the county treasurer's books in receipts of district tax and apportionment orders; and let secretaries have work adapted to their reports, the ability to make accurate reports being considered a fit qualification to hold either office. A good utilization of the present law authorizing State certificates and diplomas would be to require all county superintendents-elect to register such certificates with the county auditor before the board of supervisors could be allowed to approve the superintendent's bond. Thus the head of the

school system of the county would have to be a first-class scholar, holding a high grade of certificate.

3. That the interest of the permanent school fund should be apportioned on the basis of the average attendance of scholars, rather than upon the total enumeration of youth, as provided by the present law. Thus districts would receive interest in proportion as they appreciated their schools, to be shown by the actual average attendance of pupils.

4. That all completed registers, record books, order books and all bills audited by the board shall be placed in the care of the county superintendent for safe keeping, the board of supervisors being required to furnish a suitable book-case for their preservation.

5. That all school funds shall be consolidated into one fund, to be known as "school fund benefits." Greater simplicity in treasurer's reports, no "borrowing" from one fund to another, no "over-paying," and no transferring of funds without authority of the electors.

6. In the blank form for secretaries' reports I think there ought to be an extra space, showing the amount paid teachers in each subdistrict. Object: the more readily to find average cost of tuition per month for each pupil. In addition there ought to be spaces for entering the number of teachers, male and female, employed at one time during the year.

You will see that recommendations Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are the same as those adopted by the superintendents' convention at Okoboji last July.

DECATUR COUNTY.

MISS E. A. MANNEY.

A call for good teachers is coming in from all sides and wages are better than ever before. This is encouraging, also the increased attendance at the normal institute and the interest the directors manifest in having teachers present.

The schools were represented at the county fair this year for the first time.

Most of the school officers are willing to give the teachers a day for attending a township teachers' association ; yet some are fearful and unbelieving—we hope to convert them.

IOWA COUNTY.

J. JONES, JR.

In submitting my report at this late day, I have only to say that the delay is caused by a serious defect in our school system. I refer to the multiplicity of independent districts.

Since we have three separate funds a little knowledge of book-keeping and accounts is necessary on the part of school officers, but I think I am safe in saying that more than one half of our secretaries and treasurers are incompetent to do the work required.

Our schools, in general, are fully up with the average. Our town schools are well graded. The Marengo schools rank among the foremost in the State. Not only have we an excellent high school, but we have most admirable work done in our primary departments.

We have in one township in this county a system of schools that is unique to a degree worthy of mention, and, indeed, worthy of a great deal of consideration. I refer to the Amana schools. There are fourteen male teachers in charge of these schools, and as many more female assistants. These teachers are employed in the same schools from year to year. The teacher having the *least* experience has taught the same school over eight years, while the one having the *most* has taught for more than twenty years. Such work must needs bring skill to the teacher and benefit to every pupil.

Here, also, we find the practical industrial school. Every pupil is required to do a certain amount of manual labor besides his book-work, and this every day. A large knitting and sewing-room is found in every one of these well-built school-houses. Here every boy and girl is taught to knit; then, as they grow older, the girls learn to sew, while the boys are furnished with some kind of farm or shop-work. Here, also, school is held for twelve months in the year.

Hence there are no long vacations for the children to forget what they have learned in school. Work, study and play are so adapted to the age of the child that he does not tire of any. Here are found the most healthy, the most orderly, the most obedient school children in Iowa county.

JACKSON COUNTY.

C. A. MILLER.

The schools of the county are in a prosperous condition. The schools have mostly adopted a uniform course of study and system of grading which cannot fail of good results.

Secretaries and treasurers have been very slow to report, in many instances the superintendent has been compelled to drive to the residences of these officers and make such report as was shown by their books.

There appears to be an unusual demand for male teachers, for what reason, we are unable to state. We have to chronicle an increase in the number of school-houses, and a good degree of interest is manifested by the people in school matters in general.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

C. H. M'GREW.

In general the educational work of Keokuk county is in a progressive and encouraging condition. Never before was the profession of teaching so marked and distinct from other callings. With us the practice of following some other business three fourths of the year and teaching the remainder is fast becoming a custom of the past.

Thus our teachers recognize more clearly their rights and duties. Teachers must be leaders. This new and deep-seated enthusiasm has begun to show itself in a permanent way in the conservative masses by an increasing desire for better teachers, better schools and better buildings. The year just past will be a memorable one in the history of our county for school-house building. * *

In the local educational meetings I have been able to do far more good in correcting mistakes in teaching, in establishing new and natural methods, and in systematizing the work of the country schools, as well as creating an interest in the school work among patrons, than by the usual form of school visitation. * *

But it is through the normal institutes that I have been able to do the greatest work for the schools of the county. The graded course of study adopted has given satisfaction to all. More than half the subject matter of the course relates to professional work. * *

The inefficiency of school officers is almost beyond description; secretaries' reports are often very inaccurate. Our treasurers frequently confound the three funds; in many cases the amount "on hand" does not correspond with figures given in previous year's report, etc., so no one can have to do with the returns and not feel that that there is much guess work about them. Some good may come from such approximations, but much valuable time and labor are spent in collecting. It seems to me that a much more valuable and interesting report of the schools and their workings could be made—a report giving an accurate account of the normal institute, its work, character, influence and results; of educational meetings held, methods disseminated and interest created; of methods, plans, and work of county superintendent in directing and organizing the work in the county; of work done, methods employed and results accomplished in each school; of the material and educational progress of the school work of the county, would be much more interesting and valuable than this mass of figures: "District No. 3 of Benton township paid teachers last year \$225.00." This is the most interesting fact in reports from that district. What do you know of the school, its character, work, methods and results? So it is with the aggregate of all the schools of the county.

The evils of which I speak are inherent in our system—especially in our *independent district* system. The true remedy is, of course, found in a nobler growth of individual excellence. But the reform desired can be greatly accelerated by an abolition of this system

which time and experience have proven to be a failure. We will gladly welcome a change that will make the civil township the unit of our system. Such a plan would reduce the present number of officers over two thirds, and greatly facilitate the chances of securing efficient and interested persons for these positions. This done, and a great step will have been taken toward the solution of the rural school problem.

LEE COUNTY.

J. S. STEWART.

Owing to the work of the normal institute, and an increase in the number of really good teachers, the schools of Lee county are in a better condition now than at any time during the last four years.

The great factors of general education are the public school, the pulpit, the press and the college. But the highest degree of common school education can be obtained only through the agency of earnest, well trained and well paid teachers; hence the necessity for more normal schools under the patronage of the State, and a liberal salary for all good teachers.

To secure the best results from the amount of money expended for public school purposes there should be a uniform set of text-books in each county, all schools should be graded, and a graduating system for county schools should be adopted throughout the State.

REMARKS FROM REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

BUTLER COUNTY.

J. D. ANDERSON.

The educational interests of Butler county are steadily advancing. Teachers are reading the best educational journals and professional works.

There is, in consequence, a noticeable improvement in methods.

At our normal institute this year there was a good enrollment and attendance. Special attention was given in all grades to didactics, instruction in methods being the leading feature.

The county teachers' association has held three educational meetings during the past year, with very satisfactory results.

We think every thing is in condition for excellent work during the coming year.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

MRS. C. E. TRIMBLE.

Our schools have increased in number to one hundred and sixteen. I have just issued a yearly report of the schools which I hope will interest patrons and thereby promote the attendance of pupils. * *

About half the school sites have trees. Shall try to have trees on all the permanent sites.

The teachers are advancing; only first and second grade certificates are issued. Many teachers are using the most approved methods, all are readers of journals and professional literature.

District meetings were held at five points in the county, we think, with good results.

Our normal institute was well attended; members enthusiastic; well repaid for attendance.

Hope to be able to introduce a "classification register," so that we may have more system in our work.

CEDAR COUNTY.

MRS. A. N. FILSON.

Never, in the history of this county, has more enthusiasm prevailed among the teachers in their work, and among school officers there is a general disposition to do all in their power to assist us. As we need the co-operation of both teachers and school officers, in order to accomplish the best results, we are hopeful for the future.

The meetings of the "teachers' association" are unusually well attended and highly interesting.

A new feature of our work in the county is collecting written review work from every school and keeping it in this office on exhibition.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

H. B. STREVER.

There are few changes to report in the educational affairs of this county.

Twelve new school-houses have been built in the rural districts to accomodate the increasing school population.

In Cherokee a large and commodious school-building has been erected at a cost of nearly \$20,000. It is built of brick and contains all modern appliances for heating, ventilation, etc.

Wages have materially advanced in a number of townships and at present there is a growing demand for better teachers.

Our last normal institute was a success, the enrollment and average attendance exceeding that of any previous year.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

J. A. LAPHAM.

Since my last annual report the schools of Chickasaw county have moved quietly on, with few jars and with increasing efficiency.

I am more than ever convinced that it is practicable to grade our country schools. We have been steadily pushing the course of study. The common school diploma has now been awarded to more than seventy scholars, and a goodly number of boys and girls over the county are striving to merit it. The educational meetings held in connection with the examinations for the diplomas have usually drawn a good attendance of the school patrons.

Three new school-houses have been erected during the past year,

improved seating arrangements have been made in several districts, and some useful apparatus is being purchased by a few schools.

Our normal institute was the largest ever held in the county—five weeks' session—and the work done therein is reacting and greatly helping our country schools.

Bradford township high school is in fine condition, and well attended.

In our work of examinations we use the State questions almost entirely, and find them well adapted to our needs.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

G. H. SMART.

The schools of the county are steadily advancing, and I expect to be able to report still greater improvement for the coming year.

At our normal institute we paid more attention to teaching methods than has been done heretofore. This, with increased standard for certificates, has resulted in marked improvement on the part of our teachers.

It is my purpose to attempt to grade the country schools this year.

DALLAS COUNTY.

MRS. J. E. KINNICK.

The normal institute was productive of good results, and I see in many schools the fruits of the work done there. The register showed an enrollment of two hundred and fifty-two, and the average attend-

ance was excellent. * * * We have held two educational meetings since the schools opened this fall. * * *

Our graded schools are improving each term. The manuscripts received from examinations in country schools show that writing is carefully taught in most places, and that composition is a part of their daily work.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

H. G. MILLEN.

An exhibit of school work was held last spring, the first in the history of Delaware county. Preceding this educational meetings were held in different parts of the county to awaken greater interest in our schools and at the same time to arouse all to the importance of making the exhibit a success. The course pursued proved to be for the best. Every town school and three-fourths of the country schools had samples of their work on exhibition. In connection with the exhibit an association was held which was largely attended. The work planned for the exhibit led the pupils into practical and too often neglected fields. As a proof of the favor with which the exhibit was received, the teachers at our normal institute decided unanimously that these annual meetings for the exhibition of school work, should become, a permanent feature of our system of education in Delaware county. * * * Our institute enrollment was two hundred and two. At the close of the institute a business meeting was held, at which the question of grading the country schools was duly considered and decided upon.

The interest in our schools is becoming intensified on the part of teachers, school officers and patrons, which naturally results in an increase of interest on the part of the pupils—the prime object of all our efforts.

DUBUQUE COUNTY.

N. W. BOYES.

In 1880 a four years' graded course of study for Dubuque county teachers' normal institute was arranged and adopted. In 1881 it was revised to correspond with the State course, which was recommended by the committee appointed by the State Teachers' Association, and it has been adhered to strictly, since that date, producing most satisfactory results by giving good and regular attendance at the institute, and raising the grade of teachers.

Of the 205 teachers engaged for the winter term forty-seven hold professional certificates,—having previously had successful experience, and completed the institute course; sixty-five hold first-class certificates and have had an average experience of five years' work in the schools of this county.

It is my opinion that the State department of public instruction should at least promulgate and recommend an elementary uniform course of study for the institutes of the State, so that all may know what work has been done by those who complete the course. It will save both time and money to the teachers and people of the State, and raise the standard of work done in the schools.

Short terms with frequent change of teachers, has become the exception—and not the rule, as was the case formerly in this county.

* * Sixty-four per cent of our school population (5-21) have attended in either public or private schools during the past year, and when we consider the fact that the average age of those who finish the common and ward school courses is not more than fifteen, and those of the seminaries and high schools eighteen years, we regard this as a good showing, and evidence that very few, if any children, are being raised in ignorance, or without a fair knowledge of the common branches of learning.

Several teachers' and school officers' meetings were held last winter and were well attended, some of the ablest men in the county taking part in the proceedings, and assisting to create a liberal progressive spirit in the minds of the people.

FLOYD COUNTY.

H. H. DAVIDSON.

My report is submitted as early as the information necessary to make it could be obtained.

I am thoroughly convinced that the county superintendent or some supervising officer posted in school law, its objects and its aims, should be authorized and required to take closer notice of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys; that some system ought to be devised whereby accounts shall be more uniformly and accurately kept. * * I can see no good reason for maintaining the distinction of three separate funds, unless the law by some means follows these funds to their proper disbursement.

Our school work has been constantly advancing. There is a growing desire on the part of our teachers for more extended professional training and for broader general culture. * * We continue our efforts toward securing more equal development of pupils in rural schools by urging teachers to follow more closely our out-line course of study; and our two years' experience with such a course of study has served to confirm us in the opinion that it is essential to the success of these schools. In the matter of supervision of rural schools our efforts have fallen short of reaching those details, in direction of work, which good supervision with ordinary teachers, would demand. But, even in this field we are gratified at the hearty co-operation which we have uniformly met among patrons, school officers and teachers.

Since our last report we have built four new country school-houses, three of them good ones—well heated, seated, lighted, etc. The independent district of Charles City is erecting an eight-room building, at a cost of about \$12,000.

. FREMONT COUNTY.

T. J. R. PERRY.

We shall hail the day when the teachers of our country quit their migratory life and settle down to an average of at least one year's residence with each school.

By this every-term change we are sinfully wasting not only much money, but that which is incomparably greater, the invaluable time of the children. This assertion needs no argument to substantiate it, as we find none to deny; and still we go on from year to year, patrons, teachers and school officers, all crying "guilty" to ourselves, and none making the proper effort to remedy the evil, as evil it certainly is.

Our schools should be faithful nurseries for training the coming responsible citizen to better and more implicitly loyal obedience to law. This we consider one of the prime incentives for our government to continue to publicly educate her minors. A well regulated and well governed school will send forth law abiding citizens and *vice versa*.

The text-book question has been disposed of for a time at least, by an almost universal adoption of a uniform series of text-books, and we are already experiencing the good results of this wise action on the part of our school boards.

GUTHRIE COUNTY.

W. L. MILLER.

The school work in this county is steadily moving on. Several school-houses have been built during the summer, and prospects are favorable for a successful year's work in the school room.

The graded schools—six in number—are following printed courses of study, and will graduate classes at the close of the present school year. We hope to have the work of the country schools systematized soon, and a record of the work, classification, etc., left in each school at the close of the term.

Our normal institute was a success, both in point of numbers and work done.

The county teachers' association is considered one of the permanent factors in our educational work, and we shall try to organize several township associations during the winter.

The influence of our County High School upon the teachers of the county is becoming more apparent each term. A teacher's course of ten weeks, to close just before the beginning of the winter and spring terms of our rural schools, has been added to the regular work of the school, and will increase its usefulness.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

G. F. RICHARDSON.

The interest in good schools is increasing throughout the county. There is a growing demand for better teachers. In our examinations we are hewing closer to the line, and, as a result, indifferent teachers are dropping out of the work.

Our last normal institute reached an enrollment of one hundred and thirteen, and was one of marked success. At the close of the institute, a teachers' county library association was organized, from which we expect good results. * * * The directors' meetings give promise of much good for the schools.

IDA COUNTY.

MRS. A. H. SMITH.

The educational interests of Ida county are steadily advancing. The teachers, as a class, are live, progressive and conscientious, seeming to realize the importance of their work. The per cent of inexperienced teachers is less, which may be ascribed to the good wages paid. The examinations have been thorough, the standard for certificates raised, and yet there has been quite an increase over last year in the number of first-grade certificates issued.

It is encouraging to note the improvement in methods. The normal institutes have been working wonders in that direction. The enrollment this year was a surprise to every one, for we had not thought it possible that "Little Ida" could call out that number.

I have tried in my visitations to correct the impression that the county superintendent is to be dreaded as a critical stranger, whose chief object is to find fault. The teachers consult me as a friend, eager and free to talk over school matters, and I am better enabled to point out errors and to suggest and recommend improvements. They are willing and prompt to make out monthly reports of their schools to this office. The school attendance is not so good as it should be, but the teachers are generally trying to overcome this failing.

There is a well organized teachers' association, which meets every quarter, and so far has been well attended.

The school officers and patrons deserve credit for their enterprise and pride in building comfortable, commodious school-houses. There have been eight houses built this year, all constructed after the most approved plans, nicely finished and well furnished.

KEOKUK COUNTY.

H. D. TODD.

Ideal School.—As a tree is judged by its fruits, so may a community be measured by its schools. The school may be taken as the exponent of the intelligence of a people. In general it is difficult to advance the school standard beyond the ideal school of the district in which it is taught. Those who seek to execute successfully a public school system, must educate public opinion as well as make the schools systematic and efficient in their work and operation. □

School Officers.—Some indication of progress is noticeable, in the promptness with which secretaries and treasurers make their annual reports. * * * I do not see why we cannot have a township school treasurer; or why we cannot make the township clerk school treasurer and abolish all others. * * * We ought to have a county board of education, whose duty, among other things, should be to arrange a course of study for the schools of the county, and select a series of text-books to be used for a period of years.

Teachers and Schools.—We have a very zealous and efficient class of teachers, who are making teaching a profession. * * The average number of months of school is gradually increasing. Many of our rural districts now have eight and nine months school during the year.

Normal Institute.—Our normal institute was of marked interest. Enrollment two hundred and twenty-five members.

School Houses.—Five new school-houses have been erected during the year. What Cheer built a large two-story, four-room brick building, at a cost of \$6,000.00; Keswick erected a two-story frame building, cost \$2,000.00; and three were built in rural districts, all of which were constructed in accordance with the most modern and improved plans of our best architects.

LEE COUNTY.

J. S. STEWART.

The schools of Lee county show a marked improvement in several particulars. In uniformity of programme and classification, in pupils acquiring a correct use of common English, by the study of appropriate language lessons, in neatness and dispatch in the solution of questions in arithmetic and algebra, and map drawing and penmanship.

A majority of the schools are better supplied with globes, maps, charts and suitable black-boards than formerly.

During the last year three comfortable and durable school-houses have been built in rural districts, also a well-planned and commodious school-building has just been completed in Keokuk.

Excellent and comprehensive courses of study have been adopted by the school boards of Keokuk and Fort Madison, while the schools of Montrose, West Point, Franklin, Primrose, Charleston and Mt. Hamill, reflect great credit upon teachers and boards of education.

The greatest need of the country schools at the present time is trained and experienced teachers. The annual election of directors and teachers, together with nepotism and favoritism, are the causes of thousands of unnecessary changes among the teachers of our State, every year. Many schools are thereby disorganized, the pupils' time is lost, the people's money squandered and the teacher's calling degraded and his position and salary rendered uncertain. In many cities and school districts teachers are required to sign contracts agreeing to leave their positions upon notification that their services are no longer wanted by the board of education. What teacher is secure in his position? And who desires to make teaching a life-work under such humiliating uncertainties? * * *

The right education of children implies and demands competent teachers as instructors. This rule applies to all schools in the State. To secure the services of competent instructors two important considerations must be offered to all applicants for the position

of teacher : The State must make provisions for the proper training of all public school teachers, and permanency of position and salary must be the security offered to all teachers elected,—subject to removal only for dereliction of duty, immorality, etc., as may be provided by law. Until these important questions are squarely met and settled, the teacher's calling will never receive that recognition, protection and recompense that its importance demands, as a factor in the elevation of the masses preparatory to self-government and the perpetuation of American liberty.

LOUISA COUNTY.

MRS. L. G. MURDOCK.

The schools in Louisa county are in a fair condition, but not what they should be by any means. Too little attention has been given to methods of teaching, and too much stress put upon mere text-book knowledge, hence there are many persons employed in the schools who are good scholars, but prove inefficient as teachers.

I would heartily endorse a section in the school law that made the attendance at the normal institute a requisite in the qualifications necessary for obtaining a certificate; that a uniformity of methods of teaching might be secured throughout the district schools, where a change of teachers is made nearly every term. In this way it would not take the school one-third of the session to learn the "ways" of the new teacher and much time might be saved. No third-class certificates are issued this fall and winter, and holders of such will be required to work up their grades before they again receive certificates. Our teachers' meetings are well attended, and our normal institute was both pleasant and profitable.

LUCAS COUNTY.

J. M. HANLIN.

The educational work of our county is in a very prosperous condition.

The enrollment and average attendance of pupils for the year just closed are the largest in the history of the county.

We are making encouraging progress in the classification and graduation of our country schools.

More than eighty per cent of our teachers are taking and reading good educational journals, and many are ordering professional books.

We have organized a teachers' library association with fifty-two members. We have a live teachers' association holding meetings each month.

Six new school-houses, three of them two story edifices, have been erected since my last report ; all of them commodious, beautiful in architecture and comfortably seated.

Our normal institute this year was more interesting and successful than any former one. The enrollment one hundred and sixty-seven, and the work of a high order.

MADISON COUNTY.

J. W. MANN.

Our normal institute was a success in enrollment, attendance and general interest manifested.

The greatest difficulty teachers have to contend with in this county arises from the variety of text-books in use. The evils arising from this cause are too numerous to mention here. * *

Let it come from whatever source it may we want a uniform system of instruction throughout the State.

Our school law is entirely too complicated.

We have organized a teachers' association this year, and have added quite a number of volumes to our teachers' library, which now comprises one hundred and five volumes.

MARION COUNTY.

A. YETTER.

The schools of Marion county are in a progressive state.

There is nothing of more vital importance in preserving the stability and perpetuity of our government than the great work of properly educating the youth of our land. The idea of an elementary education does not fully convey the kind and extent of mental training necessary to make good citizens. Home influences and social and public sentiment combined would, to a great extent, establish the character of our youth. The mind, however well-disciplined needs to be thoroughly impressed with correct ideas of honest labor and moral worth, to direct and lead us in the discharge of our relative duties of good citizens.

So far as this work can be done in the school-room we are not without some evidence of improvement. The first principles in the different branches of study are more thoroughly taught. There is a greater effort made than heretofore by teachers to have their pupils think and reason instead of mechanically following rules without understanding them. An additional evidence of improvement is found in the increased anxiety among the teachers to excel in their vocation. Many of them have done good work and thereby justly gained the confidence and esteem of their pupils and patrons. Others have not been so successful, and yet they are entitled to our respect, having done what they could.

To attain greater efficiency in our common work, let us have the aid and influence of every citizen in support of our system and the furtherance of its interests, and as the fruits of such united influence

teachers will be improved and encouraged, the best men chosen to the office of school director, and parents will be aroused to a stronger sense of their duty and responsibility, the community interested and prejudices removed ; and in the end the sustaining and powerful influence of an enlightened public opinion brought to the support of our system of education, that shall made it impregnable.

MILLS COUNTY.

W. M. MOORE.

Our schools are in a prosperous condition, and are giving satisfaction, as a general thing. There is a growing tendency on the part of school boards to retain in their employment those teachers who are doing good work, and the results are very gratifying.

The people seem to be interested in the schools, and we are laboring to bring the home and the school to a more perfect union.

MONROE COUNTY.

HENRY J. BELL.

As a class the teachers of this county are enthusiastic. A number of local institutes were held during the spring session of schools and were freely participated in by teachers, pupils and patrons.

The normal institute was well attended, and was productive of good results, as is evidenced by improved school work.

An effort at systematic classification has been made, and with a good degree of success.

On August 23d a meeting of school officers was held, which, while

not largely attended, was instrumental in awakening quite an interest among officers and patrons.

On the whole the educational out-look in this county is encouraging.

O'BRIEN COUNTY.

DAVID ALGER.

The schools of this county have been reasonably prosperous for the year just ended. More especially is this true in regard to the graded schools, where a salary sufficient to induce good teaching talent is paid. * * *

It is very discouraging to have school boards defeat all efforts of county superintendents by refusing to make a reasonable difference between teachers holding first, second and third-class certificates, but we are trying to educate the people to see these things as they are.

The work in the graded schools is of the most satisfactory character, considering the facilities we have by way of apparatus, etc. * * This is one of the new counties of this great State, and the people are paying heavy taxes for all purposes, but I am pleased to say that as a rule they are willing to tax themselves to the extent of the law for school purposes, and pay the same cheerfully in order to better the condition of the schools.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

J. R. ELLIOTT.

The school work during the year has been of a highly satisfactory nature. While some difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable teachers, yet, lack of experience has, in a measure, been made

up by the enthusiasm and life which has been manifested by many of the younger teachers. We are under special obligations to the teachers and pupils of the Sibley high school, and to the conductor and instructors of our normal institute.

There has been a notable disposition among the school boards to retain tried teachers for a year. This we consider a very hopeful sign.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

J. WERNLI.

The past school year has been one of prosperity and improvement for our public schools.

The number of districts and subdistricts established has increased from 109 to 113, the number of schools from 126 to 148, and two new graded schools have been established.

Among the great number of school-houses erected is one in Le Mars at a cost of \$12,000, one in Kingsley at a cost of \$4,000, and one in Remsen costing \$2,500.

The influence of our normal institutes and of the educational periodicals and books is seen and felt in the teachers' work and the results of the schools. * * *

As a rule we have better methods, better work, more thought, more training and more skill.

In order that the teachers and their pupils may receive the recognition due them, we have adopted a system of reports and records, and shall establish a regular system of public competitive examinations for this county after a plan we expect to publish soon. We are also trying to classify our schools and get the desired uniformity of books.

It is to be regretted that our school law is not keeping pace with public opinion. When will our legislature do justice to our teachers, superintendents and schools? When will order be created in the

qualification of teachers, in attendance, in a uniform course of study, and in many other things?

We hope the time may soon arrive.

POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY.

J. M. MATHEWS.

Our normal institute this year was in all respects a grand success, and the means of awakening in the teachers an enthusiasm which in their school work, is to this time showing no signs of diminution.

Music was an important and interesting feature of our normal work, and in consequence of the manner in which it was there brought to the attention of our teachers, to-day, in upward of two hundred school-houses in the largest county in Iowa, at the same hour, are lifted in shouts of joy and praise the voices of nearly ten thousand children.

The variety of text-books in our county is a matter of great defect in the system which allows every board of directors to choose for its district such books as may favorably impress the members.

Several new school buildings have been erected during the past year, and there is now an average of about one to every four sections of land.

SAC COUNTY.

H. T. MARTIN.

School interests in this county are advancing. Teachers' wages show an increase of twenty-five per cent within the last two years. But the most hopeful indications are that the people, the patrons of

the schools, are giving more attention to school work than ever before.

Our teachers' meetings and associations are growing in interest; our teachers are active and are anxious to do good work in the school room.

SCOTT COUNTY.

C. E. BIRCHARD.

I have the pleasure of reporting the schools of Scott county in very good condition. * * The prevailing opinion among our people is that teachers should have fair compensation and be required to do good work. That the opinion is a correct one is well established by the fact that the schools wherein the teacher is retained from term to term and at a good salary, are much in advance of the schools where constant change and small compensation is the rule.

It seems to be the general opinion among school officers that there would be less complication if the school funds were united into one general fund. Judging from the treasurers' reports of this year, I am satisfied that financial statistics would be more reliable, and give less work for county auditor, county superintendent and school officers, without disadvantage to any one.

In visiting schools I have endeavored to become acquainted with as many of the patrons as possible, and with a short experience I am satisfied that time so spent is well repaid. Am decidedly in favor of school visitation, for in no other way can the superintendent find out the ability of the teacher, or the wants of the school.

School property is in good repair, most of the houses well painted and the grounds well supplied with shade.

STORY COUNTY.

OLE O. ROE.

The schools of Story county are fairly prosperous. The people show a commendable willingness to tax themselves for school purposes. During the past year eleven new school buildings have been erected; five of them to replace old buildings.

One drawback to the efficiency of the country schools is the frequent change of teachers. Those schools that retain a competent teacher for a number of successive terms are always found in the best condition.

The surest way to improve the schools is to elevate the teachers; not only by requiring a higher degree of scholarship, but by well directed efforts in institutes and teachers' associations to create a professional enthusiasm for the work.

Our normal institutes have been increasing in attendance and in efficiency from year to year. The work done in our normal institute will be supplemented by that of the teachers' associations which have been maintained for the past two years.

The number of graded schools is increasing, and they are all doing satisfactory work. Those of Nevada and Ames have been especially successful.

We are fortunate in possessing an earnest and progressive body of teachers, who, as a class, are willing to second every effort for the advancement of the cause of education in our county.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

W. P. BISHOP.

The schools in the county, I think, will bear favorable comparison with those of our neighboring counties, but they are not perfect.

We lack systematic work. We are now developing a plan of classification of country schools that we think will give us a better grading.

Our last normal institute was of great practical good to the teachers, and a county teachers' association was organized during the session. Our graded schools are doing well.

UNION COUNTY.

GEO. J. DELMEGE.

The schools of this county are generally in a healthy and satisfactory condition. Graduates from the schools of Afton and Creston are prepared to take standing and rank with graduates from any city schools in the State.

In the country we sometimes find a district or township where the public seem to be dragging wearily through an unprofitable term of school; where there seems to be little energy or interest on the part of the teacher, and consequently none on the part of the pupils. This condition of affairs, it seems to us, is largely attributable to a want of interest in school matters by the patrons. * * It is too often the case in country districts that those who are most competent to discharge the duties of sub-director, are least willing to assume them. Consequently some party who has a near relative who would like to teach in the home district, because of the facilities for boarding at

home, secures the election. The result is—a school in session with more harm than profit to the pupil. These are abuses of our present school system, that in our opinion should be amended.

The power of the county superintendent in granting certificates is largely discretionary ; but he cannot well refuse to issue a certificate to a party whose scholarship is fair and whose moral character is good, feeling confident of his ability to teach a school successfully, under ordinary circumstances, but morally certain he will prove a failure in his home district. This one feature works great injury to our school system.

The constant changing of teachers should be avoided. The good work done during one term should be carried forward throughout the year. * * It seems to us, school boards as a rule, are false economists and cut off a mill in taxes, frequently, at great detriment to our schools. The building may be fine, and the furniture appropriate, but the chief adornment of a school-room is a competent teacher adapted to the work. Can this be attained by offering for valuable services from \$22.50 to \$32.50 per month ? Can school officers expect to secure talent of a high order or of such degree as will promote the well-being of our schools, so long as the compensation is held at these figures ?

Our normal institute was regarded by all as a decided success. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among instructors and instructed, and the work done was of the highest order of excellence.

Several fine school buildings have been added to our list this year.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

ANNIE E. PACKER.

In the educational work of Van Buren county there is a healthy tone that is encouraging. Unusual care is used in gaining the "what to teach," and more and more are seeking a better "how to teach." This is especially true of primary work. Teachers are spending more for professional journals and books, and a fine interest is taken in current literature and elementary science.

A county association and sectional institute have been organized. It is believed that only united action and intelligent persistent effort can place our schools where they should be in the wondrous work of fitting human beings for citizenship and for homes.

A course of study for ungraded schools and a classification register have been adopted and will be placed in the rural schools, to be compulsory for the younger pupils and "strongly insisted" upon throughout. The older pupils are often very irregular in the advancement, but as they grow out of the schools the classification will conform to the course of study. * * Our normal institute was successful in point of interest. Instruction was well given and well received. Our best teachers have always prepared their lessons for each recitation in their schools, and it is hoped that the poor teachers have gone out feeling that lack of preparation is a crime against themselves and their employes, intending to teach better or find other work.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

A. N. BRONES.

I herewith take pleasure in submitting this, my fifth annual report on the educational statistics of Winnebago county. Most of the schools in this county are in a very prosperous condition, and are generally supplied with live and energetic teachers. * * *

Our normal institute and teachers' associations for this year were well attended by both teachers and citizens, and were productive of the most practical and satisfactory results, the effect of which is to be met with in nearly every school in the county, in the manner of more complete organization, better methods of instruction, better school government, and better systematized and more thorough work generally. * * *

Last year we employed forty-eight teachers; this year we find work for fifty-one. The total average attendance in the whole county for the year 1883 was thirteen, with an average cost of tuition per month for each pupil of \$1.151, while for the year 1884 the average attend-

ance has reached fifteen, and the average cost of tuition per month for each pupil has been reduced to \$1.20.

Although our teachers are steadily advancing in *their* profession, and our schools taught according to the latest and most approved methods, I find that in many localities the parents are apt to be too careless and indifferent to the benefits that are offered them. And the question of permanent importance is, what can be done, or whither shall we go for a remedy that will counteract this evil? After a thorough investigation and a fair trial of how to remove this evil, I have come to the conclusion that the best and only universal remedy that will reach every household or parent in this country would be to adopt compulsory education, for the simple reasons that, notwithstanding our State with its free system of education makes ample provision for the education of her youth, more than one-third of those between the ages of five and twenty-one years fail to regularly attend school. Again: if the State has the right to tax property for the purpose of educating the children, she certainly has the right to compel them to enjoy the advantages and to reap the benefits of said tax.

WINNESHIEK COUNTY.

DAN. SHEA.

On the first of April, of the present year, we introduced and put in operation in the schools of this county a course of study, and from the certified reports of the teachers we feel justified in saying that it has had the effect of putting the schools on a more substantial foundation, and placing them in a position to do more effective work in the future.

There is now a tendency toward uniformity and system in the quality and quantity of the work to be done; besides, it has given a stimulus to both teachers and pupils, that, under the "hap-hazard" style of working, did not exist,

The course is so arranged as to give an outline of work for the teacher to work from, and an object for the pupils to work for, be-

sides systematizing the work to be done—making it more uniform, and giving each branch its due portion of time. By and with the aid of the course of study, and the hearty co-operation of teacher and patrons, we hope in the next year to be able to place the schools of this county in a rank second to none in the State.

WORTH COUNTY.

H. T. TOYE.

Our schools are in a fairly prosperous condition, with the encouraging feature of a general disposition all along the line to move forward.

We are now inaugurating a series of evening meetings, for the purpose of arousing some degree of interest in the needs and possibilities of the country schools.

It is our desire to make Worth county inferior to no county in the State, and to that end our energies are being directed; not that our pride may be gratified, though that even would be incentive enough, but that we may have, with our limited ability, done what we could.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

	1883.	1884.
District townships.....	1,171	1,188
Subdistricts	7,958	8,395
Independent districts.....	8,189	8,281
Whole number of districts.....	11,145	11,626

SCHOOLS.

	1883.	1884.
Ungraded.....	10,874	10,486
Graded (departments).....	2,720	2,957
Whole number.....	18,594	18,398
Average duration in months.....	7.1	7.2

TEACHERS.

	1883.	1884.
Males employed.....	5,695	5,760
Females employed.....	16,521	17,859
Whole number.....	22,216	23,119
Average monthly compensation, males.....	\$ 35.21	\$ 37.40
Average monthly compensation, females.....	27.80	30.42

SCHOLARS.

	1883.	1884.
Between the ages of 5 and 21 years, males.....	315,844	316,594
Between the ages of 5 and 21 years, females.....	305,198	306,557
Total number.....	621,042	623,151
Enrolled in public schools..	477,222	472,966
Total average attendance.....	276,901	284,498
Percentage of enrollment on total enumeration....	70.40	75.89
Percentage of attendance upon enrollment.....	58.02	60.15
Percentage of attendance upon enumeration.....	44.58	45.65
Average cost of tuition per month.....	2.15	2.08

TREASURERS' REPORT.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	1883.	1884.
Frame.....	10,772	10,962
Brick.....	714	739
Stone.....	245	227
Log.....	56	47
Whole number.....	11,789	11,975
Value.....	\$ 10,473,147	\$ 10,808,930

APPARATUS.

	1883.	1884.
Value.....	\$ 2,302,02	\$ 2,378.72

DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

	1883.	1884.
Number of volumes.....	34,749	33,922

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND—RECEIPTS.

	1883.	1884.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 368,194.67	\$ 366,276.61
From district tax.....	654,883.66	714,906.65
From other sources	491,566.50	398,090.73
Total receipts.....	\$ 1,514,644.83	\$ 1,479,275.99

EXPENDITURES.

	1883.	1884.
For school houses and sites	\$ 704,786.80	\$ 716,709.13
For libraries and apparatus	22,043.43	15,775.21
On bonds and interest.....	229,899.12	251,622.43
Paid for other purposes	185,955.19	198,437.38
On hand.....	371,970.79	296,731.84
Total expenditures.....	\$ 1,514,644.83	\$ 1,479,275.99

CONTINGENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1883.	1884.
On hand at last report	\$ 431,146.84	\$ 432,719.17
From district tax.....	1,092,882.61	1,236,985.10
From other sources	146,130.79	148,111.81
Total receipts.....	\$ 1,670,160.24	\$ 1,817,765.58

EXPENDITURES.

	1883.	1884.
For rent and repairs of school-houses.....	\$ 251,459.66	\$ 268,909.21
For fuel.. ..	325,387.41	340,418.73
Paid secretaries and treasurers.....	115,060.24	122,122 78.
For records, dictionaries, etc.....	32,096.01	35,941.57
For insurance and janitors.....	133,940.41	151,062.00
For supplies, brooms, chalk, etc.....	82,524.73	84,996.18
For other purposes.....	301,292.04	328,014.35
On hand	428,369.74	488,305.67
Total expenditures... ..	\$ 1,670,160 24	\$ 1,817,765.58

TEACHERS' FUND.

RECEIPTS.

	1883.	1884.
On hand at last report.....	\$ 1,796,237.34	\$ 1,706,812.82
From district tax.....	2,882,123.59	3,020,433.53
From semi-annual apportionments.....	690,241.90	690,223.18
From other sources	185,632.85	113,100.42
Total receipts.....	\$ 5,494,240.18	\$ 5,530,569.95

EXPENDITURES.

	1883.	1884.
Paid teachers.....	\$ 3,630,516.19	\$ 3,696,453.02
Paid for other purposes.....	83,461.35	23,513.52
On hand.....	1,780,262.64	1,805,608.41
Total expenditures.....	\$ 5,494,240.18	\$ 5,530,569.95

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

	1883.	1884.
Amount September 20th.....	\$ 3,843,363.08	\$ 4,008,217.13
Interest on same.....	229,748.84	242,710.16

COUNTY SUPERVISION.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

	1883.	1884.
Professional certificates issued.....	805	289
First grade certificates issued.....	7,474	7,168
Second grade certifiacces issued.....	9,794	10,265
Third grade certificates issued.....	8,146	8,078
Total number issued.....	20,719	20,800
Applicants rejected	2,168	2,881
Total number examined.....	22,885	23,681
Certificates revoked.....	8	3
Average age of applicants	23	20
No experience in teaching... ..	8,217	8,460
Taught less than one year.....	8,228	8,108
Teachers with State certificates.....	27	16

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

	1883.	1884.
Schools visited	10,068	8,726
Visits made during the year.....	18,011	7,445
Educational meetings held.....	786	629

APPEALS.

	1883.	1884.
Number of cases.....	91	100

COMPENSATION.

	1883.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1884.
Total paid superintendents.....	\$ 102,896.00	\$ 79,095.00
Average compensation per annum.....	108,480.00	79,898.00

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

	1883.	1884.
Number.....	114	140
Teachers employed.....	502	545
Scholars in attendance.....	18,040	17,158

TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTES.

GENERAL REPORT.

	1883.	1884.
Number of institutes held.....	99	99
Continuing in weeks.. ..	297	290
Males in attendance.....	2,188	2,355
Females in attendance.....	11,256	12,489
Total.....	18,444	14,794

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

	1883.	1884.
On hand at last report	\$ 12,140.02	\$ 7,880.52
Examination fees	23,821.82	23,992.57
Registration fees	18,388.00	14,918.00
State appropriation.....	4,950.00	4,950.00
County appropriation	812.32	671.76
Total receipts	\$ 54,062.16	\$ 52,387.85

EXPENDITURES.

	1883.	1884.
For instruction and lectures.....	\$ 34,929.41	\$ 35,748.40
For incidentals.....	6,285.94	2,558.46
On hand.....	12,846.81	14,087.99
Total.....	\$ 54,062.16	\$ 52,387.85

TABULAR EXHIBIT: SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC

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ERRATA.

Page 41, line 32, for " Seeley," read Seerley.

Page 42, line 2, for " Seeley," read Seerley.

Page 53, line 23, for " unmercilessly," read mercilessly.

Page 101, line 31, for " careful," read careless.

Page 156, line 14, for " both," read but.

Page 159, line 5, for " Ludley," read Lindley.

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APPENDIX.

1883.

A BSTRACT [A].

SCHOOL

COUNTY.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS.			
	District townships.	Independent districts.	No. of subdistricts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensat'n.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 Adair	15	13	122	133	13	7.7	84	211	\$ 34.93	\$ 30.54
2 Adams	8	37	66	92	25	7.0	61	129	36.12	30.00
3 Allamakee	9	70	57	122	26	6.8	35	204	37.71	23.11
4 Appanoose	13	29	104	128	24	6.8	68	111	32.75	24.75
5 Audubon	12	2	12	87	12	8.0	57	126	33.35	31.00
6 Benton	10	97	85	179	36	7.0	89	273	37.23	27.21
7 Black Hawk	11	56	85	138	43	7.3	62	238	47.07	31.26
8 Boone	14	32	117	142	37	6.6	76	222	33.67	27.39
9 Bremer	6	61	43	99	23	7.2	33	116	31.62	26.65
10 Buchanan	9	62	76	138	20	7.3	52	216	31.16	25.44
11 Buena Vista	15	9	85	90	14	7.0	51	126	32.75	25.95
12 Butler	11	46	84	122	24	7.3	59	198	34.73	28.70
13 Calhoun	16	4	85	104	8	6.6	45	131	33.00	31.12
14 Carroll	15	15	114	113	20	6.5	65	141	38.90	32.44
15 Cass	16	4	138	136	30	8.2	84	263	40.46	33.14
16 Cedar	13	42	96	131	36	7.4	77	218	45.56	29.52
17 Cerro Gordo	14	9	78	112	22	7.0	45	185	39.25	28.89
18 Cherokee	16	3	89	106	15	6.5	55	137	38.07	30.83
19 Chickasaw	5	61	51	104	25	6.8	45	169	33.64	24.63
20 Clarke	9	26	98	97	19	6.6	50	150	32.44	27.18
21 Clay	13	2	67	74	6	9.0	35	99	31.52	26.36
22 Clayton	18	36	131	160	44	7.4	79	221	38.62	29.53
23 Clinton	19	37	132	175	61	8.4	50	222	45.10	29.35
24 Crawford	22	2	132	136	17	7.8	64	195	40.62	31.90
25 Dallas	13	29	116	138	37	7.6	74	158	41.67	33.03
26 Davis	6	68	36	103	20	6.0	67	107	31.78	24.70
27 Decatur	9	50	64	112	17	6.5	46	168	35.35	25.58
28 Delaware	14	26	104	118	35	7.6	47	207	38.36	27.37
29 Des Moines	6	67	25	82	76	7.8	31	57	43.87	30.50
30 Dickinson	12	2	29	37	3	6.5	13	56	31.27	28.15
31 Dubuque	10	57	63	115	80	8.1	38	178	39.64	26.00
32 Emmet	8	1	28	32	2	6.3	13	34	31.23	29.27
33 Fayette	12	79	103	171	33	7.3	59	311	35.41	25.98
34 Floyd	11	15	97	108	33	7.0	46	168	38.00	26.00
35 Franklin	13	34	80	124	15	7.5	45	174	36.50	30.25
36 Fremont	11	18	100	111	34	8.0	44	101	46.81	34.08
37 Greene	6	22	125	136	21	7.3	78	222	37.27	28.80
38 Grundy	12	25	100	126	8	7.4	48	158	38.25	29.63
39 Guthrie	14	18	122	133	28	8.0	84	188	38.64	32.23
40 Hamilton	13	19	91	106	21	7.2	54	133	30.50	28.80
41 Hancock	16	...	60	67	6	6.0	21	99	33.16	30.34
42 Hardin	9	60	75	119	34	7.0	44	217	36.12	29.62
43 Harrison	15	37	90	124	30	7.7	76	180	41.03	32.92
44 Henry	4	74	83	100	27	7.0	54	185	34.43	26.33
45 Howard	11	10	78	85	15	7.1	81	83	32.27	25.74
46 Humboldt	10	12	79	92	9	6.2	31	121	29.87	27.96
47 Ida	12	3	55	76	10	7.2	39	88	37.91	31.85
48 Iowa	10	64	76	140	28	7.3	79	218	38.69	26.01
49 Jackson	14	83	108	136	40	7.6	70	184	44.23	29.10
50 Jasper	17	29	153	173	38	7.0	98	320	41.19	32.80

REPORTS FOR 1883.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL-HOUSES.					Value of appa- tus.	No. of volumes in library.	
Between the ages of 5 and 21 years.		Enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Av. cost of tui- tion per month per pupil.	Number.				Value.			
Males.	Females.				Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.				
2559	2332	4179	2309	\$ 2.53	185	....	....	..	\$ 76,297	\$ 195	84	1
2416	2178	4725	2045	1.64	102	1	....	..	63,883	1023	236	2
3711	3445	5542	3002	1.67	103	3	7	16	85,781	1948	32	3
3215	3164	4761	2680	1.21	127	5	....	1	66,493	1525	56	4
1735	1618	2694	1539	2.44	94	....	....	..	51,322	7060	....	5
4486	4318	6321	5265	1.63	182	5	2	..	106,755	2988	120	6
4164	4004	6506	3840	1.60	129	11	8	..	161,350	2136	380	7
4519	4304	6452	3859	2.33	133	20	....	..	107,815	1453	846	8
2672	2575	3982	2250	3.18	90	11	8	..	88,530	2064	500	9
3203	3062	5462	3094	1.67	138	4	1	..	113,735	1174	154	10
1393	1308	1830	955	3.00	98	2	....	..	37,638	1774	578	11
2671	2498	4017	2421	2.56	125	4	1	..	97,589	2259	142	12
1696	1564	2755	1391	2.98	86	1	....	..	43,159	2799	181	13
2718	2568	3868	1799	2.45	120	....	....	..	79,237	4349	....	14
3368	3210	5629	2911	2.36	139	4	....	..	114,390	4740	150	15
3196	3163	5091	2855	2.14	119	7	1	..	160,083	1953	581	16
2181	2009	3618	1813	2.89	112	....	7	..	66,325	2376	162	17
2040	1848	3341	1887	2.78	103	....	....	..	65,320	600	89	18
2494	2458	4117	2919	2.00	106	2	....	..	69,150	660	....	19
2183	2122	3599	1945	1.91	84	18	....	..	48,145	1594	50	20
1093	1011	1469	996	2.65	77	....	....	..	29,440	1176	200	21
5133	5073	7911	3989	1.72	121	26	21	4	61,085	3336	402	22
6387	6373	9106	5323	2.03	162	13	2	..	244,425	2791	2115	23
2606	2409	4673	2134	3.40	133	2	....	..	89,545	7085	1727	24
3633	3563	6140	3503	2.03	145	4	....	..	120,775	2190	634	25
3175	3105	4876	2903	1.94	104	....	....	1	41,716	735	....	26
3088	2877	4626	2781	1.34	74	30	....	3	72,975	580	103	27
3267	3128	4952	2607	1.80	112	17	....	4	96,005	2914	69	28
5926	6159	7428	4447	1.72	60	21	16	..	172,155	5343	250	29
519	486	944	430	3.40	43	....	....	..	20,362	70	668	30
9115	9642	8536	5394	1.38	82	19	23	8	241,510	5019	979	31
474	431	783	366	4.74	29	....	....	1	17,100	1426	306	32
4135	3928	6715	3763	1.67	157	17	8	..	118,745	3550	202	33
2647	2496	3882	2312	2.24	103	4	10	..	112,225	1901	56	34
2132	1969	3198	1496	2.62	115	2	....	..	70,760	2962	250	35
3151	2844	5242	2939	2.06	110	10	....	..	139,495	1382	100	36
2801	2786	4985	2536	2.29	133	2	....	..	91,225	3827	719	37
2387	2138	3732	2067	2.05	125	1	....	..	62,675	1058	20	38
3164	3086	4915	2390	2.12	135	7	....	..	113,755	2279	482	39
2534	2437	8940	2971	2.25	106	1	....	..	71,217	2164	195	40
943	816	1078	643	3.41	65	2	....	..	27,225	4063	150	41
3617	3489	5743	3158	2.17	128	7	2	..	104,875	1598	300	42
3340	3218	5400	3115	2.08	123	7	....	..	124,085	4093	823	43
3558	3399	5246	3190	1.45	79	30	1	..	110,425	1598	6	44
1641	1445	2827	1462	2.25	83	3	3	..	66,425	1168	1042	45
1352	1271	2098	1258	2.61	80	....	1	1	46,730	2757	290	46
1886	1275	1666	992	3.00	80	1	....	..	58,600	2379	252	47
3544	3340	6003	3439	1.64	128	12	....	..	96,850	2401	857	48
4353	4308	6209	3892	1.42	110	14	21	4	148,270	1893	229	49
4722	4649	7780	4390	1.87	178	4	....	..	171,255	1998	1009	50

ABSTRACT A—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL

	SCHOOL.						TEACHERS.			
	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.				Number employed.		Av. monthly compensat'n.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
52 Johnson.....	15	39	115	159	89	7.0	70	117	\$ 83.45	\$ 25.58
53 Jones.....	9	65	67	128	31	7.0	64	201	29.58	27.00
54 Keokuk.....	2	114	24	137	11	7.0	85	224	35.12	24.39
55 Kossuth.....	11	1	81	95	9	7.0	121	121	34.03	27.90
56 Lee.....	8	62	48	104	10	6.7	179	179	33.10	27.42
57 Linn.....	12	115	172	80	7.3	100	312	312	25.67	25.67
58 Louisa.....	9	26	76	20	7.4	64	100	100	36.73	30.92
59 Lucas.....	4	36	32	91	20	7.2	51	139	12.82	24.80
60 Lyon.....	12	4	50	58	2	6.3	22	60	33.77	25.86
61 Madison.....	12	23	102	129	24	7.2	96	104	38.84	30.65
62 Mahaska.....	8	75	145	47	7.5	74	236	236	36.22	30.17
63 Marion.....	5	101	57	12	6.5	34	47	32.44	30.22	28.00
64 Marshall.....	12	58	137	136	49	7.0	72	222	43.38	36.67
65 Mills.....	11	57	21	11	31	7.8	51	127	39.13	33.47
66 Mitchell.....	8	47	51	92	24	6.5	29	155	39.00	25.50
67 Monona.....	17	5	85	19	12	7.4	48	154	33.00	31.00
68 Monroe.....	8	34	59	12	6.2	42	119	33.35	28.51	28.51
69 Montgomery.....	10	24	84	109	30	7.4	64	102	41.38	30.00
70 Muscatine.....	10	26	68	86	54	8.0	64	163	43.34	30.68
71 O'Brien.....	16	1	73	78	10	6.0	82	95	38.48	30.32
72 Osceola.....	9	1	54	54	4	6.4	81	81	31.67	29.67
73 Page.....	11	45	81	123	10	7.6	102	199	34.22	31.65
74 Palo Alto.....	15	1	60	70	4	6.3	26	74	32.46	26.85
75 Plymouth.....	23	3	109	110	16	6.6	45	132	37.90	32.15
76 Pocahontas.....	15	9	69	77	2	6.5	27	89	29.14	27.09
77 Polk.....	13	57	142	142	99	7.0	97	276	40.00	33.00
78 Pottawattamie.....	26	13	221	220	66	7.9	117	340	38.44	34.91
79 Poweshiek.....	14	24	118	138	33	7.4	80	268	39.30	30.59
80 Ringgold.....	12	33	98	130	9	6.3	68	100	32.39	23.44
81 Sac.....	16	3	119	119	11	7.0	44	165	34.77	28.00
82 Scott.....	13	27	79	104	104	9.0	75	181	46.65	36.03
83 Shelby.....	16	5	132	132	10	7.0	72	192	40.54	34.40
84 Sioux.....	11	2	33	33	12	6.6	47	91	36.10	31.77
85 Story.....	14	24	116	130	22	7.3	96	191	35.80	24.95
86 Tama.....	12	77	94	168	29	7.0	69	301	38.61	29.50
87 Taylor.....	14	22	104	121	24	7.4	75	175	36.82	30.00
88 Union.....	.....	.....	91	109	28	7.0	68	179	31.31	25.50
89 Van Buren.....	8	46	67	103	32	6.2	53	100	38.03	24.73
90 Wapello.....	8	51	54	95	66	7.4	54	141	42.56	28.62
91 Warren.....	6	95	41	95	37	7.0	116	166	34.10	28.40
92 Washington.....	6	40	49	78	30	6.7	71	209	33.55	25.92
93 Wayne.....	13	26	85	111	24	7.0	111	123	35.00	25.20
94 Webster.....	19	31	116	148	25	6.0	46	221	38.00	28.35
95 Winnebago.....	7	1	39	39	7	7.0	27	43	31.00	26.85
96 Winneshiek.....	15	38	97	130	26	6.7	66	185	36.66	25.38
97 Woodbury.....	16	25	101	44	34	7.4	63	160	42.00	30.00
98 Worth.....	12	1	74	74	11	7.0	30	96	33.41	26.30
99 Wright.....	15	4	71	87	11	7.0	45	103	32.39	30.32
Totals.....	1171	18189	7956	10674	2720	7.1	5695	16521	\$ 85.21	\$ 27.80

REPORTS FOR 1883.

STATISTICS.

ABSTRACT [B].

SCHOOL

COUNTY.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.								
	DEBIT.			Total debit and credit.	CREDIT.				
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid for library and apparatus.	Paid on bond and interest.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Adair	2992.07	8044.53	697.71	11734.31	5228.18	263.19	1563.05	1892.94	2756.95
Adams	2888.55	6186.04	1563.30	10637.89	2584.21	300.00	2246.99	2866.71	2639.98
Allamakee ..	1902.02	3400.11	895.66	6197.79	2662.84	85.83	1287.55	1054.83	1108.74
Appanoose ..	5101.19	6073.95	271.05	11446.19	7941.86	.....	1375.92	97.09	2031.32
Audubon ...	1638.79	9504.70	535.45	11678.94	8868.18	25.00	511.00	1606.59	668.17
Benton	2140.01	6368.50	6208.22	14716.73	6023.05	1426.22	4322.21	304.59	2640.45
Black Hawk ..	6067.80	6302.54	2977.14	15347.48	6369.46	.....	2980.12	103.89	5894.01
Boone	3582.77	9270.23	971.83	13824.83	3793.79	.....	5031.03	841.08	4158.93
Bremer	1479.58	2656.66	3340.46	7476.70	3431.72	.....	1688.77	1037.65	1318.56
Buchanan ..	689.20	3646.82	12392.90	16728.92	11398.23	.....	1191.09	320.09	3819.51
Buena Vista ..	4716.04	12326.29	9951.24	26993.57	13210.99	802.49	2728.05	3449.82	6802.22
Butler	2992.61	4281.54	8052.75	15326.90	7524.85	182.16	1843.83	1354.81	4121.25
Calhoun	1942.66	9286.94	1412.07	12621.67	7628.65	190.80	300.35	1431.51	3070.36
Carroll	3579.35	7573.52	12524.54	23677.61	11804.05	791.77	2252.62	2569.18	6259.79
Cass	6639.83	5982.57	257.25	12879.65	3080.61	80.00	1312.23	4703.25	3700.56
Cedar	5079.81	6109.62	161.38	11350.81	1799.47	.....	4938.77	1205.94	3406.63
Cerro Gordo ..	2574.48	6905.02	2750.19	12229.69	6592.84	842.15	.....	3881.46	913.24
Cherokee ...	1458.90	10150.70	2397.55	14006.55	8240.33	28.80	738.38	2437.34	2561.80
Chickasaw ..	726.89	3090.60	656.97	4473.96	505.65	.....	1233.38	2088.44	646.49
Clarke	1165.50	3336.31	478.89	4980.70	879.61	.....	1330.00	820.66	1960.43
Clay	1766.85	6675.59	1203.97	9649.41	4779.55	.....	1510.33	968.22	2288.31
Clayton	6459.20	6705.61	1691.02	14855.83	4149.37	200.00	4580.90	1203.27	4722.29
Clinton	3090.80	14724.52	23683.58	41498.90	16490.38	24.60	4589.57	14321.96	6072.39
Crawford ...	3987.80	14098.18	2095.36	20181.34	9228.52	679.32	4131.31	2717.63	3424.56
Dallas	4083.48	4744.53	10861.13	19789.14	8054.13	1618.73	6987.28	.....	3129.00
Davis	968.98	1944.28	1630.45	4549.71	2103.21	7.91	362.79	1917.72	8158.08
Decatur	2676.56	3587.61	3902.29	10166.46	6269.63	2.60	740.18	127.18	3026.87
Delaware ...	1821.99	4433.97	753.53	7009.49	3240.04	188.96	332.00	677.97	2670.52
Des Moines ..	3360.85	1025.00	168.64	4554.49	830.69	.....	466.50	3569.10	182.20
Dickinson ..	2144.58	2070.40	6000.09	10215.07	4753.10	40.00	167.13	732.11	4523.73
Dubuque ...	1381.81	6988.65	1174.66	9544.62	6835.88	55.92	527.76	143.85	1961.71
Emmet	1085.76	1235.70	10.00	2311.46	715.63	49.50	.....	654.32	892.01
Fayette	7587.08	7747.63	716.25	16050.96	8149.34	232.53	2384.59	1587.28	3697.25
Floyd	1129.89	3960.24	794.56	5884.69	3735.39	36.00	950.32	172.24	990.74
Franklin	4576.15	6220.19	3938.86	11190.20	4128.58	9.50	1009.67	1079.05	4963.40
Fremont	6139.37	8832.98	4022.17	18994.52	6567.14	171.62	5135.16	900.46	6220.14
Greene	3739.82	8625.17	913.65	13277.54	3958.40	.....	3730.34	1867.42	3721.32
Grundy	2659.69	2394.25	877.18	6421.12	1957.09	89.85	1036.60	856.67	2490.91
Guthrie	3772.18	10471.34	19246.12	33489.64	23635.53	129.10	2027.05	1283.12	6414.84
Hamilton ...	4555.75	7146.30	601.14	12303.19	5206.80	105.81	157.07	4616.28	2217.23
Hancock	4531.37	7269.35	1489.91	13290.63	3867.80	629.68	1138.89	2604.80	5049.46
Hardin	4122.24	6410.63	665.46	11198.33	3111.64	19.00	3388.89	1358.73	3020.07
Harrison ...	6177.86	9924.05	716.21	16818.12	7606.64	24.83	1537.09	1522.15	6127.91
Henry	1056.25	3614.60	1119.95	5790.80	1461.77	504.05	793.50	1641.56	1349.63
Howard	2167.57	2790.06	146.49	5104.12	587.20	149.45	2353.94	650.53	1363.00
Humboldt ...	1528.81	5909.85	2314.24	9652.90	6219.45	46.00	284.83	742.28	2360.34
Ida	1916.23	12849.72	529.49	15295.44	10098.33	980.93	64.88	3203.28	943.02
Iowa	1375.83	3171.49	337.98	4885.30	1923.55	110.00	670.72	556.48	1624.55
Jackson	5541.93	4201.23	224.99	9968.15	641.12	190.00	509.43	363.56	5294.02
Jasper	8730.21	11910.73	982.65	21643.59	8936.45	414.87	3564.68	2164.14	6663.95

REPORTS FOR 1883.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.											
DEBIT.			Total debit.	CREDIT.							
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for rent and repair of school-houses.	Paid for fuel.	Paid secretaries and treasurers.	Paid for records, dictionaries, and apparatus.	Paid for insurance and janitors.	Paid for supplies, brooms, chalk, etc.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
2782.86	10588.29	1043.08	14424.23	2085.04	8778.97	1224.73	232.33	895.55	778.49	1981.93	3447.19
3323.82	7907.24	600.72	11831.78	1598.03	2170.41	990.32	342.06	1085.82	527.68	2028.58	3088.88
2296.13	8011.32	1089.30	11396.75	1917.20	2499.06	1026.92	57.40	956.86	574.88	1844.12	2520.31
3847.10	9048.93	5134.56	18030.59	4536.09	2482.83	696.91	361.70	843.49	1715.73	4538.87	2854.97
3316.58	7641.70	258.95	11217.23	957.39	2189.54	1053.84	279.43	556.62	576.23	2919.05	2685.18
7212.15	17875.32	783.64	25871.11	5752.72	4692.53	1462.23	1495.65	2765.55	1179.97	539.08	7988.38
5934.01	17868.80	704.28	24447.09	2218.13	3818.63	1256.67	353.85	2226.50	715.30	4964.65	8893.36
7850.57	12764.11	551.28	21169.96	4132.33	3327.07	1047.20	390.38	1570.45	1012.27	3711.10	5979.16
3646.73	9601.78	707.23	13995.74	1957.03	3086.94	896.55	207.55	805.18	621.57	3338.23	3082.69
3624.55	13283.25	3893.94	20801.74	3557.63	3973.22	1092.67	65.49	1508.15	707.00	5228.96	4668.62
4212.64	9136.38	1498.84	14847.86	2756.70	2049.78	1004.24	203.65	1381.69	465.18	2589.51	4397.11
7769.33	9778.95	726.17	18274.45	2674.17	4070.44	1506.14	184.07	794.80	1322.13	1223.24	6499.96
2216.47	8882.74	698.20	11797.41	1272.24	2804.29	1164.62	182.28	436.84	921.08	2283.61	2732.45
3125.65	11885.59	1662.54	16673.78	2079.67	3073.79	1414.67	321.54	955.98	473.59	4880.60	8473.94
8512.85	13864.65	147.63	22025.13	4994.39	4914.11	1514.85	413.37	1235.89	1092.11	1840.20	6020.21
9712.66	11436.74	1443.90	22593.30	2619.59	4616.42	1402.15	166.28	1151.67	870.02	2441.42	9375.75
5771.59	11584.53	1659.54	19015.66	4007.01	3180.08	1151.83	977.76	958.42	1242.03	2384.04	5114.99
4001.70	9438.87	1368.54	14809.11	2182.77	2880.97	1306.78	432.97	1182.75	628.06	1737.17	4457.64
3275.26	8975.49	1121.88	13372.63	2100.91	3509.29	1060.19	206.87	668.38	520.25	2388.29	2918.45
3890.93	7948.25	409.74	12288.92	1075.15	2122.12	810.85	156.45	858.32	408.80	2010.04	4847.19
598.54	6549.40	776.32	7924.26	1145.56	1915.38	1014.95	42.80	436.74	204.56	2064.04	1100.23
6486.88	12833.05	1873.31	21193.24	2802.76	3843.32	1432.95	402.31	1523.62	731.27	2772.43	7684.58
10174.46	19934.42	5630.94	36039.82	4930.92	5018.33	1835.40	392.79	3649.20	1089.11	6740.90	12383.17
5193.73	15145.23	863.57	21202.53	1361.83	4210.14	1611.28	817.91	1487.29	1071.88	3291.98	7350.22
6092.40	12357.30	306.13	18755.83	3261.50	4657.27	1218.60	183.40	1056.14	658.63	1636.93	6083.36
1244.84	5788.78	302.42	7336.04	928.50	2092.16	911.22	32.23	508.27	447.35	1132.22	1284.09
2362.26	6385.01	717.96	9465.23	1974.44	1912.57	838.17	161.00	205.66	322.51	1846.10	2204.78
3771.34	11610.27	1315.33	16696.94	2266.83	3411.05	1203.52	582.75	1209.36	1016.38	2779.66	4727.39
3397.37	13801.37	1787.31	18966.05	2275.53	2834.21	1062.40	203.85	3946.75	726.40	5358.27	2578.64
1278.76	3295.28	17.40	4591.44	391.58	962.39	541.13	115.50	124.85	239.49	662.19	1534.31
8716.42	21994.92	276.62	25987.96	3414.02	6210.34	3138.61	474.96	4167.85	1039.91	3060.82	4481.45
908.07	2179.22	109.40	3196.69	754.44	667.76	304.88	18.19	124.85	155.85	513.96	656.76
4570.65	10216.31	1166.80	15953.76	2175.38	4367.71	1883.50	130.67	665.87	576.86	3035.87	3617.90
4868.55	9611.25	670.12	15149.92	2675.88	5009.97	805.77	373.80	1101.25	739.25	1250.47	3193.53
5080.64	12031.11	860.73	17972.48	1976.11	4557.48	344.79	293.18	980.65	999.00	3910.67	4910.60
5360.84	10939.87	1839.48	18140.19	3061.65	3389.75	1305.29	660.85	1577.19	925.94	3247.21	3972.83
3158.87	12010.55	1730.81	16900.23	1842.88	3397.28	1147.02	436.65	849.52	1057.33	3681.43	4488.12
5560.22	7886.93	690.39	14187.54	1689.22	3244.48	1014.76	132.66	352.85	662.56	2160.06	4880.95
4968.77	13523.74	281.76	18674.27	2542.52	3873.44	1125.97	544.42	808.04	1039.83	3718.87	5026.18
4956.87	9827.53	703.96	15488.36	1296.67	2224.21	1077.27	151.10	275.99	809.06	4534.01	5120.05
1145.76	4725.87	1053.69	6925.32	870.28	1643.51	1158.63	774.12	278.02	217.68	839.39	1143.69
5556.67	13843.42	2140.32	21540.41	3998.15	4910.71	1607.03	216.65	1650.95	919.35	3176.70	5060.87
3830.11	15410.55	1960.02	21200.68	2049.67	4041.63	1737.84	291.49	2037.68	1561.49	3990.97	5459.91
3352.75	11152.07	2605.83	17110.65	4264.15	3414.39	1039.15	93.93	2319.24	867.72	1493.21	3618.86
4916.89	6412.27	464.54	11793.61	415.81	2594.27	780.81	184.76	826.00	1011.13	2475.75	3505.06
2999.79	6120.98	1059.81	10180.58	2115.50	1700.87	512.25	150.17	265.00	497.74	1682.88	3254.17
2164.45	7159.14	1550.46	10874.05	1158.91	2270.33	1176.66	210.17	411.02	444.91	2237.42	2964.63
4519.36	12359.19	2206.21	19084.76	3833.82	3573.85	1406.76	288.86	1260.76	625.73	4140.65	3954.34
1253.59	10488.44	4819.45	16661.48	2696.14	3451.69	1376.72	126.23	1419.69	782.63	2822.41	3965.9
4999.41	18151.64	1467.71	24488.76	3334.56	4741.97	1499.50	721.68	1585.61	1551.92	3817.54	7235.9

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.						CREDIT.		
				Total debt and credit.	Paid for school-houses and sites.		Paid on bonds and interest.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Jefferson	748.96	1237.46	125.00	2149.62	613.35			61	925.05
Johnson	1255.01	3238.15	327.96	4821.02	2024.39			68	902.67
Jones	1375.83	3771.49	337.96	5484.80	1923.05			19	2224.65
Keokuk	2516.65	4600.03	7732.28	14848.96	6700.88			14	3167.29
Kossuth	1882.10	8173.10	809.85	10865.15	5945.41			18	1245.96
Lee	565.52	922.77	.29	1488.58	17.47			37	.....
Linn	2438.39	9592.11	17122.13	29152.63	21220.82			46	1510.15
Louisa	7699.70	4050.02	479.28	12199.00	6751.02			46	1827.00
Lucas	4838.00	3934.84	1208.18	9941.02	5369.56			40	1032.50
Lyon	4528.46	16009.03	5108.12	25645.61	2557.80			21	7367.14
Madison	2332.65	3178.52	408.17	5919.34	1468.31			17	1608.28
Mahaska	10728.48	4081.15	10618.24	28427.87	17945.87			43	2468.54
Marion	4536.19	6434.24	1116.20	11946.63	4230.44			65	2994.25
Marshall	1484.65	9483.78	43257.87	54606.28	18459.90			67	26061.89
Mills	3186.72	6591.07	12090.34	21868.13	14052.70			07	5005.05
Mitchell	3457.05	2039.84	89.60	5586.53	838.82			34	1481.88
Monona	2678.74	9407.52	754.08	12740.34	6170.89			94	4445.43
Mouree	2013.99	3217.14	453.57	5684.70	1075.99			29	1646.80
Montgomery	6177.03	8740.67	7102.14	22020.84	6524.49			38	6447.82
Muscataine	1619.34	8474.39	.....	10093.73	1045.59			72	2832.46
O'Brien	3043.04	4939.26	903.41	12885.35	4144.21			65	4600.78
Oceola	1724.60	6948.99	4434.76	13128.35	2874.87			08	1274.61
Page	6820.79	7492.89	7635.71	22449.39	8117.27			14	5242.28
Palo Alto	1255.49	3112.27	4665.67	9233.43	5399.57			76	2438.64
Plymouth	2153.67	8243.79	2076.06	12473.54	7683.42			42	1476.19
Pocahontas	1157.01	5320.65	43.15	6526.81	3523.66			06	2185.95
Polk	16297.96	13974.02	3406.74	69677.72	4643.00			64	14087.69
Pottawatomie	7191.73	23020.43	21353.77	51565.93	32759.77			38	8141.79
Poweshiek	3221.11	7443.97	14066.10	24771.18	15804.89			83	3600.20
Ringgold	2567.89	4938.82	861.93	8369.64	3558.60			00	1916.47
Sac	1484.96	6777.48	11284.90	19516.43	12537.14			44	1506.85
Scott	3741.84	1580.64	56.00	5384.57	673.72			85	2287.97
Shelby	7177.27	7979.97	4655.27	19412.51	12053.98			47	3137.38
Sioux	4227.86	6329.58	2035.91	12653.35	9739.80			09	1316.09
Story	7945.28	7057.20	4458.38	19460.86	10469.44			48	4637.24
Tama	4941.55	4623.17	387.81	14152.53	5362.64			02	2666.09
Taylor	4898.02	5480.13	3091.04	13469.19	4329.90			26	3745.73
Union	4371.80	10745.26	22510.59	37627.65	16335.07			71	14810.99
Van Buren	2220.01	5228.55	4129.52	11578.08	6175.60			70	4906.95
Wapello	17719.58	6491.96	48457.73	71069.27	26193.47			15	24029.35
Warren	2350.96	5562.16	1024.13	8441.25	949.57			70	1596.64
Washington	2375.28	4243.36	680.00	7278.64	2208.12			56	1584.77
Wayne	4529.36	10407.66	427.19	14964.21	5691.37			27	3246.58
Webster	5300.65	9325.58	4236.45	18862.68	11622.55			50	3112.87
Winnebago	640.80	3810.04	859.78	5360.62	1189.16			14	2050.44
Winneblesh	3240.18	2246.79	326.33	5813.30	1626.21			67	2699.43
Woodbury	12411.50	12132.75	185.8.87	43443.12	33136.18			97	5178.09
Worth	1606.75	472.92	306.84	2786.51	1084.57			34	571.74
Wright	1670.87	6297.27	2815.31	10783.45	5471.79			11	2425.06
Total	268194.87	854323.46	481596.50	1514644.89	794790.39			38	37379.79

REPORTS FOR 1994

FINANCES

[illegible]

ABSTRACT [B]--CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1883.

TEACHERS' FUND.			
DEBIT.	CREDIT.		
	Paid teachers.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
	35212.36	511.21	17088.10
	26119.38	849.02	13139.32
	29108.55	764.89	11583.14
	28144.49	19.98	10125.80
	22623.88	451.63	11519.05
	53224.90	806.89	20894.08
	26896.43	2.50	22376.36
	39730.89	2269.66	24142.63
	25181.63	762.15	13771.45
	36544.02	507.79	18446.43
	22580.74	178.06	15872.85
	34692.28	380.11	18304.95
	23905.79	1086.05	11373.95
	31765.65	1419.63	9972.22
	48437.57	1.50	21612.95
	45717.88	175.36	27109.58
	31857.39	1246.17	21340.65
	28495.80	434.17	17409.96
	27757.06	609.62	11688.91
	23453.96	138.76	12663.05
	16432.33	363.45	5946.53
	50823.05	1872.01	25503.16
	72849.34	1811.19	31390.94
	38746.98	454.01	23944.61
	40072.37	3264.05	20302.68
	20452.26	181.40	4466.63
	24568.07	375.34	10647.77
	35429.92	151.71	17902.30
	118634.00	3687.73	40197.32
	8315.79	.....	3170.11
	65822.68	119.41	13408.69
	6969.20	.....	2916.61
	39497.80	946.80	17677.70
	30908.45	242.89	14262.11
	29923.40	406.59	11532.34
	41169.01	1232.76	29649.96
	25390.19	229.48	17394.79
	33693.05	53.31	17539.05
	38767.86	623.25	21566.15
	28421.21	381.15	14744.48
	15496.06	835.63	4710.23
	41789.03	769.51	21445.65
	44559.01	360.48	25906.59
	33425.90	422.69	18829.29
	20268.61	40.91	9594.98
	16827.57	302.55	7824.44
	17756.55	687.99	11165.87
	36583.13	314.09	23397.13
	27464.94	6434.12	26971.89
	49461.53	4189.86	26276.76

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1883.

COUNTY.	TEACHERS' FUND.							
	DEBIT.				Total debit and credit.	CREDIT.		
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from semi-annual apportionment.	Received from other sources.		Paid teachers.	Paid for other purposes.	On hand.
Jefferson.....	9589.14	17511.74	8471.90	1028.31	36601.09	26721.64	280.85	9618.60
Johnson	31918.84	30516.36	5572.99	1504.94	69512.63	49783.90	1041.15	18687.58
Jones	13819.20	26492.28	9874.40	1702.23	51888.11	35681.48	2994.27	13212.36
Keokuk	9012.46	28783.37	9205.40	1814.45	48815.68	37747.90	1378.12	9689.66
Kossuth.....	12041.26	22121.07	2749.96	255.77	37168.06	23851.78	29.30	13286.98
Lee.....	24499.73	63742.20	26676.41	20182.72	135101.06	99047.94	12242.71	23810.41
Linn.....	34689.75	50897.31	16297.27	1095.78	102989.11	65749.79	513.01	36717.31
Louisa	12867.44	19826.28	5133.57	405.81	38233.10	25171.19	9.40	13052.51
Lucas.....	15440.39	16207.27	10815.16	269.25	42732.07	23314.58	313.23	19104.26
Lyon	8494.64	10380.78	926.69	683.97	20486.08	12227.41	576.99	7681.68
Madison	15087.33	24259.43	6503.88	1426.22	47276.86	33792.31	402.69	13041.86
Mahaska.....	22562.72	36947.32	10708.54	769.45	70988.03	48420.70	420.96	22146.37
Marion.	14647.93	26630.38	9373.84	815.72	51467.87	36983.44	773.69	13710.74
Marshall	42422.24	45590.01	8574.74	782.89	97369.88	62904.76	1961.00	32504.12
Mills.....	21452.35	23889.54	7022.24	1125.19	53489.32	30726.25	572.47	22190.60
Mitchell.....	14926.97	21385.42	5988.35	653.65	42954.39	25622.86	1863.56	15467.97
Monona.....	18508.85	23581.44	5921.76	1347.57	49357.62	29525.23	406.62	19425.77
Monroe.....	10363.05	10898.28	5951.66	715.83	27928.82	20215.77	125.33	7587.72
Montgomery...	18619.76	26451.90	6647.20	1088.05	52806.91	34455.84	463.41	17887.66
Muscatine	18949.96	34120.53	9090.90	1268.08	63429.47	49865.62	300.92	13253.93
O'Brien.....	7520.99	14049.19	1857.61	1492.14	24919.93	15499.81	383.43	9036.69
Osceola.....	3966.79	9785.75	1192.79	1510.62	16455.95	9478.40	7.75	6969.80
Page.....	25028.66	36647.89	7074.02	2110.92	70861.49	46072.72	571.67	24217.10
Palo Alto.....	8050.14	11878.18	2085.32	732.85	22746.49	14633.41	60.00	8053.08
Plymouth....	20004.01	25506.25	4724.50	464.77	50899.53	30071.44	1102.43	19525.66
Pocahontas.	6176.27	14116.84	2026.94	244.30	22564.35	16089.48	.....	6474.87
Polk.....	73661.74	152406.66	24562.86	1693.13	252324.49	168301.44	1072.64	82950.41
Pottawattamie.	54969.13	71719.82	1906.28	14040.56	142635.79	86449.39	1014.72	55171.68
Poweshiek....	23950.98	41749.53	6405.82	1570.20	73876.53	46690.94	628.70	26326.89
Ringgold..	21171.14	19757.16	6467.20	508.15	47908.65	28114.08	279.14	19510.43
Sac.....	17533.60	20700.50	4508.62	1441.93	44184.65	24660.82	1587.83	17936.00
Scott.....	41988.31	81610.58	16741.00	2184.57	142524.46	93450.17	641.71	48432.58
Shelby.....	28962.64	27528.60	6805.55	587.28	63884.07	37454.57	405.68	26023.82
Sioux.....	17207.86	18198.48	2997.70	1095.29	39499.33	22738.22	2400.55	14360.56
Story.....	17724.96	24384.27	6549.49	562.38	49221.10	35763.21	165.70	13292.19
Tama.....	26845.80	38034.88	10258.28	1080.48	76219.44	51389.69	1146.12	22683.63
Taylor.....	17083.28	31145.59	5368.62	822.19	54419.68	35783.29	168.67	18467.72
Union.....	9394.56	29242.37	6265.69	2036.29	46938.91	36880.79	565.65	9492.47
Van Buren.....	12141.79	16872.59	6443.52	577.01	36034.91	24278.49	52.74	11703.68
Wapello.....	25165.09	29736.41	6940.69	784.98	62627.17	42974.94	106.22	19546.01
Warren.....	18932.32	22135.24	6558.71	513.79	48139.06	33754.80	469.47	13914.79
Washington....	16117.19	26404.81	8369.43	438.50	51329.93	35904.32	13.36	15412.25
Wayne.....	16809.12	21730.39	8345.67	188.16	47073.34	31212.93	39.02	15821.39
Webster.....	23529.89	30779.50	5718.04	1057.40	61084.83	39679.28	112.05	21293.50
Winnebago.....	8223.41	7448.52	2411.94	370.66	18454.53	9178.56	207.83	9068.14
Winnebago.....	18918.96	23314.79	7619.83	196.85	59050.43	33177.14	610.82	16262.47
Woodbury.....	21440.36	37863.47	8064.93	1904.46	69273.22	40154.83	175.49	28942.90
Worth.....	4486.11	13638.27	3544.94	703.65	22372.97	15838.85	64.06	6470.06
Wright.....	5192.60	20093.02	2885.04	224.13	28344.79	20181.21	11.20	8202.38
Total.....	1796237.34	2882128.59	680241.90	135632.35	5494240.18	3630516.19	83461.35	1780262.64

ABSTRACT [C.

EXAMINATION.

	1st grade certifi- cates is- sued.		2d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		3d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		Total number issued.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2 Adams.....			20	40	5	76	25	187
3 Allamakee.....	8		5	55	20	69	35	116
4 Appanoose.....	8	7	51	82	22	76	81	204
5 Audubon.....			17	80	22	66	39	98
6 Benton.....			36	49	48	151	83	209
7 Black Hawk.....	4	3	9	101	40	140	55	284
8 Boone.....	9	8	30	81	27	117	66	206
9 Bremer.....			14	32	15	87	29	119
10 Buchanan.....	2	2	7	25	15	114	24	144
11 Buena Vista.....	1		20	72	14	48	42	187
12 Butler.....			23	49	22	108	52	204
13 Calhoun.....			13	39	10	36	32	115
14 Carroll.....			15	27	10	33	40	116
15 Cass.....			23	51	35	106	72	203
16 Cedar.....			16	45	15	97	41	240
17 Cerro Gordo.....			19	53	13	103	32	176
18 Cherokee.....	1		19	29	16	44	47	141
19 Chickasaw.....	2	1	15	45	21	60	47	169
20 Clarke.....	2		31	46	15	59	55	119
21 Clay.....			24	31	9	46	35	96
22 Clayton.....	1	21	32	84	33	125	66	250
23 Clinton.....			30	97	36	132	66	279
24 Crawford.....			19	25	17	42	37	99
25 Dallas.....				50		142		192
26 Davis.....			27	33	35	56	68	99
27 Decatur.....			15	44	21	84	41	161
28 Delaware.....			17	28	30	199	51	231
29 Des Moines.....			26	87	21	72	47	160
30 Dickinson.....			7	15	4	14	12	40
31 Dubuque.....	12	23	6	57	13	96	35	225
32 Emmet.....	1	1	9	19	7	15	18	36
33 Fayette.....	2		10	35	13	123	30	158
34 Floyd.....	1		13	40	34	123	70	268
35 Franklin.....			27	55	23	64	55	150
36 Fremont.....			33	78	28	80	66	168
37 Greene.....	5		34	101	22	68	65	205
38 Grundy.....			24	59	13	78	63	189
39 Guthrie.....			47	94	29	97	76	194
40 Hamilton.....	2		23	69	11	32	45	107
41 Hancock.....			4	42	3	48	11	116
42 Hardin.....			21	91	21	76	54	266
43 Harrison.....			48	75	21	54	85	214
44 Henry.....			26	50	24	80	55	155
45 Howard.....			8	27	9	88	22	110
46 Humboldt.....			5	14	4	21	19	45
47 Ida.....			12	23	15	30	37	84
48 Iowa.....	16		19	90	20	77	55	167
49 Jackson.....			33	48	9	85	47	133
50 Jasper.....			22	60	55	129	94	252

REPORTS FOR 1883.
OF TEACHERS.

Applicants rejected.		Applicants examined.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding State Certificates.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
4	9	87	198											1
...	...	25	116			22	28							2
7	18	42	222	1	1	24	21	8	21		28			3
...	...					25	21	15	23	16	19			4
8	15	42	111			26	21	4	11	3	7			5
8	20	92	229			23	21	21	40	27	53			6
8	11	58	276			27	22							7
...	...	68	206			27	20	6	24	2	20			8
2	8	81	127			24	19	5	10	5	14			9
1	8	25	152			23	20	8	52	7	35			10
4	7	46	144			23	20	16	30	27	50	1		11
6	55	58	259			28	22	6	28	5	10	1		12
6	12	38	127			28	20	1	6	6	25	1		13
...	...	40	110			19	18	17	53	24	74	1		14
6	36	78	239			24	20	1	14	7	22			15
14	60	55	300			28	19	10	75	11	35	1	1	16
8	36	85	212			25	18	5	35	4	30			17
8	11	49	152			29	21	6	15	7	19			18
20	28	67	197			21	19	6	40	5	14			19
2	8	57	127			28	20	9	31	11	24			20
...	...	85	98			31	21	3	21	8	17			21
20	85	115	341			26	21	10	40	16	31			22
4	7	70	236			30	22	15	26	7	29			23
1	8	38	107			24	20	6	32	8	41			24
...	...		200											25
...	...	68	99			24	21	16	27	12	19			26
4	5	45	166			31	22	7	34	6	32			27
7	50	58	281			25	21	13	55	4	36			28
2	8	49	168			30	24	12	27	9	29			29
...	...	12	43					1	20		6			30
2	3	37	223			29	23	3	18	3	19			31
...	...					23	20	13	3					32
2	10	32	168		1	26	19	3	35	11	39			33
7	28	77	291			27	22	9	29	11	35			34
16	24	71	174			25	23	7	13					35
9	22	65	130			23	21	9	33	9	31			36
5	34	70	239			25	21	12	50	8	29			37
10	11	63	200											38
10	37	36	231	1		27	22	6	30	10	28			39
...	...	45	118			25	19	15	20	10	15			40
1	9	12	125			31	21	1	24	3	26			41
13	48	67	313	1		26	21	10	36	5	43			42
7	15	92	229			29	22	8	33	2	16			43
6	21	61	156			23	22	6	14	13	45			44
5	17	27	127			23	26	10	24	8	9			45
2	14	21	59			25	25	8	10	4	4			46
1	5	38	89			25	21	10	20	13	23		1	47
9	17	64	184			23	22	10	32	18	35			48
10	29	57	162			24	19							49
10	62	104	314			26	23	22	56	10	25		1	50

ABSTRACT [C]—CONTINUED.

EXAMINATION.

COUNTY.	Prof's'nal certifi- cates is- sued.		1st gr. de certifi- cates is- sued.		2d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		3d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		Total num- ber issued.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
51 Jefferson .....	.....	2	26	24	26	74	18	36	70	136
52 Johnson .....	.....	.....	23	99	24	171	10	20	57	290
53 Jones	4	1	21	62	15	133	6	9	46	205
54 Keokuk	5	12	24	32	35	92	27	78	91	214
55 Kossuth .....	.....	.....	26	54	10	38	4	60	40	152
56 Lee .....	.....	.....	40	94	15	74	..	6	55	174
57 Linn .....	.....	.....	38	90	29	100	.....	.....	67	190
58 Louisa .....	.....	.....	10	14	21	85	13	33	44	132
59 Lucas	1	.....	32	81	7	56	4	20	44	157
60 Lyon	1	.....	7	20	8	12	9	12	25	44
61 Madison	5	1	61	107	21	67	7	34	94	209
63 Mahaska .....	.....	.....	20	41	10	105	.....	.....	30	146
63 Marion .....	.....	.....	47	39	22	49	3	12	72	100
64 Marshall .....	.....	.....	20	80	25	55	23	69	68	204
65 Mills	9	27	17	33	20	36	11	49	57	145
66 Mitchell .....	.....	.....	8	14	10	52	15	70	33	136
67 Monona .....	.....	.....	27	47	23	52	3	31	53	130
68 Monroe .....	.....	.....	10	21	15	47	15	52	40	120
69 Montgomery	2	.....	31	57	12	44	11	55	56	156
70 Muscatine	4	25	30	31	22	101	.....	.....	56	157
71 O'Brien .....	.....	.....	29	28	24	33	.....	35	53	96
72 Osceola .....	.....	.....	11	20	12	30	.....	.....	23	50
73 Page	5	3	32	76	53	100	14	47	104	226
74 Palo Alto .....	.....	.....	9	21	12	44	2	2	23	67
75 Plymouth .....	.....	.....	24	64	18	76	3	13	45	153
76 Pocahontas .....	.....	.....	19	32	16	34	14	37	49	103
77 Polk .....	.....	.....	73	174	15	103	.....	.....	88	279
78 Pottawattamie	1	2	26	122	13	133	20	33	60	290
79 Poweshiek .....	.....	.....	42	72	34	60	4	12	80	144
80 Ringgold .....	.....	1	10	30	16	54	5	31	31	116
81 Sac	1	.....	22	30	18	79	12	80	53	189
82 Scott	7	4	25	87	35	126	.....	.....	67	217
83 Shelby .....	.....	.....	48	81	23	71	13	85	84	187
84 Sioux .....	.....	.....	14	14	22	52	7	42	43	108
85 Story .....	.....	.....	45	57	57	162	.....	.....	102	219
86 Tama .....	.....	.....	36	75	42	134	.....	.....	78	212
87 Taylor .....	.....	.....	47	61	35	95	.....	.....	82	156
88 Union .....	.....	.....	28	100	15	70	1	25	44	195
89 Van Buren .....	.....	.....	12	31	42	111	.....	.....	54	142
90 Wapello .....	.....	.....	25	30	20	89	20	24	65	143
91 Warren .....	.....	.....	45	102	48	96	.....	.....	93	198
92 Washington	2	16	7	17	50	119	12	30	71	182
93 Wayne	4	.....	10	20	13	55	8	47	35	122
94 Webster .....	.....	.....	23	61	22	89	4	33	49	183
95 Winnebago .....	.....	.....	10	8	2	9	5	10	17	27
96 Winneshiek .....	.....	.....	18	48	29	82	17	44	64	174
97 Woodbury	3	2	12	27	14	77	.....	.....	29	106
98 Worth .....	.....	.....	4	20	3	47	2	18	9	85
99 Wright .....	.....	.....	27	46	28	46	4	18	59	110
Totals	143	162	2270	5204	2071	7723	600	2546	5167	15822

*Records destroyed by fire.

REPORTS FOR 1883.
OF TEACHERS.

Applicants rejected.		Applicants examined.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding State certificates.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
14	39	84	175	...	...	27	24	8	28	17	47	...	...	51
11	25	68	315	...	...	22	23	15	60	30	100	...	...	52
1	36	47	241	...	...	29	22	9	53	...	...	...	...	53
20	46	111	260	...	...	25	22	18	27	32	70	...	...	54
3	11	43	163	...	...	24	20	3	26	1	18	...	...	55
2	4	57	178	...	...	28	20	8	34	...	12	1	...	56
18	15	80	344	...	...	27	20	28	78	36	91	...	...	57
2	14	46	146	...	...	27	21	13	32	7	36	1	1	58
3	8	47	165	...	...	27	21	8	15	6	20	...	...	59
6	8	31	52	...	...	21	19	10	12	12	20	...	...	60
1	11	95	220	...	...	21	20	10	50	10	29	...	...	61
4	12	84	158	...	...	23	21	4	38	9	23	1	1	62
...	...	72	100	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	63
3	40	71	244	...	...	24	23	6	22	9	16	1	...	64
...	...	57	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65
4	12	37	148	...	...	29	23	10	15	8	18	...	...	66
16	38	69	168	...	...	28	21	8	14	6	17	...	...	67
...	...	40	120	...	...	27	21	10	28	10	21	1	...	68
2	4	58	160	...	...	23	20	14	20	5	10	...	2	69
4	12	60	169	...	...	25	22	4	30	8	40	...	...	70
2	2	55	98	...	...	25	21	...	2	...	9	...	...	71
3	5	26	55	...	...	28	22	9	2	13	5	...	...	72
10	21	114	247	...	...	26	21	10	25	14	30	...	...	73
...	...	23	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
...	9	45	162	...	...	21	21	7	22	6	12	...	...	75
...	10	49	113	...	...	25	21	8	25	5	18	...	...	76
2	5	90	232	...	...	23	25	6	40	10	80	...	1	77
4	16	64	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	78
2	6	82	150	...	...	22	18	10	52	21	34	...	...	79
5	35	36	155	...	...	25	20	5	25	10	25	...	...	80
...	3	53	192	...	1	26	22	4	16	10	20	1	...	81
2	37	69	254	...	...	25	23	3	19	5	15	1	3	82
7	11	91	298	...	...	23	21	20	30	7	19	...	...	83
3	9	46	117	1	...	25	23	3	6	7	14	...	...	84
3	33	105	252	...	...	21	20	12	46	23	60	...	...	85
12	104	90	316	...	...	25	21	5	36	...	...	...	...	86
2	9	84	165	...	...	25	21	8	15	4	8	...	...	87
2	5	46	200	1	...	26	22	4	26	6	55	...	...	88
3	9	57	151	...	...	27	20	12	25	15	30	...	...	89
2	4	67	147	...	...	27	22	10	28	7	18	1	...	90
6	14	99	215	...	...	24	21	17	36	15	30	...	...	91
5	18	76	200	...	...	26	22	7	34	18	75	...	...	92
2	15	37	137	...	...	...	...	5	12	14	24	...	...	93
...	20	49	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
4	5	21	82	...	t	25	24	3	5	3	4	...	...	95
5	6	69	180	...	...	23	21	13	10	43	20	...	...	96
1	7	30	113	...	...	26	20	2	9	1	12	1	...	97
2	8	11	93	...	...	21	22	2	38	...	...	...	...	98
10	16	69	126	...	...	25	21	9	15	10	5	...	...	99
461	1,705	5,628	17,527	5	3	25	21	769	2,448	843	2,380	15	12	

ABSTRACT [D].

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1883.

COUNTY.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.			AP-PEALS.	COMPENSA-TION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		
	Schools visited by county superintendent.	Visits made during year.	Educational meetings held.			Number	Teachers employed.	Pupils attending.
1 Adair	95	108	9		\$ 9.68			
2 Adams	110	130	10		17.70			
3 Allamakee	148	263	18	3	10.12	1	4	120
4 Appanoose	142	222	5	1	12.40			
5 Audubon	59	70	6		7.78			
6 Benton	157	170	7	2	11.04	2	4	100
7 Black Hawk	214	299	4		19.68	1	2	60
8 Boone	86	97		2	12.28			
9 Bremer	121	190			11.88	1	3	38
10 Buchanan	135	178	4		9.20	1	3	68
11 Buena Vista			30		7.80			
12 Butler	94	96	4		12.44			
13 Calhoun	108	206		1	9.52			
14 Carroll	107	186	3	2	10.64			
15 Cass	165	190	9	1	12.24			
16 Cedar	185		4		9.00			
17 Cerro Gordo	100	150	42		12.00			
18 Cherokee	105	136		1	11.96			
19 Chickasaw	130	215	11	1	11.80	1	3	120
20 Clarke	60	65			5.40			
21 Clay	77	135	3		*6.55			
22 Clayton	156	193	6	3	12.40	7	7	130
23 Clinton	65	78	8	1	12.44	4	25	675
24 Crawford	83	97	18		11.92			
25 Dallas	160	247	5	2	10.08	1	2	52
26 Davis	77	85	80		6.28	2	6	80
27 Decatur	45	57	3	7	9.28	1	2	44
28 Delaware	115	141	5		12.16	3	5	215
29 Des Moines	95	187	20	1	12.64	8	39	1168
30 Dickinson	43	82	8		6.16			
31 Dubuque	45	95	10		15.60			
32 Emmet			2	2	*5.00			
33 Fayette	75	102	5	2	11.93			
34 Floyd	120	180	10		11.72			
35 Franklin	100	125	10		*8.56			
36 Fremont	140	200	11		12.48	1	14	231
37 Greene	153	203	4		12.48	1	4	141
38 Grundy	124	263	1		11.20	1	4	130
39 Guthrie	112	122	4		12.40			
40 Hamilton	220	270	35	3	10.16			
41 Hancock	66	127			9.19			
42 Hardin	80	85	5		12.52	2	5	110
43 Harrison	68	82	6	3	11.81	1	2	35
44 Henry	110	130	12		12.08	3	10	260
45 Howard	81	156	10		11.40			
46 Humboldt	81	144	7	2	10.08	1	1	34
47 Ida	80	173	7		10.64			
48 Iowa	165	211	1	1	8.32	1	1	90
49 Jackson					*7.54	1	1	25
50 Jasper	120	139	18		12.52	3	5	218

On page 18 the column giving compensation of county superintendents is pointed erroneously. The figures should stand for dollars only, instead of dollars and cents.

ABSTRACT [D]—CONTINUED.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1888.

COUNTY.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.			AP-PEALS.	COMPENSA-TION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		
		Educational meet-ings held.	Cases decided by county superintendent.			Number.	Teachers employed.	Pupils attending.
51 Jefferson	108	145	5		1,228	8	15	384
52 Johnson	120		8		1,200	1	8	160
53 Jones	70	91		1	948			
54 Keokuk			2		1,100			
55 Kossuth	125	184	8		1,204			
56 Lee	110	159	8		1,086	8	7	*380
57 Linn	75		26	11	825	2		*678
58 Louisa	90	160	6		1,150	8	12	883
59 Lucas	80	110	1		1,040	1	1	*25
60 Lyon	50	125	1		1,400	1	8	40
61 Madison	236	242		1	1,158			
62 Mahaska	173	271	23	4	1,100	2	10	290
63 Marion	94	105			1,000	8	11	250
64 Marshall			10	1	1,550	2	6	180
65 Mills	100	225		1	900			
66 Mitchell	82	175	8		900	2	9	285
67 Monona	114	142	5		972			
68 Marion	71	185	5	1	1,018			
69 Montgomery	100	148	0		1,172			
70 Muscatine	120	175	8		900	3	13	305
71 O'Brien	77	133	3		1,138			
72 Osceola	60	188	2		610			
73 Page	100	117	6	2	1,216	2	20	867
74 Palo Alto	100	103		1	705			
75 Plymouth	91	100	4	1	700	1	4	178
76 Pocahontas	138	136		1	875			
77 Polk	60	60	24		988	7	62	895
78 Pottawattamie	116	120	1	8	884			
79 Poweshiek	156	162	15	1	1,216	1	18	804
80 Ringgold	100	120		8	700			
81 Sac	108	201	6		1,108			
82 Scott	110	175	5		1,232	9	53	1,670
83 Shelby	111	128	10	8	1,208			
84 Sioux	79	120			*450	1	1	12
85 Story	142	142	18	1	858	1	19	315
86 Tama	74	60	22	2	880	1	11	290
87 Taylor	160	140	2	1	884			
88 Union	140	280	10	1	700			
89 Van Buren	25		1		880	1	8	25
90 Wapello	95	110	2	2	1,240	4	16	849
91 Warren	65	60			720	2	11	270
92 Washington	115	182	11		1,180	2	6	*120
93 Wayne	177	8		1	876			
94 Webster				1	*371			
95 Winnebago	98	104	8	1	500			
96 Winneshiek	169	184	4	1	1,214	8	28	1,084
97 Woodbury	104	111	18	2	1,200			
98 Worth	72	144	1		1,468			
99 Wright	111	146		2	752			
Totals	10,958	18,011	786	91	102,896	114	502	18,040

*No report. Estimated from previous reports.

ABSTRACT [E].

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	WHERE HELD.	TIME.			TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.		
			Commencing.	Continuing weeks.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Adair.....	Greenfield	Mar. 13	4		54	136	190
2	Adams.....	Corning	July 24	3		20	82	102
3	Allamakee... ..	Waukon	Aug. 6	3		13	137	150
4	Appanoose.....	Centerville	Aug. 13	3		25	90	115
5	Audubon	Audubon	Aug. 13	3		24	88	112
6	Benton	Vinton.....	Aug. 6	3		35	130	165
7	Black Hawk.....	Waterloo	Aug. 13	3		25	149	174
8	Boone	Boone	Aug. 20	2		16	130	146
9	Bremer	Waverly	Aug. 13	3		6	100	106
10	Buchanan.....	Independence.....	{ July 30	6		24	120	144
			{ Oct. 15					
11	Buena Vista.....	Storm Lake.....	Mar. 19	2		8	67	75
12	Butler.....	Clarksville.....	Aug. 6	3		23	154	177
13	Calhoun	Manson	July 30	2		6	75	81
14	Carroll	Carroll	Aug. 20	2		87	76	113
15	Cass	Atlantic	July 16	4		19	152	171
16	Cedar.....	Tipton.....	July 9	3		12	128	138
17	Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City.....	Aug. 27	4		30	141	171
18	Cherokee	Cherokee	Aug. 13	2		11	67	78
19	Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.. ..	Aug. 14	4		18	109	127
20	Clarke.....	Osceola	Aug. 6	3		28	130	156
21	Clay	Spencer	Sept. 3	2		16	61	77
22	Clayton.....	Elkader	Aug. 6	3		30	128	158
23	Clinton.....	Lyons	Aug. 6	2		15	173	188
24	Crawford.....	Denison	July 30	2		9	88	97
25	Dallas	Adel.....	July 31	4		32	177	209
26	Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	Aug. 6	3		35	88	123
27	Decatur	Leon	Aug. 6	3		18	139	157
28	Delaware	Manchester.....	Aug. 6	2		22	135	157
29	Des Moines.....	Burlington	Aug. 6	2		21	101	122
30	Dickinson	Spirit Lake.....	Aug. 20	3		9	49	58
31	Dubuque	Dubuque	Aug. 13	2		10	146	156
32	Emmet.....	Estherville	Sept. 10	2		11	28	39
33	Fayette.....	Fayette.....	Aug. 20	2		17	181	148
34	Floyd.....	Charles City....	Aug. 20	3		22	110	132
35	Franklin... ..	Hampton	Aug. 13	3		10	112	122
36	Fremont.....	Hamburg and Sidney.	July 16	5		43	131	174
37	Greene	Jefferson	Aug. 20	3		27	180	207
38	Grundy.....	Grundy Center.....	Aug. 13	3		17	102	119
39	Guthrie.....	Panora	Aug. 6	4		43	142	185
40	Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	Aug. 20	2		8	81	89
41	Hancock	Garner	Aug. 6	3		2	55	57
42	Hardin... ..	Iowa Falls.....	Aug. 13	4		21	152	173
43	Harrison	Logan	July 30	3		24	90	114
44	Henry	Mt. Pleasant.....	Aug. 6	3		35	160	195
45	Howard.....	Cresco	Mar. 19	2		18	84	102
46	Humboldt.....	Humboldt.....	Aug. 20	2		2	58	60
47	Ida	Ida Grove.....	July 9	2		15	57	72
48	Iowa	Marengo	Aug. 13	3		29	140	169
49	Jackson	Sabula.....	Aug. 6	4		25	55	80
50	Jasper	Newton.....	July 30	3		43	183	226

REPORTS FOR 1888.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.										
RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.					
On hand at last report.			State appropriation.	Sundries.	Total.	Instruction.	Incidental.	Unexpended.	Total.	
\$ 183.13	\$	0	.50		\$ 758.95	\$ 487.00	\$ 180.83	\$ 182.12	\$ 758.95	1
102.05	243.00		.50		537.35	470.00	77.90	186.15	395.05	2
78.35	284.00	150.00	.50		537.35	470.00	52.11	15.34	537.35	3
98.90	246.00	115.00	.50		537.35	470.00	58.25	14.65	504.90	4
17.95	153.00	112.00	.50		332.95	261.00	25.75	46.20	332.95	5
430.75	321.00	165.00	.50		537.35	445.40	98.75	424.00	966.75	6
396.98	333.00	174.00	.50		952.98	417.00	120.00	415.98	952.98	7
11.00	272.00	100.00	.50		552.02	290.00	155.00	107.02	552.02	8
185.50	158.00	100.00	.50	38.25	486.15	375.00	111.15		486.15	9
198.89	177.00	144.00	.50		569.39	372.00	142.80	54.50	569.39	10
99.58	120.00	75.00	.50		414.59	310.00	59.05	145.54	414.59	11
105.22	317.00	177.00	.50		649.22	421.00	69.60	168.62	649.22	12
186.68	165.00	80.00	.50		431.63	244.20	65.98	121.55	431.63	13
2.00	150.00	113.00	.50		315.50	313.00	1.00	1.50	315.50	14
182.05	317.00	171.00	.50		670.05	565.32	23.60	81.13	670.05	15
90.75	355.00	188.00	.50		638.75	460.00	63.60	105.15	638.75	16
	247.00	171.00	.50		469.09	430.00	39.00		469.09	17
187.90	202.00	78.00	.50		517.90	300.00	57.00	200.90	517.90	18
43.02	284.00	127.00	.50	10.00	485.02	322.00	122.60	120.42	485.02	19
	184.00	156.00	.50		390.00	290.00	19.25	90.75	390.00	20
175.11	131.00	77.00	.50		438.11	240.00	30.50	162.61	438.11	21
125.65	456.00	156.00	.50		787.85	535.00	122.10	130.65	787.85	22
137.22	356.00	188.00	.50		1,021.22	275.00	56.00	690.22	1,021.22	23
130.80	145.00	97.00	.50		422.80	225.00	100.00	176.90	422.80	24
	200.00	209.00	.50		459.00	459.00			459.00	25
48.15	167.00	153.00	.50		388.15	272.85	115.00	.30	388.15	26
1.85	211.00	157.00	.50		419.85	380.00	4.71	35.14	419.85	27
12.00	339.00	157.00	.50		598.88	406.00	57.89	134.99	558.88	28
45.50	217.00	117.00	.50		439.50	205.00	67.80	166.70	439.50	29
10.00	55.00	53.00	.50	50.00	223.00	195.00	14.00	14.00	223.00	30
132.40	265.00	156.00	.50		503.40	367.00	117.45	118.95	503.40	31
	54.00	50.00	.50		148.00	75.00	26.00	42.00	148.00	32
5.69	300.00	142.00	.50		403.69	234.55	105.80	63.34	403.69	33
148.41	300.00	132.00	.50		539.41	377.00	72.45	248.96	698.41	34
2.20	245.00	122.00	.50		419.20	340.00	37.25	41.95	419.20	35
418.20	245.00	174.00	.50		887.20	472.00	80.15	385.05	887.20	36
	309.00	207.00	.50		566.00	545.50	20.50		566.00	37
98.40	263.00	119.00	.50		580.40	300.00	40.35	190.05	580.40	38
99.91	317.00	185.00	.50		651.91	423.00	123.10	105.81	651.91	39
	158.00	89.00	.50	6.11	303.11	190.00	106.75		303.11	40
	137.00	57.00	.50		244.00	191.78	24.00	28.25	244.00	41
717.42	380.00	173.00	.50		1,320.42	693.69		636.82	1,320.42	42
567.46	321.00	114.00	.50		1,056.46	340.00	100.12	616.84	1,056.46	43
110.20	217.00	195.00	.50		642.23	385.50	142.85	183.88	642.23	44
49.70	154.00	102.00	.50		355.70	221.00	46.25	55.45	355.70	45
111.00	100.00	60.00	.50		271.50	203.50	25.40	78.00	303.90	46
8.50	127.00	72.00	.50		252.50	206.00	19.50	33.00	252.50	47
140.00	248.00	100.00	.50		615.02	415.00	119.80	90.72	615.02	48
	219.00	75.00	.50		344.00	309.50	34.15	.35	344.00	49
185.95	418.00	226.00	.50		879.95	555.00	102.85	154.10	879.95	50

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	WHERE HELD.	TIME.			TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.		
			Commencing.		Continuing weeks.	Males.	Females.	Total.
51	Jefferson	Fairfield.....	July	30	4	17	137	154
52	Johnson.....	Iowa City.....	Aug.	13	2	17	161	178
53	Jones.....	Monticello.....	July	23	2	10	110	120
54	Keokuk.....	Sigourney	July	30	4	35	138	171
55	Kossuth.....	Algona	Aug.	6	4	9	119	128
56	Lee.....	Fort Madison.....	Aug.	6	3	10	56	66
57	Linn.....	Marion and C'r Rapids.	Aug.	13	4	36	170	206
58	Louisa.....	Wapello	Aug	6	3	28	110	138
59	Lucas.....	Chariton	July	3	3	40	110	150
60	Lyon	Rock Rapids.....	Aug.	21	2	12	56	68
61	Madison.....	Winterset	July	30	4	33	174	207
62	Mahaska.....	Oskaloosa	Aug.	6	3	56	264	320
63	Marion.....	Knoxville	July	30	3	17	77	94
64	Marshall.....	Marshalltown..	July	30	3	35	153	188
65	Mills	Malvern.....	Aug.	6	2	12	95	107
66	Mitchell.....	Osage.....	Aug.	20	3	12	116	128
67	Monona.....	Mapleton	Aug.	13	3	24	71	95
68	Monroe.....	Albia.....	July	30	4	5	61	66
69	Montgomery. ...	Red Oak.....	July	30	2	34	116	150
70	Muscatine.....	Muscatine	Aug.	6	3	21	75	96
71	O'Brien	Sanborn	Nov.	5	2	39	69	108
72	Osceola	Sibley	March	28	2	6	42	48
73	Page.....	Clarinda	Aug.	6	3	54	133	187
74	Palo Alto.....	Emmetsburg	Aug.	20	2	4	59	63
75	Plymouth.....	Le Mars.....	Aug.	11	3	15	98	113
76	Pocahontas.....	Pocahontas.....	Sept.	10	3	17	45	62
77	Polk.....	Des Moines.....	Aug.	13	3	26	173	199
78	Pottawattamie. ..	Council Bluffs.....	July	23	3	19	195	214
79	Poweshiek	Montezuma.....	Aug.	13	3	46	182	228
80	Ringgold	Mt. Ayr.....	Aug.	6	3	35	136	171
81	Sac.....	Sac City.....	Aug.	6	2	16	103	119
82	Scott	Davenport.....	July	4	2	27	153	180
83	Shelby.....	Harlan	Aug.	14	3	29	118	147
84	Sioux.....	Orange City.....	Aug.	27	2	13	47	60
85	Story.....	Nevada.....	July	23	4	32	131	163
86	Tama	Toledo	Aug.	6	4	33	232	265
87	Taylor	Bedford	July	17	4	30	129	159
88	Union.....	Afton	Aug.	13	3	20	140	160
89	Van Buren.....	Farmington	Aug.	13	3	29	103	133
90	Wapello.....	Ottumwa	July	30	3	12	109	121
91	Warren	Indianola.....	July	23	3	23	128	151
92	Washington.....	Washington	July	30	4	21	197	218
93	Wayne.....	Corydon	Aug.	6	3	19	100	119
94	Webster.....	Fort Dodge.....	July	31	4	5	116	121
95	Winnebago.....	Forest City	Sept.	17	2	13	30	43
96	Winneshiek	Decorah	April	2	2	35	128	163
97	Woodbury	Sioux City.....	Aug.	6	3	12	99	111
98	Worth	Northwood	Sept.	3	2	5	42	47
99	Wright.....	Clarion	Sept.	17	2	29	59	88
Totals.....					146	2188	11256	13444

REPORTS FOR 1883.
NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.										
RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.				
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appropriation.	Sundries.	Total.	Instruction.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.	Total.	
\$ 137.71	\$ 259.00	\$ 154.00	\$ 50	\$	\$ 600 71	\$ 438 00	\$ 59.90	\$ 102.81	\$ 600.71	51
.	383.00	178.00	50	. . . .	611.00	494.25	116.75	. . . . .	611.00	52
97.25	288.00	120.00	50	. . . .	555.25	480 10	65.00	10 15	555.25	53
19.85	371.00	171.00	50	25.00	636.85	510.00	84.80	42.05	636.85	54
174.85	206.00	128.00	50	. . . .	558.85	320.00	39.65	199 20	558.85	55
9.50	235.00	66.00	50	. . . .	360.50	313.50	39.20	7.80	360.50	56
16.85	424.00	206.00	50	. . . .	696.85	555.00	45.50	96.83	696.85	57
52.85	192.00	138.00	50	. . . .	432.35	306.50	78.25	47.62	432.35	58
105.85	212 00	150.00	50	. . . .	517.85	340.00	50 90	126.95	517 85	59
.	83.00	68.00	50	65.00	266.00	245.00	21.00	. . . . .	266.00	60
122.58	315.00	207.00	50	. . . .	694.58	415.00	114.35	165.23	694.58	61
73.30	192.00	320.00	50	. . . .	635.30	428.00	60.25	147.05	635.30	62
381.22	172.00	94.00	50	. . . .	697.22	414.00	48 70	234.52	697.22	63
.	315.00	188 00	50	76.10	629.10	507.00	122.10	. . . . .	629.10	64
3.55	202.00	107.00	50	. . . .	362 55	257.00	42.95	62.60	362.55	65
18.00	185.00	128.00	50	. . . .	381.00	360.00	21.00	. . . . .	381.00	66
.81	237.00	95.00	50	. . . .	382.31	341.00	9.00	32.31	382.31	67
7.30	160.00	66.00	50	. . . .	283.30	255.00	11.50	16.80	283.30	68
483.01	218.00	150.00	50	. . . .	901 01	281.50	56.75	562 76	901.01	69
3 00	229.00	96.00	50	.50	378.50	292.00	47.00	39.50	378.50	70
122.30	153.00	108.00	50	. . . .	433.30	240.00	62.00	131.30	433.30	71
22.98	81.00	48.00	50	. . . .	201.98	114.50	8.75	78.73	201.98	72
291.45	361.00	187.00	50	. . . .	889 45	390.00	85.45	414.00	889.45	73
61.02	90.00	63.00	50	. . . .	264.02	185.00	. . . . .	79.02	264.02	74
161.00	207.00	113.00	50	. . . .	531.00	430.00	57.50	43.50	531.00	75
8.80	162.00	62.00	50	. . . .	282.80	194.00	88.50	.30	282.80	76
258.16	372.00	199.00	50	. . . .	879.16	520.33	70.05	288.78	879.16	77
449.50	370 00	214 00	50	. . . .	1083.50	445.00	78.35	570.15	1083.50	78
42.70	232.00	228.00	50	. . . .	552.70	466.00	79.80	6.90	552.70	79
.	191.00	171.00	50	. . . .	412.00	300.00	112.00	. . . . .	412.00	80
429.96	245.00	119.00	50	. . . .	843.96	195.00	180.65	468.31	843.96	81
27.02	323.00	180.00	50	. . . .	580 02	497.50	57.50	25.02	580.02	82
52.50	289.00	147.00	50	. . . .	538.50	382.50	45.05	110.95	538.50	83
175.10	163.00	60.00	50	. . . .	448.10	190.00	6.65	251.45	448.10	84
513.82	357.00	163.00	50	. . . .	1083.82	558.00	60.25	445.57	1083.82	85
7.85	406.00	265 00	50	. . . .	728.85	508.00	213.43	7.42	728.85	86
251.96	249.00	159.00	50	. . . .	709.96	445.00	23.00	241.96	709.96	87
.	246.00	160.00	50	. . . .	456.00	397.40	58 60	. . . . .	456.00	88
.	208.00	132.00	50	15.00	405.00	375.00	30 00	. . . . .	405.00	89
18.01	214.00	121.00	50	. . . .	403.01	375.00	27.15	.86	403.01	90
195.95	311.00	151.00	50	. . . .	707.95	500 00	74.00	133.95	707 95	91
402.10	276.00	218.00	50	. . . .	946.10	552 50	185.00	208.60	946.10	92
54.66	174.00	119.00	50	. . . .	398 66	331.50	. . . . .	67.16	398.66	93
98.64	113 00	118 00	50	. . . .	379.64	360.00	12.60	7.04	379.64	94
.64	53.00	43 00	50	43 36	190.00	190.00	. . . . .	. . . . .	190.00	95
188.41	249.00	163.00	50	. . . .	650.41	335.00	81.41	234.00	650.00	96
79.22	143.00	111.00	50	. . . .	383 22	225.00	84.00	74.22	383.00	97
19 05	104.00	47.00	50	. . . .	220.08	155 00	65.00	.08	220.08	98
189.45	195.00	88 00	50	. . . .	472.45	226.00	62.00	184.45	472.45	99
12140.02	23321.82	13338.00	4950	312 32	54062.16	34929 41	6245 94	12346.81	54062.16	

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

TEACHERS'

COUNTY.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
1 Adair	C. M. Grumbling.....	Marion Lowell, C. E. Holland, E. P. Smith, W. C. Carroll
2 Adams	H. H. Russell	I. E. Wilson, C. H. Gurney, Mrs. Emma Hulbert..
3 Allamakee.....	L. Eells	A. W. Rich, S. A. Harper, Marion Lowell, Mary Helgesen, T. R. Hamlin.....
4 Appanoose.....	C. M. Grumbling.....	M. J. Pusey, Miss Wooden, A. F. Stolebarger.....
5 Audubon.....	C. F. Willcutt.....	T. H. Bradbury, Olive McHenry, J. C. F. Wicker, Martha C. Kirkham.....
6 Benton	S. Blackburn	R. S. Davis, W. S. Lewis, J. McCarty, Mrs. E. M. Rich, J. C. Armentrout.....
7 Black Hawk....	M. W. Bartlett.....	W. H. Robertson, J. D. Shearer.....
8 Boone	B. R. Gass	G. W. Ashton, J. F. Curren, F. R. Gardner, Eolia Carpenter.....
9 Bremer	D. C. Chamberlin.....	E. C. Bennett, C. P. Colgrove, G. G. Sampson, Lucy A. Cameron, A. H. Beals.....
10 Buchanan.....	W. E. Parker	S. Calvin, T. H. McBride, G. A. Graves, G. Hill, A. T. Free, J. H. Ritchey.....
11 Buena Vista	I. C. Harlan.....	Ira C. Kling, Mrs. J. S. Robinson, C. J. Connor...
12 Butler.....	E. Baker.....	N. Messer, A. H. Beals, E. C. Bellows.....
13 Calhoun.....	J. Wernli	Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch, C. F. Zimmerman.....
14 Carroll	D. K. Bond	O. L. Branson, Mrs. H. N. Scott, I. A. Sabin, J. R. McKim.....
15 Cass.....	R. Frost.....	J. J. McConnell, C. F. Willcutt, Julia S. Frost.....
16 Cedar	J. S. Enlow	W. N. Hull, Laura Ensign, Lida Hanna.....
17 Cerro Gordo.....	L. L. Klinefelter.....	A. C. Hart, A. R. Sale, A. W. Wier, Janet Duncan, Ella J. Hoyt, M. F. Miller, R. J. Miller
18 Cherokee	D. McGregor.....	G. F. Foster, C. F. Zimmerman.....
19 Chickasaw..	J. A. Lapham.....	J. Breckenridge, H. A. Simons, H. A. Adney.....
20 Clarke.....	Mary A. Osmond	O. A. Shotts, Mrs. I. M. Riley, Eliza F. Mitchell, Anna L. Patton.....
21 Clay.....	E. R. Eldredge.....	Carrie Bassett
22 Clayton	L. T. Weld.....	J. E. Webb, J. F. Smith, Marion Murdock
23 Clinton.....	H. Sabin	L. A. Rose, Mary E. Simons.....
24 Crawford	D. K. Bond	C. H. Brake, J. R. McKim, E. M. Ainsworth
25 Dallas.....	M. E. Phillips.....	Ira Doling, T. H. Bradbury, C. H. Beaver, Alice Brenton.....
26 Davis	J. C. Dooley	J. Grinstead, C. E. Foster, H. Sullivan.....
27 Decatur.....	Wm. J. Samson.....	A. B. Cornell, G. F. Degen, T. J. Hasty.....
28 Delaware	C. P. Rogers	E. C. Patterson, G. H. Sumner, J. W. Roe, Kate Shimmie, C. W. Martindale, H. G. Millen...
29 Des Moines.....	R. L. Alspach.....	C. C. Clark, C. J. Laylander, Misses H. P. Best, M. C. Mooney, Josie B. Burt.....
30 Dickinson.....	A. Armstrong.....	H. I. Wasson, Mrs. H. I. Farnham, Mrs. M. E. Wood
31 Dubuque.....	N. W. Boyes	C. G. Kretschmer, W. J. Shoup, W. N. Hull, J. E. Welsh, J. J. Brownson
32 Emmet.....	N. E. Goldthwait	F. J. Davey.....
33 Fayette	G. W. Fitch.....	J. B. Knopfler, S. S. Ainsworth, R. W. Temple, Mrs. R. W. Temple.....
34 Floyd.....	H. H. Davidson.....	J. C. Yocum, J. C. Johnson, E. F. Gates, W. N. Hull.....
35 Franklin'.....	J. E. Evans	L. B. Cary, E. P. Fogg, Cora A. Cooley
36 Fremont	T. J. R. Perry.....	E. J. H. Beard, P. W. Kauffman, C. H. Dye.....
37 Greene.....	Leigh Hunt.....	H. E. Hammond, J. M. Mehan, J. H. Orcutt
38 Grundy	J. D. Haile.....	R. S. Bingham, Julia Hoadley, Idella Chapman ..
39 Guthrie.....	T. J. Mahoney.....	F. C. Wildes, A. G. Riley, W. H. Cathcart, Carrie Weber, Carrie I. Warrick, Cora B. Beach
40 Hamilton.	J. C. Gilchrist.....	H. F. Andus, G. F. Richardson
41 Hancock	M. F. Miller	Ella J. Hoyt, S. Sturgeon.....
42 Hardin..	H. G. Fuller	G. S. Trowbridge, W. A. Doron, A. A. Weaver, Betty Harrison, Julia Scurry.....
43 Harrison	L. W. Parish.....	L. B. Cary, J. C. Gilchrist, S. G. Rogers.....
44 Henry.....	J. B. Traxler.....	G. Walters, M. J. Pusey, P. W. Kauffman, Ida M. Palmer, L. M. Johnson.....
45 Howard.....	L. T. Weld.....	J. Breckenridge, Belle Reed, R. K. Barrett.....
46 Humboldt.....	S. M. Mowatt	W. M. Martin, Miss E. E. Gordon, Miss E. F. White, John McLeod.....
47 Ida	L. Hunt.....	Lizzie K. Matthews
48 Iowa	J. Jones.....	D. S. Wright, Laura Ensign, L. J. Woodruff, J. C. Armentrout.....
49 Jackson.....	W. M. Welch	D. D. Priaulx, H. E. French, J. R. King.....
50 Jasper	R. A. Mathews.....	R. G. Young, Lizzie K. Matthews, Anna Woodruff, S. J. Buck, W. O. McElroy, D. Miller.....

REPORTS FOR 1883.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

LECTURERS.	
.....	1
W. P. Hepburn, C. H. Gurney, I. E. Wilson	2
A. E. Simons.....	3
J. W. Akers, Ella A. Hamilton, R. Stephenson.....	4
J. M. Love	5
A. E. Simons.....	6
S. P. Leland, J. W. Akers	7
J. W. Akers, E. P. Farr, A. E. Simons	8
A. E. Simons, E. C. Moulton.....	9
J. Lake, J. A. Ward, J. H. Ritchie, Ella A. Hamilton, J. Ada Knight.....	10
W. Mooney.....	11
E. Baker, N. Messer, G. Elliott.....	12
J. W. Akers, A. E. Simons, Ella A. Hamilton, O. F. Zimmerman	13
G. R. Cloud, — Phillips.....	14
J. W. Akers, Mrs. M. J. Aldrich.....	15
W. N. Hull, Ella A. Hamilton, Louie Bardue	16
J. T. Crippen, J. A. Lapham, E. M. Rands.....	17
J. Piper, D. McGregor, C. F. Zimmerman, F. Beslin.....	18
E. C. Moulton, I. W. Ingham.....	19
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln, O. A. Shotts.....	20
E. W. Fish.....	21
L. T. Weld, J. E. Webb, O. D. Oathout	22
P. J. Farnsworth, W. T. Currie, W. H. Gibbs.....	23
J. W. Akers, H. C. Laub, A. B. Keith, W. T. Wright, R. Shaw	24
J. W. Akers, C. M. Pinkerton	25
S. P. Leland, J. C. Gilchrist, J. W. Akers	26
J. W. Akers.....	27
J. A. Ward.....	28
.....	29
.....	30
J. Piper, A. E. Simons, Ella A. Hamilton.....	31
N. E. Goldthwait.....	32
J. W. Akers, Ella A. Hamilton, J. W. Bissell.....	33
E. P. Leland, Ella A. Hamilton, J. W. Akers, W. N. Hull.....	34
J. L. Pickard, J. W. Akers, L. B. Cary	35
J. W. Akers, C. H. Gurney, P. W. Kauffman, E. J. H. Beard, C. H. Dye.....	36
J. W. Akers, S. P. Leland, Leigh Hunt.....	37
C. W. von Coelln, — Bryant	38
J. W. Akers.....	39
J. C. Gilchrist, G. L. Pinkham.....	40
M. F. Miller, N. V. Brower	41
J. W. Akers, S. P. Leland, A. E. Simons, W. P. Clark, J. Dolpt.....	42
J. W. Akers, J. C. Gilchrist, S. G. Rogers.....	43
P. W. Kauffman, J. Van Valkenburg, S. N. Fellows, J. W. Akers, Belle A. Mansfield, L. A. Palmer.....	44
Kitty Clink.....	45
A. E. Simons, C. H. Biasell, S. M. Mowatt, Ella A. Hamilton	46
J. W. Akers, L. Hunt.....	47
J. C. W. Coxe, H. H. Seerley.....	48
Ella A. Hamilton, J. Piper.....	49
J. L. Pickard, L. W. Parish, Ella A. Hamilton	50

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
51	Jefferson	O. C. Scott	A. Rosenberger, Mrs. Jennie Ayers, S. N. Hopkins
52	Johnson	W. Blaine	J. O. Armentrout, H. E. Robbins, S. S. Gillespie, F. R. Williams, Maggie Watkins
53	Jones	C. P. Rogers	Park Hill, A. H. Beals, J. A. Kelsey, W. M. Welch, Mae Gilliam, Kate S. Curtis
54	Keokuk	C. H. McGrew	R. G. Saunderson, Carrie C. Lane, Menza C. Rosecrans, R. A. Morris, T. Burke
55	Kossuth	Ira C. Kling	J. Valentine
56	Lee	N. C. Campbell	O. F. McKim, Carrie A. Bassett, C. H. Wolfe
57	Linn	J. S. Willard	W. W. Gist, D. N. Mason, H. H. Freer, W. E. Wilson, Hugh Boyd, Mrs. Lydia Nott, M. A. B. Witter
58	Louisa	M. D. Nicol	Mrs. Belle A. Mansfield, O. I. Jamison, A. B. Carroll
59	Lucas	E. M. Cotton	H. C. Hollingsworth, Mrs. A. P. Stayt
60	Lyon	E. R. Eldredge	B. H. Perkins, Lizzie K. Matthews, A. H. Davidson
61	Madison	S. M. Mowatt	C. M. Pinkerton, H. Thompson, W. Koser
62	Mahaska	H. H. Seerley	J. B. Monlux, C. E. Tibbitts, J. J. McConnell
63	Marion	C. C. Cory	I. M. De Long, S. S. Townsley
64	Marshall	W. W. Speer	J. C. Hisey, L. J. Stanton, C. N. Marvin, A. J. Vinje, Miss B. Harrison
65	Mills	J. D. Hornby	E. W. Craven, J. C. Higgins, Lela C. Mitchell, Emma L. Kellogg, Martha Fowler, Jennie Green
66	Mitchell	E. M. Rands	J. W. Hanlen, G. Chandler, R. C. Barrett, Wm. Anderson, Anna E. McGovern, Metha Helfritz
67	Monona	R. G. Saunderson	W. H. Dempster, Jennie Dickson
68	Monroe	A. C. Rows	T. H. Smith, H. J. Bell
69	Montgomery	J. A. McLean	G. W. Cullison, J. F. Saylor, A. B. Hughes, Lottie A. Dean, L. Irwin
70	Muscatine	R. W. Leverich	J. B. Harris, R. B. Huff, Emma Dahlen
71	O'Brien	E. Baker	W. S. Wilson, C. F. Gates
72	Osceola	C. W. von Coelln	J. C. Trainer
73	Page	S. E. Wilson	J. A. Woods, C. H. Gurney, V. P. Wormwood, N. Y. Davis, G. S. Houghton
74	Palo Alto	G. A. Graves	S. P. Leland
75	Plymouth	J. Wernli	S. G. Rogers, F. B. Cooper, Miss C. R. Mills, C. Zimmermann, Jennie Buchanan
76	Pocahontas	B. Bigsby	J. P. Robinson, Mrs. Edna Blake, Miss Laura Pfeiffer
77	Polk	D. A. Kent	L. W. Parish, J. W. Wolfe, J. W. King, E. M. Chamberlain, Miss A. E. Hill
78	Pottawattamie	A. B. Warner	W. H. Hatch, S. H. Cranmer, J. M. Barstow
79	Poweshiek	A. L. Shattuck	J. Macy, S. J. Buck, O. J. Laylander, O. F. Emerson
80	Ringgold	R. A. Harkness	W. E. Andrews, Mary E. Regar, J. H. Richardson
81	Sac	E. R. Eldredge	Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch, H. T. Martin
82	Scott	P. S. Morton	J. A. Bowman, L. A. Rose, E. A. Hamilton, Mary E. Simons
83	Shelby	W. W. Girton	S. H. Cranmer, M. Booth, W. K. Colburn, Mrs. W. W. Girton
84	Sloux	C. C. Cory	H. Lankhaet, Miss C. M. Seward
85	Story	L. Hunt	W. F. Chevallier, F. E. Plummer
86	Tama	J. P. Hendricks	J. R. Caldwell, S. M. Cart, W. H. Brinkerhoff, Ettie M. Musser, Fannie B. McClurg, Mrs. W. J. Dean, Clara Blackburn
87	Taylor	J. B. Owens	E. Cary, R. Turney, Eva McCloud
88	Union	W. C. Yard	C. B. Stayt, E. F. Simons, F. Lester, F. Emerson
89	Van Buren	Annie E. Packer	O. W. Weyer, G. C. Lewis, J. Dofflemeyer, Phoebe Z. Swan, F. M. Dawdy
90	Wapello	A. W. Stuart	Mrs. M. A. Peck, J. Q. Thompson, Flora Ross
91	Warren	D. Craig	B. C. Mathews, E. W. Beard, W. J. Ballman, Mrs. F. D. Headley
92	Washington	D. W. Lewis	Mrs. D. W. Lewis, Jennie Cleaves, Mamie McCulloch, Anna Buchanan, J. Morrissey
93	Wayne	I. E. Wilson	G. W. Bryan, C. K. Sturges
94	Webster	M. F. Arey	H. I. Wasson, Mary D. Carr
95	Winnebago	E. R. Eldredge	J. H. Saunders
96	Winneshiek	J. A. Klein	H. L. Coffeen, A. Row, A. W. Rich, Mrs. A. W. Rich, C. H. Valder, Mary Helgeson
97	Woodbury	N. E. Palmer	A. Armstrong, J. S. Shoup, C. P. Bowman, Mrs. H. K. Dell Foote
98	Worth	Ira C. Kling	W. H. Cobb
99	Wright	E. Baker	Ira C. Kling

REPORTS FOR 1883.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

LECTURERS.	
S. M. Clark, A. E. Simons.....	51
J. L. Pickard, H. E. Robbins, M. T. Butterfield, J. C. Armentrout, — Miller.....	52
.....	53
R. G. Saunderson, J. L. Pickard, Ella A. Hamilton.....	54
.....	55
J. W. Akers, M. D. Nicol, P. W. Kauffman, O. H. Longwell.....	56
.....	57
F. W. Evans, J. H. Craig.....	58
J. W. Akers, J. Simmons, M. D. Nicol.....	59
J. P. Sanford, E. R. Eldredge.....	60
S. M. Mowatt, C. M. Pinkerton, J. W. Akers, — Young.....	61
J. E. Snowden.....	62
H. H. Seerley, H. C. Robinson, S. Sperrit.....	63
.....	64
J. W. Akers, Ella A. Hamilton, F. W. Parsons.....	65
J. W. Akers, L. L. Klinefelter.....	66
R. G. Saunderson, Jennie Dickson, Misses Dickerson.....	67
T. C. Trueblood.....	68
J. W. Akers, G. W. Cullison, Mrs. M. J. Aldrich.....	69
.....	70
J. W. Akers, E. Baker, J. B. Emms, Mrs. Jennie Baldwin.....	71
C. W. von Coelln.....	72
J. W. Akers, W. P. Hepburn, C. H. Gurney.....	73
.....	74
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln, A. E. Simons, Ella A. Hamilton.....	75
B. Bigsby, J. W. Akers.....	76
A. L. Frisbie, Ella D. Hamilton, Misses Dickerson.....	77
J. W. Akers.....	78
J. C. W. Coxe, Ella A. Hamilton.....	79
J. W. Akers, J. H. Tedford.....	80
E. R. Eldredge, Minnie T. Hatch.....	81
.....	82
J. W. Akers, Ella A. Hamilton, A. E. Simons.....	83
C. C. Cory, J. van der Meulen.....	84
J. W. Akers, L. Hunt, S. P. Leland.....	85
Ella A. Hamilton, L. W. Parish, J. W. Akers, E. C. Ebersole.....	86
J. W. Akers, G. W. Blodgett, E. Cary, R. Turney.....	87
H. H. Russell, J. M. Milligan, J. W. McDill, S. W. M. Eldery, M. V. Ashby.....	88
J. W. Akers, J. W. Wright.....	89
.....	90
J. W. Akers, M. D. Nicol.....	91
Ella A. Hamilton, J. C. Gilchrist, J. M. DeArmond, P. W. Kauffman.....	92
I. E. Wilson.....	93
J. W. Akers, H. W. Jones, F. W. Paige.....	94
J. W. Akers, E. R. Eldredge.....	95
J. Willard, G. W. Burchard.....	96
.....	97
J. W. Akers.....	98
J. W. Akers, S. P. Leland.....	99

Black Hawk	Cedar Falls	9	1	15	1,200 Latin.
Black Hawk	East Waterloo	9	1	12	1,200 Latin.
Black Hawk	La Porte City	9	1	5	675
Black Hawk	Waterloo	9	1	11	1,200 Latin and German.
Boone	Boone	9	1	16	1,200 Latin.
Boone	Boonsboro	8	2	50	750
Boone	Molingona	9	1	3	650
Boone	Madrid	7	1	3	250
Boone	Ogden	9	1	3	654
Bremer	Waverly	9	1	76	1,400 German and Latin.
Bremer	Sumner	9	2	12	450
Bremer	Plainfield	9	2	35	450
Bremer	Janeville	8	1	2	340
Bremer	Fremont	7	1	2	350
Bochanan	Independence	9	1	1	55
Buchanan	Jesup	9	1	3	600
Buchanan	Quasqueton	9	1	3	585
Buchanan	Winthrop	9	1	1	900 Latin and German.
Buena Vista	Alta	10	1	49	500
Buena Vista	Newell	9	1	2	380
Buena Vista	Storm Lake	10	1	6	350
Buena Vista	Sioux Rapids	10	1	3	340
Butler	Allison	9	1	1	540
Butler	Aplington	9	1	3	585
Butler	Butler Center	8	1	3	405
Butler	Bristow	8	1	4	540
Butler	Clarksville	9	1	1	405
Butler	Greene	9	1	1	450
Butler	New Hartford	9	1	1	400 German.
Butler	Parkersburg	9	1	1	700
Butler	Shell Rock, E.	9	1	1	725
Butler	Shell Rock, W.	9	1	1	675
Calhoun	Lake City	8	1	40	675
Calhoun	Manson	10	1	3	400
Calhoun	Pomeroy	7	1	1	650
Carroll	Carroll	9	1	50	700
Carroll	Glidden	8	1	78	725
Carroll	Arcadia	7	2	80	675
Carroll	Manning	9	1	60	675
Carroll	Ooon Rapids	8	1	75	480
Carroll	Dedham	8	1	60	400
Carroll	Breda	8	1	50	400
Cass	Anita	9	1	1	400
Cass	Atlantic	10	1	14	585
Cass	Griswold	10	1	3	1,100
Cass	Lewis	9	1	3	750

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

Clayton	National	8	1	1	1	28	Mary Lanning	360	
Clayton	Elkport.	9	1	1	1	28	Henry Tolbert	435	German.
Clayton	Guttenberg.	10	1	50	2	35	Geo. Smart	550	
Clayton	Strawberry Point.	9	1	1	4	35	E. D. Cooley	585	
Clayton	Clayton.	8	1	1	1	30	H. C. Bishop	383	
Clayton	Garnaville.	9	1	45	1	39	L. Beemer	405	
Clayton	North McGregor.	10	1	1	2	39	F. Sykes	750	
Clayton	Edgewood	8	1	1	1	27	W. Mason	220	
Clayton	Volga City	9	1	1	1	40	A. D. Clark	360	
Clayton	Luana.	8	1	1	1	30	Mary Woodward	244	
Clinton	Clinton.	9	1	50	35	45		1,400	Latin and German.
Clinton	Lyons	10	1	1	15	35		1,200	German.
Clinton	De Witt.	9	1	1	7	39		1,000	
Clinton	Oamanche	9	1	1	3	38		540	
Clinton	Wheatland	9	1	1	3	35		600	German.
Crawford	Denison.	9	1	50	5	40	C. W. von Coelin	1,200	German.
Crawford	Dow City	9	1	1	2	40	C. H. Brake	625	
Crawford	Vall.	9	1	1	2	40	W. Stephens	720	
Crawford	West Side.	9	1	1	2	44	T. C. Branson	675	
Dallas	Adel.	9	1	1	6	40	M. E. Phillips	1,200	Latin.
Dallas	Perry.	9	1	1	10	35	T. H. Bradbury	800	German.
Dallas	Dexter	9	1	1	4	40	Ira Doling	750	
Dallas	De Soto	9	1	1	3	40	C. M. Pinkerton	765	
Dallas	Dallas Center.	9	1	1	3	35	E. McReynolds	750	
Dallas	Waukee.	9	1	1	1	40	C. H. Beaver	540	
Dallas	Van Meter	8	1	1	1	40	Mrs. E. Thomas	540	
Dallas	Redfield	8	1	1	1	35	C. Saylor	540	
Davis	Bloomfield	6	1	1	8	35	W. H. Monroe	420	
Decatur	Leon	9	1	40	5	40	R. F. Miller	800	Latin and German.
Decatur	Garden Grove	9	1	40	2	22	S. F. Ballard	800	Latin and German.
Decatur	Davis City.	7	1	1	2	28	L. C. Knapp	385	
Decatur	Decatur.	9	1	1	3	25	H. W. Peck	240	
Delaware	Manchester	9	1	1	12	40	L. M. Hastings	1,200	Latin and German.
Delaware	Earville	9	1	1	2	35	C. G. Dake	510	
Delaware	Delhi.	9	1	1	2	35	J. W. Roe	540	
Delaware	Hopkinton.	9	1	1	2	32	J. T. Smith	500	
Delaware	Sand Spring	8	1	1	2	30	A. O. Stanger	300	
Des Moines	Burlington	10	1	1	2	30	R. G. Sanderson	1,350	Latin and German.
	High School	10	2	110	3	60	E. Poppe	1,000	
	North Hill	10	1	1	7	39	R. S. Davis	1,000	
	South Hill	10	1	1	9	40	W. J. Samson	1,000	
	West Hill	10	1	1	7	39	S. O. Thomas	1,000	
	South Boundary	10	1	1	7	42	W. Hamoud	1,000	
	West Madison	10	1	1	7	42	G. A. Miller	1,000	
	North Oak	10	1	1	7	39	L. Steece	1,000	
	Germany	10	1	1	3	41	W. D. Inghram	1,000	
	Prospect Hill	10	1	1	3	44	J. K. McCullough	1,000	
	Hibernia.	10	1	1	2	42	F. Embick	1,000	
	West Avenue	10	1	1	1	45	Mattie Johnson	490	
	Sunny Side	10	1	1	1	40	J. A. Smith	600	

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

Name.		Salary per annum.		Foreign Languages Taught.	
Henry	Marshall	30.00	Mc. F. Bailey	280	German and Latin.
Henry	Rome	30.00	Kate Baker	280	Latin.
Howard	Creco	38.12	L. T. Weld	1,200	Latin and German.
Howard	Lime Springs	35.00	J. Dexter	600	Latin, German.
Humboldt	Humboldt	45.00	E. E. Gordon	600	Latin, German.
Ida	Ida Grove	40.00	G. B. Cronk	900	Latin, German.
Iowa	Marengo	45.00	L. J. Woodruff	675	Latin.
Iowa	Victor	35.25	F. T. Shultz	425	Latin.
Iowa	Millersburg	30.00	L. E. Brown	375	Latin.
Iowa	North English	25.00	Jos. Stahl	300	Latin.
Iowa	Williamsburg	40.00	F. J. Evans	400	Latin.
Iowa	La Jolla	30.00		650	Latin and German.
Jackson	Bellevue	35.00		800	Latin, German.
Jackson	Mequokets	32.00		450	Latin, German.
Jackson	Sabula	35.00		300	Latin, German.
Jackson	Freston	35.00		405	Latin, German.
Jackson	Monmouth	35.00		405	Latin, German.
Jackson	Andrew	35.00		405	Latin, German.
Jackson	Baldwin	40.00		405	Latin, German.
Jackson	Mills	40.00		405	Latin, German.
Jackson	Lamotte	40.00		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Colfax	37.50		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Greencastle	35.00		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Kellogg	35.00		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Lynville	40.50		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Monroe	44.00		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Newton	30.00		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Prairie City	40.00		405	Latin, German.
Jasper	Fairfield	30.00		405	Latin, German.
Jefferson	Beatavia	30.00		405	Latin, German.
Jefferson	Libertyville	30.00		405	Latin, German.

[illegible]

Scott	2	10	10	49.00	J. R. Rowman	1,200	German.
Scott	3	10	10	49.00	Mr. M. B. Severance	1,200	German.
Scott	4	10	10	49.00	J. J. Nagel	1,200	German.
Scott	5	10	10	47.00	J. M. De Armond	1,200	German.
Scott	6	10	10	45.00	J. W. McBride	700	German.
Scott	7	10	10	48.00	E. J. Wittlebush	600	German.
Scott	8	10	10	48.00	H. T. Bushnell	1,000	German.
Scott	9	10	10	50.00	Miss B. N. Thompson	1,100	German.
Scott	10	10	10	45.00	M. A. Griswold	700	German.
Scott	11	10	10	32.50	E. A. Hamilton	600	Latin.
Scott	12	10	10	30.00	C. W. Pinneo	540	German.
Scott	13	10	10	35.00	W. F. Judisch	600	German.
Scott	14	10	10	35.00	W. M. Grace	300	Latin.
Scott	15	10	10	45.00	M. Booth	1,000	Latin.
Scott	16	10	10	47.50	S. H. Cranmer	700	Latin.
Scott	17	10	10	44.00	F. E. Plummer	1,000	Latin.
Scott	18	10	10			900	Latin.
Scott	19	10	10				
Scott	20	10	10				
Scott	21	10	10				
Scott	22	10	10				
Scott	23	10	10				
Scott	24	10	10				
Scott	25	10	10				
Scott	26	10	10				
Scott	27	10	10				
Scott	28	10	10				
Scott	29	10	10				
Scott	30	10	10				
Scott	31	10	10				
Scott	32	10	10				
Scott	33	10	10				
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Scott	36	10	10				
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Scott	41	10	10				
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Scott	90	10	10				
Scott	91	10	10				
Scott	92	10	10				
Scott	93	10	10				
Scott	94	10	10				
Scott	95	10	10				
Scott	96	10	10				
Scott	97	10	10				
Scott	98	10	10				
Scott	99	10	10				
Scott	100	10	10				

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	9	4	40	2	26.00	E. W. Beard	540
Wapello	Dahlonega	9	4	40	2	26.00	E. W. Beard	540
Warren	Bethel	7	1	37	1	35.00	J. I. Greves	290
Warren	Carlisle	8	1	100	13	41.15	E. R. Guthrie	300
Warren	Hartford	9	1	49	1	20.00	S. M. Hart	300
Warren	Indianola	7	1	35	1	20.00	C. B. Rodgers	245
Warren	Lacona	8	3	41	1	33.00	W. H. Beets	328
Warren	Liberty Center	8	3	37	2	31.00	A. E. Epps	355
Warren	Palmyra	8	3	37	2	31.00	A. E. Epps	355
Warren	Spring Hill	8	3	37	2	31.00	A. E. Epps	355
Washington	Alnsworth	8	3	37	2	31.00	A. L. Hamilton	400
Washington	Brighton	8	3	37	2	31.00	A. L. Hamilton	400
Washington	Crawfordsville	8	3	37	2	31.00	D. L. Newkirk	640
Washington	Daytonville	8	3	37	2	31.00	Mrs. A. Wortman	333
Washington	Richmond	8	3	37	2	31.00	S. Griffith	339
Washington	Riverside	8	3	37	2	31.00	Miss M. Shields	340
Washington	Washington	8	3	37	2	31.00	Miss M. Holson	350
Wayne	Allerton	8	3	37	2	31.00	Miss M. Holson	350
Wayne	Corydon	8	3	37	2	31.00	D. W. Lewis	1,000
Wayne	Linnville	8	3	37	2	31.00	A. B. Werner	900
Wayne	Seymour	8	3	37	2	31.00	C. H. Sturges	900
Wayne	Humeston	8	3	37	2	31.00	C. M. Des Isles	900
Wayne	Ft. Dodge	8	3	37	2	31.00	J. H. Ware	900
Wayne	Dayton	8	3	37	2	31.00	G. W. Bryan	900
Wayne	Gowrie	8	3	37	2	31.00	M. F. Arcey	900
Wayne	Lehigh	8	3	37	2	31.00	Miss H. A. Haviland	1,000
Wayne	Forest City	8	3	37	2	31.00	V. B. Dolliver	200
Wayne	Lake Mills	8	3	37	2	31.00	J. Maclin	450
Wayne	Decorah	8	3	37	2	31.00	W. Irwin	700
Wayne	West Decorah	8	3	37	2	31.00	R. B. Toye	400
Wayne	Ocean	8	3	37	2	31.00	H. L. Coffeen	1,200
Wayne	Ocean	8	3	37	2	31.00	D. Shea	600
Wayne	Ocean	8	3	37	2	31.00	I. C. Murphy	750

Latin.

Latin.

Latin and Greek.

Latin.

German

Latin and German.

ABSTRACT [G].

REPORTS FOR 1893.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Students.
Johnson	Iowa City		J. L. Pickard.	43	617
Story	Ames		A. S. Welch	19	815
Benton	Vinton			12	157
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs		H. C. Hammond.	285	18
Hardin	Eldora			5	285
Polk	Mitchellville		L. D. Lewelling	1	85
Scott	Davenport			8	220
Black Hawk	Cedar Falls		J. C. Gilchrist		
Mills	Glenwood		F. M. Powell	5	229
Des Moines	Burlington			9	101
Dubuque	Dubuque			6	80
Fayette	Fayette		J. W. Bissell	11	812
Fremont	Tabor		W. M. Brooks	14	231
Henry	Mt. Pleasant		W. J. Spaulding		
Henry	Salem		L. Gregory		
Jefferson	Fairfield		T. D. Ewing	11	182
Linn	Cedar Rapids		S. A. Phelps	14	204
Linn	Mt. Vernon		W. F. King	19	463
Mahaska	Oskaloosa		B. Trueblood	5	150
Mahaska	Oskaloosa		R. H. Johnson	5	140
Marion	Pella		G. W. Gardner	9	150
Page	College Springs		T. J. Kennedy	8	102
Polk	Des Moines		O. R. Pomeroy	18	150
Polk	Des Moines			9	60

Polk.....	Des Moines.....	Drake University	G. F. Magoun.....	18	394
Poweshiek	Grinnell.....	Iowa College.....	D. S. Sheldon.....	5	25
Scott	Davenport.....	Griswold College.....	W. W. Beardshear.....	11	280
Tama.....	Toledo.....	Western College.....	E. L. Parks.....	9	200
Warren.....	Indianola.....	Simpson Centenary College.....	L. Larson	10	150
Winnebago	Decorah	Lutheran College			

ABSTRACT [H].

REPORTS FOR 1883.

ACADEMIES AND OTHER PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

COUNTY.	LOCATION.	TITLE.	PRINCIPAL.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.
Allamakee.....	Waukon.....	Sisters' School.....	T. F. Tobin.....	4	120
Benton.....	Vinton.....	Tilford Academy.....	John McCarty.....	23	75
Benton.....	Blairtown.....	Blairtown Academy.....	G. Grossman.....	23	25
Bremer.....	Waverley.....	Evangelical Lutheran Seminary.....		3	88
Buchanan.....	Independence.....	Notre Dame.....		3	68
Carroll.....	Carroll.....	St. Anthony.....	Father Besbany.....	4	212
Chickasaw.....	Lawler.....	Lawler Catholic School.....	Father Byrne.....	3	120
Clayton.....	Clayton Centre.....	Parish School, Lutheran.....		1	...
Clayton.....	Garnaville.....	Parish School, Lutheran.....		1	...
Clayton.....	Guttenburg.....	Parish School, Lutheran.....		1	...
Clayton.....	Elkader.....	Sisters' School.....		...	...
Clayton.....	McGregor.....	Sisters' School.....		...	...
Clayton.....	Guttenburg.....	Parish School.....		1	...
Clayton.....	Garnaville.....	Parish School.....		1	...
Clinton.....	Lyons.....	St. Boniface.....	G. F. Luehrmann.....	2	60
Clinton.....	Lyons.....	St. Irenaus.....	P. Corbett.....	2	40
Clinton.....	Lyons.....	Our Lady of Angela Seminary.....	Sister Mary Anastasia.....	10	125
Clinton.....	Clinton.....	St. Marys.....	Sister Mary Olympia.....	11	450
Dallas.....	Dexter.....	Dexter Normal School.....	Jesse Saunders.....	2	52
Davis.....	Troy.....	Troy Normal School.....	J. S. Snowden.....	1	40
Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	Southern Iowa Normal School.....	O. H. Longwell.....	5	40
Decatur.....	Garden Grove.....	St. John's Academy.....	G. F. Degare.....	2	44
Delaware.....	Hopkinton.....	Leno stitute	J. A. Ritchey.....	6	125
Delaware.....	Petersburg.....	Peter School.....	J. Tashaller.....	1	60

ABSTRACT [H]—CONTINUED.

Polk	Des Moines	H. W. Bowen	8	200
Polk	Des Moines	A. C. Jennings	2	200
Polk	Des Moines	Sisters	2	...
Polk	Des Moines	Sisters	2	...
Polk	Des Moines	Lillbridge & Duncan	11	450
Scott	Davenport		2	60
Scott	Davenport		2	75
Scott	Davenport		9	250
Scott	Davenport	Sisters Superior	7	250
Scott	Davenport	Sisters of Charity	5	175
Scott	Davenport	Sisters of Mercy	5	180
Scott	Davenport	Sisters of Mercy	4	150
Scott	Davenport	Sisters of Charity	1	12
Sioux	Orange City	J. de Spelder	8	25
Van Buren	Birmingham	J. W. Wolf	1	74
Wapello	Ottumwa	W. D. Strong	2	80
Wapello	Ottumwa	J. Kreckle	12	85
Wapello	Ottumwa	Sister Mary Almee Grace	1	110
Wapello	Ottumwa	Mrs. M. A. Peck	2	70
Warren	Ackworth	— Armstrong	8	...
Washington	Washington	J. C. Burns	8	80
Washington	Washington	Sister Mary Benedict	10	150
Winnebiek	Decorah	L. Larson	6	898
Winnebiek	Decorah	J. Breckenridge	8	78
Winnebiek	Decorah	J. B. Slack	2	61
Winnebiek	Decorah	K. A. Kasbery	8	120
Winnebiek	Festina	Sisters of St. Francis	1	65
Winnebiek	Calmar	L. O. Lillegaard	2	102
Winnebiek	Ossian	Mrs. C. Wiltzen	1	117
Winnebiek	Spillville	J. J. Kovarik	1	...

ABSTRACT [I].

REPORTS FOR 1883.

TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Orthography — American, Analytical, Butler, Childs, Eclectic, Franklin, Gilbert, Goff, Harper, Harris, Harrington, Henderson, Hinkle, Independent, Leach, McGuffey, Model, Monroe, National, Osgood, Parker, Patterson, Sanders, Sargent, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shattuck, Smith, Swinton, Towne, Union, Warren, Watson, Webster, Wilson, Wright.

Reading—American Analytical, American Educational, Appleton, Butler, Eclectic, Edwards, Franklin, Gilmore, Goff, Harper, Hilliard, Independent, Lippincott, McGuffey, Modern, Model, Monroe, National, New Graded, Osgood, Sanders, Sargent, Scribner, Sheldon, Swinton, Union, United States, Watson, Wilson, Webster.

Writing — Analytical, Appleton, Barnes, Babbingtonian, Bryant & Stratton, Eastman, Eclectic, Gaskell, National, Model, Payson, Dutton & Scribner, Price, Spencerian.

Arithmetic—Appleton, Brooks, Davies, Dean, Eaton, Felter, Fish, Ficklin, French, Goff, Greenleaf, Harper, Hager, Kirk & Bellfield, McVicar, Model, Olney, Peck, Quackenbos, Raub, Ray, Robinson, Sanford, Stoddard, Thompson, Walton, White.

Geography—Andrews, Appleton, Camp, Colton, Cornell, Eclectic, Guyot, Harper, Independent, McNally, Mitchell, Monteith, Scribner, Sadlier, Swinton, Warren.

English Grammar — Appleton, Bains, Boltwood, Brown, Burt, Clark, Green, Harper, Harvey, Holbrook, Howe, Kerl, Lee & Hadley, Pinneo, Quackenbos, Raub, Reed & Kellogg, Sill, Swinton, Wells, Welch.

Physiology—Andrews, Armentrout, Brown, Comstock, Cutter, Dalton, Dungleson, Hitchcock, Hooker, Hotz, Hutchinson, Huxley, Jarvis, Martendale, Normal, Quackenbos, Steel, Taylor, Youmans.

History of United States—Andrews, Anderson, Appleton, Barnes, Berard, Brown, Eclectic, Goodrich, Harper, Lossing, Quackenbos, Ridpath, Scott, Swinton, Taylor, Venable, Willard, Willson.

Civil Government—Alden, Andrews, Macy, Martin, Parker, Townsend, Young.

Algebra—Davies, Ficklin, Greenleaf, Hill, Loomis, Olney, Ray, Robinson, Wells, Wentworth.

Geometry—Davies, Evans, Loomis, Olney, Ray, Robinson, Wentworth.

Natural Philosophy—Avery, Cooley, Ganot, Gillett, Hooker, Norton, Peck, Quackenbos, Rolfe, Steel, Wells.

Botany—Gray, Steele, Wood, Youmans.

Book-keeping—Bryant & Stratton, Drew, Duff, Gray, Hooker, Mayhew, Powers.

German—Ahn. Heim, Reffelt, Wenn.

Latin—Allen, Harkness, Jones.

Greek—Harkness.

Rhetoric—Hart, Hill, Kerl, Kellogg, Quackenbos.

Chemistry—Cooley, Hooker, Steel.

Astronomy—Kiddle, Lockyer.

English Composition—Hart, Swinton.

Drawing—Bartholomew, Forbriger, Krusi.

Physical Geography—Campbell, Cornell, Guyot, Monteith.

Geology—Dana, Nicholson, Steele.

Natural History—Harper.

General History—Anderson, Cressy, Swinton, Tahlheimer.

English Literature—Catchcart, Kellogg, Raub, Rolfe, Shaw.

Political Economy—Perry, Wayland.

Zoology—Steele, Morse.

Elocution—Hamill.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	POST-OFFICE.
Adair*	J. W. Boyer.....	Greenfield.
Adams	H. H. Russell.....	Corning.
Allamakee†	L. Eells.....	Waukon.
Appanoose*	C. J. Brower.....	Centerville.
Audubon*	R. M. Carpenter.....	Audubon.
Benton*	Miss S. Blackburn.....	Vinton.
Black Hawk.....	L. E. Churchill.....	Waterloo.
Boone*	J. H. Chambers.....	Boonsboro.
Bremer*	D. C. Chamberlin.....	Waverly.
Buchanan*	W. E. Parker.....	Independence.
Buena Vista.....	I. C. Harlan.....	Alta.
Butler.....	J. D. Anderson.....	Allison.
Calhoun†	Mrs. C. E. O'Donoghue.....	Rockwell City.
Carroll.....	C. C. Colclo.....	Carroll.
Cass*	R. H. Frost.....	Atlantic.
Cedar.....	Miss V. M. Robbins.....	Tipton.
Cerro Gordo*	L. L. Klinefelter.....	Mason City.
Cherokee.....	Miss E. M. Slater.....	Cherokee.
Chickasaw.....	J. A. Lapham.....	New Hampton.
Clarke.....	Miss M. A. Osmond.....	Osceola.
Clay.....	M. M. Gilchrist.....	Spencer.
Clayton.....	O. D. Oathout.....	Elkader.
Clinton*	M. J. Wilcox.....	Lyons.
Crawford.....	E. M. Ainsworth.....	Vail.
Dallas.....	Mrs. J. Whinery.....	Adel.
Davis.....	J. C. Dooley.....	Bloomfield.
Decatur.....	Miss E. A. Manney.....	Leon.
Delaware.....	H. G. Millen.....	Greeley.
Des Moines.....	R. L. Alspach.....	Burlington.
Dickinson*	R. A. Smith.....	Spirit Lake.
Dubuque*	N. W. Boyes.....	Dubuque.
Emmet*	J. W. Plummer.....	Estherville.
Fayette*	G. W. Fitch.....	West Union.
Floyd*	H. H. Davidson.....	Marble Rock.
Franklin*	J. E. Evans.....	Hampton.
Fremont.....	T. J. B. Perry.....	Riverton.
Greene*	H. A. Turrill.....	Jefferson.
Grundy.....	J. D. Haile.....	Grundy Center.
Guthrie.....	T. J. Mahoney.....	Guthrie Center.
Hamilton.....	G. F. Richardson.....	Webster City.
Hancock.....	S. Sturgeon.....	Garner.
Hardin.....	H. G. Fuller.....	Eldora.
Harrison.....	A. J. Miller.....	Logan.
Henry.....	J. B. Traxler.....	Mt. Pleasant.
Howard*	F. C. Clark.....	Cresco.
Humboldt.....	J. McLeod.....	Humboldt.
Ida.....	Mrs. A. H. Smith.....	Ida Grove.
Iowa.....	J. Jones, Jr.....	Marengo.
Jackson*	C. A. Miller.....	Maquoketa.
Jasper*	R. A. Mathews.....	Newton.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—CONTINUED.

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Jefferson	N. Rosenberger	Fairfield.
Johnson*	W. Blaine	Iowa City.
Jones	L. Foster	Monticello.
Keokuk	C. H. McGrew	Sigourney.
Kossuth	J. J. Wilkinson	Algona.
Lee*	J. S. Stewart	Donnellson.
Linn	J. S. Willard	Marion.
Louisa*	M. D. Nicol	Wapello.
Lucas*	J. M. Hanlin	Russell.
Lyon*	A. H. Davidson	Rock Rapids.
Madison	J. W. Mann	Winterset.
Mahaska*	P. L. Kindig	Oskaloosa.
Marion†	A. Yetter	Knoxville.
Marshall*	W. W. Speer	Marshalltown.
Mills	J. S. Frazee	Glenwood.
Mitchell*	E. M. Rands	Osage.
Monona*	J. G. Iddings	Mapleton.
Monroe*	W. E. Elder	Albia.
Montgomery*	J. A. McLean	Red Oak.
Muscatine*	R. W. Leverich	Muscatine.
O'Brien	D. Algyer	Primghar.
Osceola	J. R. Elliott	Sibley.
Page*	S. E. Wilson	Clarinda.
Palo Alto	H. A. Pike	Emmetsburg.
Plymouth	J. Wernli	Le Mars.
Pocahontas	J. P. Robinson	Fonda.
Polk	D. A. Kent	Des Moines.
Pottawattamie*	J. K. Cooper	Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek*	A. L. Shattuck	Malcom.
Ringgold	T. E. Dubois	Mt. Ayr.
Sac	H. T. Martin	Odebolt.
Scott*	P. S. Morton	Davenport.
Shelby*	W. W. Girton	Harlan.
Sioux	J. Koolvord	Orange City.
Story	O. O. Roe	Nevada.
Tama	J. P. Hendricks	Toledo.
Taylor†	J. B. Owens	Bedford.
Union	W. C. Yard	Creston.
Van Buren*	W. Hastings	Winchester.
Wapello†	W. A. McIntire	Ottumwa.
Warren	D. Craig	Palmyra.
Washington	Miss N. Rousseau	Washington.
Wayne	J. D. Johnston	Corydon.
Webster	J. B. Butler	Ft. Dodge.
Winnebago*	A. N. Brones	Forest City.
Winneshiek	J. A. Klein	Decorah.
Woodbury	N. E. Palmer	Oto.
Worth*	B. J. Booth	Northwood.
Wright	D. D. Paine	Eagle Grove.

*Re-elected. †Former superintendents.

1884.

ABSTRACT [A.]

SCHOOL

COUNTY.	DISTRICTS.			SCHOOLS.			TEACHERS			
	districts.	No. of sub-dis-tricts.	Ungraded.	Rooms in graded.	Av. duration in months.	Number employed.		Av. monthly compensat'n.		
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1 Adair.....	15	13	191	121	17	7.8	100	230	\$ 36.05	\$ 31.60
2 Adams....	8	37	68	97	21	7.7	72	168	35.87	28.35
3 Allamakee.....	9	70	67	65	27	7.0	89	195	37.12	21.70
4 Appanoose.....	10	29	86	111	24	6.2	64	169	36.85	25.37
5 Audubon.....	12	2	89	96	11	7.2	60	130	36.09	31.75
6 Benton.....	10	102	85	180	38	7.4	77	233	36.32	28.11
7 Black Hawk.....	11	53	86	140	44	7.3	49	214	47.13	33.21
8 Boone.....	14	33	118	144	22	7.0	73	227	38.14	28.00
9 Bremer.....	6	59	43	99	24	7.0	36	112	33.00	22.00
10 Buchanan.....	9	62	77	72	24	7.4	49	225	32.11	27.12
11 Buena Vista.....	10	9	92	100	17	7.0	53	156	30.00	28.00
12 Butler.....	11	46	86	124	26	7.2	53	218	36.21	30.08
13 Calhoun.....	16	6	111	113	13	6.8	48	160	35.65	31.45
14 Carroll.....	16	15	135	127	24	7.0	75	153	44.88	33.92
15 Cass.....	10	4	141	134	31	8.1	83	269	42.90	33.59
16 Cedar.....	12	48	130	181	31	7.6	65	210	51.00	30.85
17 Cerro Gordo.....	14	9	75	106	28	6.6	39	165	37.16	29.17
18 Cherokee.....	16	4	115	113	15	7.0	47	164	42.00	35.10
19 Chickasaw.....	5	62	53	106	21	6.5	63	164	34.20	29.50
20 Clark.....	9	26	75	98	20	6.3	46	143	36.10	26.50
21 Clay.....	14	2	71	76	9	6.5	41	86	31.52	25.34
22 Clayton.....	18	36	111	110	45	7.5	60	249	41.50	29.20
23 Clinton.....	11	37	182	171	69	8.1	53	221	45.95	29.57
24 Crawford.....	20	4	141	141	20	7.6	53	185	40.15	32.29
25 Dallas.....	13	29	117	152	38	7.5	81	153	46.91	40.15
26 Davis.....	6	64	37	97	22	6.4	60	124	32.10	22.85
27 DeWaver.....	9	31	63	51	16	6.9	46	174	36.00	28.00
28 Dickinson.....	14	26	104	119	33	7.8	34	216	30.63	27.17
29 Emmons.....	6	58	25	80	31	7.3	39	122	44.10	32.07
30 Franklin.....	7	7	21	41	4	6.5	18	57	35.63	29.10
31 Fremont.....	9	51	62	118	39	8.1	41	199	39.97	25.45
32 Fulton.....	10	1	29	37	8	5.9	17	36	31.89	29.81
33 Gasconade.....	12	17	105	176	35	7.5	64	297	33.03	25.87
34 Hamilton.....	11	15	109	108	29	7.3	44	171	37.06	26.66
35 Harrison.....	18	34	119	117	15	7.0	45	167	34.08	27.23
36 Howard.....	11	11	100	90	34	8.2	54	92	47.00	35.00
37 Greene.....	14	16	145	141	21	7.5	76	242	37.22	29.00
38 Grundy.....	12	25	100	32	14	7.5	52	173	34.75	28.75
39 Guthrie.....	14	11	122	136	33	7.5	93	207	39.51	32.19
40 Hamilton.....	14	21	96	114	18	7.1	39	164	29.56	28.10
41 Hancock.....	11	...	18	69	6	7.5	19	90	34.52	26.22
42 Hardin.....	9	61	76	127	27	6.5	54	213	33.06	28.65
43 Harrison.....	15	11	87	123	31	7.8	67	24	39.42	32.34
44 Henry.....	4	74	25	63	17	7.5	40	126	37.30	26.60
45 Howard.....	11	10	77	111	16	7.0	35	132	39.25	26.20
46 Humboldt.....	10	12	69	81	10	6.6	26	118	30.07	29.97
47 Ida.....	11	3	79	88	8	7.2	41	112	36.53	30.36
48 Iowa.....	10	64	76	136	30	7.0	44	196	35.07	27.70
49 Jackson.....	11	45	104	51	38	7.5	71	177	39.90	26.13
50 Jasper.....	17	29	153	174	41	7.6	104	308	37.11	31.15

REPORTS FOR 1884.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL HOUSES.				Value.	Value of apparatus.	No. of volumes in library.	No. of county.
Between the ages of 5 and 21.		Enrolled in public schools	Total average attendance.	Average tuition per month per pupil.	Number.							
Males.	Females.				Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.				
2493	2338	4493	2354	\$ 2.51	137	....	....	..	\$ 85,835	\$ 456	54	1
2442	2186	4035	2254	1.63	102	1	....	..	67,639	2,325	31	2
3722	3489	5680	3320	1.78	104	3	9	14	82,255	2,505	81	3
3204	3056	5422	3482	1.55	120	5	....	1	85,185	1,439	56	4
1784	1687	2639	1825	2.51	101	....	..	..	6,675	4,790	18	5
4334	4157	7176	4430	2.04	188	5	2	..	140,010	2,978	259	6
4219	4070	6554	4133	1.88	130	13	7	..	168,340	2,581	138	7
4524	4236	6680	3972	1.70	131	22	....	..	108,740	2,350	856	8
2622	2340	3879	2273	1.22	89	12	7	..	68,290	1,872	495	9
3197	3053	5158	3059	1.69	139	3	....	..	127,745	1,750	263	10
2039	1890	3041	1630	2.50	103	2	....	..	75,355	2,673	319	11
2658	2471	4164	2661	2.38	130	4	1	..	100,850	1,995	142	12
1779	1678	2934	1714	2.77	106	1	....	..	60,795	1,510	300	13
2687	2705	3993	2288	2.80	132	3	....	..	100,555	6,148	....	14
3541	3227	5753	3260	2.03	144	4	....	..	115,350	1,993	258	15
3247	3126	5092	3056	2.20	129	9	1	..	137,660	1,982	854	16
2213	2179	3651	3222	2.71	116	8	....	..	77,585	4,372	9	17
2264	2099	3560	2031	2.56	114	2	....	..	85,710	3,126	4	18
2636	2573	4065	2453	1.71	110	....	2	..	71,075	1,344	54	19
2772	2440	3597	2055	1.91	82	21	....	..	81,400	735	67	20
1215	1143	1436	1068	*2.65	72	....	....	..	29,300	1,872	287	21
5132	5103	7481	4259	1.73	124	25	21	2	154,740	3,341	595	22
6539	6716	9228	5580	2.04	162	13	2	3	245,585	2,770	2658	23
2852	2609	4568	2257	2.91	141	4	....	..	91,607	5,160	1371	24
3666	3724	5565	3143	1.87	144	4	....	..	119,150	1,175	566	25
2946	2919	4973	3071	1.34	101	2	....	..	78,595	340	55	26
3052	2789	5004	2986	1.60	79	31	....	3	80,014	1,793	50	27
2981	2979	4559	2667	1.96	115	14	4	..	98,990	3,603	58	28
5996	6289	7359	4811	1.60	56	21	19	..	177,615	5,262	675	29
584	491	757	269	3.35	30	1	....	..	33,850	440	....	30
9159	9608	8531	5272	1.45	84	22	20	8	249,245	5,688	1004	31
531	470	772	407	4.63	82	....	..	1	16,940	1,386	431	32
4123	3949	6656	3606	1.74	158	16	9	..	119,725	2,225	155	33
2757	2557	4299	2516	1.72	104	3	10	1	101,470	2,727	113	34
2134	2017	3267	1827	2.64	113	3	4	..	80,160	3,224	221	35
3113	2870	4782	3048	1.97	110	10	....	..	129,375	1,444	101	36
2936	2886	5179	3081	2.10	136	2	....	..	92,870	3,091	882	37
2379	2009	3837	2090	2.15	124	2	....	..	69,825	1,642	11	38
3056	2954	5366	3315	2.07	136	7	....	..	116,200	3,145	260	39
2537	2457	3041	1837	1.96	116	1	....	..	80,870	2,341	190	40
1012	857	1403	837	3.70	65	2	....	..	29,135	4,218	840	41
3632	3468	3827	1560	2.15	126	7	2	..	88,085	1,535	107	42
3558	3516	5643	3283	2.06	124	7	....	..	105,410	4,743	747	43
2612	2621	3809	2665	1.53	51	22	....	..	85,225	1,684	51	44
1627	1467	2603	1065	2.21	78	2	4	..	57,745	1,100	489	45
1345	1257	2267	1236	2.82	82	1	2	..	51,168	890	39	46
1507	1415	2389	1930	2.83	88	1	..	..	51,680	1,665	255	47
3540	3252	6038	3529	1.70	128	12	....	..	95,040	3,835	591	48
4290	4133	4907	3638	1.63	108	8	23	2	128,523	2,090	80	49
4706	4552	7947	4456	1.83	177	4	....	..	168,360	2,610	132	50

ABSTRACT [A]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL

REPORTS FOR 1884.

STATISTICS.

PUPILS.					SCHOOL HOUSES.					Value of appa- tus.	No. of volumes in library.	No. of county.
Between the ages of 5 and 21 yrs.		Enrolled in public schools.	Total average attendance.	Av. cost of tui- tion per month per pupil.	Number.				Value.			
Males.	Females.				Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.				
2874	2854	4263	2760	\$ 1.33	91	5	....	1	\$ 96,775	\$ 1,280	670	51
5148	5351	6283	3848	1.56	148	17	3	..	131,550	2,080	300	52
3918	8765	5666	3281	1.83	122	6	5	3	121,095	3,197	224	53
4549	4253	7349	4329	1.60	136	4	3	..	87,950	3,119	14	54
1569	1570	2527	1372	2.92	85	....	....	....	48,488	1,107	909	55
6326	6450	6927	4688	1.45	70	88	12	3	187,600	873	179	56
6564	6820	11607	6706	1.55	173	23	2	..	314,845	3,620	395	57
2198	2097	3567	2108	1.92	73	8	....	....	74,610	561	182	58
2832	2633	4418	2565	1.57	94	3	....	....	76,800	425	....	59
565	584	1016	642	3.69	52	....	....	....	83,721	1,860	....	60
3196	2893	5444	3285	1.78	111	3	22	..	88,950	2,494	261	61
4731	4660	8019	4492	1.63	135	15	....	....	220,875	1,405	888	62
4411	4419	6507	4159	1.40	137	7	....	....	125,340	758	445	63
4270	4158	6914	4351	1.55	136	15	....	....	220,800	5,337	1,830	64
2432	2481	4193	2113	1.89	78	8	....	....	97,400	2,306	65	65
2251	2227	3353	1961	2.20	89	6	3	1	59,920	....	....	66
2317	2127	3380	1870	2.26	108	2	....	....	66,275	2,857	1,224	67
2342	2169	3814	2157	1.68	89	3	1	1	69,185	40	2	68
2808	2766	4595	2729	*1.80	104	5	....	....	92,525	783	59	69
3676	3783	*4721	3599	1.76	90	12	....	....	208,760	2,855	....	70
1388	1338	2209	1220	2.80	69	3	....	....	42,560	1,760	200	71
731	687	1246	623	3.67	60	....	....	....	28,065	895	12	72
3729	3689	6348	3833	1.72	123	7	....	....	143,798	2,718	597	73
1193	1137	1920	1098	3.22	74	....	....	....	37,645	1,859	621	74
2697	2421	3544	2072	3.05	116	3	....	....	87,605	2,890	8	75
1094	988	1816	968	2.76	88	1	1	..	33,570	2,297	382	76
8919	8655	12234	7610	1.88	140	16	2	..	530,090	2,745	144	77
8189	7970	10738	5830	2.43	221	28	....	....	291,350	9,562	3,081	78
3399	3224	5566	3171	*1.55	143	2	....	....	132,075	668	308	79
2493	2424	1616	1082	1.82	132	1	....	....	55,980	100	115	80
2176	1977	3223	1894	2.25	123	4	....	....	72,920	90	....	81
7848	7919	9093	5917	1.81	102	11	7	.	425,755	3,859	464	82
2914	2610	5128	2420	2.46	135	2	....	....	92,560	2,802	73	83
1944	1880	2194	1135	3.22	99	....	....	....	55,487	3,355	516	84
3034	3039	5741	3167	1.85	128	14	....	....	117,065	1,945	460	85
2761	2676	4743	2931	2.51	124	6	2	..	127,920	2,182	905	86
2964	2981	5056	3894	1.53	127	3	1	..	105,097	2,100	26	87
2889	2628	3450	3099	2.23	114	5	....	....	129,175	3,933	470	88
2937	2807	5009	3120	1.54	95	14	3	..	98,855	1,017	98	89
4461	4325	6731	4412	1.83	93	15	1	..	176,017	1,723	640	90
3579	3365	6127	3545	1.55	141	2	....	....	88,316	1,824	185	91
3379	3362	5676	3559	1.60	126	9	....	....	114,700	2,954	127	92
3025	3022	5431	3218	2.01	115	3	....	....	82,440	1,791	258	93
3658	3486	5850	2986	2.39	148	4	....	....	117,173	3,528	668	94
1100	1015	1761	*1200	1.29	43	1	....	....	30,860	2,105	2	95
4251	4147	6040	3260	1.48	96	30	10	3	112,215	3,219	99	96
3817	3918	6003	4734	1.14	136	8	...	..	16,915	7,165	273	97
1509	1436	2361	1132	2.44	74	1	....	....	39,475	8,795	84	98
1645	1545	2542	1572	2.33	93	1	....	....	38,380	2,230	....	99
816594	806557	472966	284498	\$ 2.05	10962	739	227	47	\$ 10,808,089	237,872	33,922	

*Estimated.

ABSTRACT [B].

SCHOOL

COUNTY.	SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.									
	DEBIT.			Total debit and credit.	CREDIT.					
	On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.			Paid for school-houses and sites.	Paid for library and apparatus.				
Adair	2786.95	7578.78	.....	17751.16	12889.69	331.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams	2516.74	3561.42	553.76	8891.92	1183.10	12.30	1123.85	2195.19	2187.48	.....
Allamakee ..	1108.74	2390.49	423.27	3619.60	1258.15	115.99	1310.16	448.26	683.22	.....
Appanoose ..	2029.31	4363.58	86.38	6482.27	2184.57	.....	1885.45	583.95	2295.31	.....
Audubon ...	783.61	8279.00	42.25	9165.29	5955.41	.....	1690.18	1042.19	1677.51	.....
Benton	2807.67	7365.44	2089.90	11927.01	4163.89	289.35	4421.11	887.21	1974.22	.....
Black Hawk ..	5803.71	9515.75	2888.31	18307.77	5719.13	.....	7477.23	2455.39	1835.57	.....
Bonne	4046.83	7089.69	4759.10	15895.63	7353.17	210.09	1679.39	2598.17	4872.35	.....
Bremer	1318.56	2998.31	171.54	4476.41	729.41	.....	1256.78	1098.17	1387.67	.....
Buchanan ..	4351.49	11415.14	9482.76	25239.39	17649.70	146.59	899.23	2457.14	4198.73	.....
Buena Vista ..	6488.08	11297.13	1884.21	32919.43	15164.61	1888.50	11739.17	2234.25	3238.29	.....
Butler	4512.93	5490.65	2045.94	13149.52	7883.38	7.77	1684.97	1091.65	2222.65	.....
Calhoun	3070.36	10792.69	9806.76	23869.81	12678.74	43.00	1024.18	1787.72	3216.16	.....
Carroll	9083.64	7754.60	4454.71	18393.95	8180.99	108.85	2314.86	2714.95	3886.20	.....
Cass	3703.66	4011.97	106.65	7822.18	3941.55	.....	1221.63	1451.09	2264.94	.....
Cedar	3343.13	4415.57	382.75	8121.45	1446.30	25.28	4422.82	950.16	1268.29	.....
Cerro Gordo ..	992.95	6592.11	870.08	8415.14	2681.84	71.30	690.00	3408.65	763.75	.....
Cherokee	2561.60	10349.67	17894.44	39005.31	22454.27	108.60	812.07	1786.73	5711.64	.....
Chickasaw ..	994.57	2402.93	.21	4397.71	1063.12	23.10	1123.91	797.25	1270.16	.....
Clarke	2253.33	2799.57	986.41	5819.31	2022.93	62.43	1910.25	895.37	1437.19	.....
Clay	2288.31	6356.54	175.51	8622.66	4755.08	40.00	605.11	1617.39	2405.68	.....
Clayton	4710.53	9427.25	219.99	14348.87	3945.43	.....	5623.23	2043.59	4088.88	.....
Clinton	6692.39	14472.64	4267.00	24832.33	6379.83	112.93	6382.72	2425.48	6629.22	.....
Crawford ...	3253.44	12917.98	1222.22	18393.66	10184.88	292.88	241.24	4721.16	2293.69	.....
Dallas	2934.92	4907.98	2617.77	10480.67	4999.22	383.65	3226.41	284.69	1287.29	.....
Davis	347.99	2429.49	356.75	3144.23	712.33	.....	1556.56	545.62	326.76	.....
Decatur	3037.82	4279.47	739.30	8056.59	2964.82	.....	2314.75	243.13	2644.19	.....
Delaware	2570.52	4168.01	903.01	7541.54	3290.30	36.84	592.42	1079.47	2542.51	.....
Des Moines ..	215.74	1991.16	9150.00	11356.90	7772.67	.....	1714.19	348.43	1561.61	.....
Dickinson ..	4522.76	3689.89	656.35	8869.00	3729.28	122.45	2280.41	1093.65	1548.61	.....
Dubuque ...	1981.71	2840.63	8317.34	12139.67	19001.25	299.20	734.00	172.09	1833.13	.....
Emmet	1112.26	1298.67	792.86	3641.59	1880.62	25.15	160.84	401.30	1179.49	.....
Fayette	4333.81	8794.30	1994.55	13122.66	7287.22	78.65	2652.96	958.92	2142.81	.....
Floyd	2145.45	2619.15	8488.41	14423.01	7294.87	.....	298.09	444.51	6865.63	.....
Franklin	4571.00	6161.16	615.21	11847.37	5216.37	6.02	1968.29	845.79	4690.94	.....
Fremont	6220.14	4947.45	1555.41	12623.02	564.28	161.30	4675.19	2382.96	4536.65	.....
Greene	3721.38	11445.47	846.23	18013.08	7339.73	.....	2143.35	4089.42	2440.55	.....
Grundy	2178.87	2715.88	9732.69	15925.44	12050.30	129.41	3.97	1789.91	1942.85	.....
Guthrie	6970.12	9044.69	1353.79	17368.60	10247.45	296.97	2196.69	1762.39	1853.79	.....
Hamilton ...	2753.30	9908.53	4261.32	16921.15	9642.45	2.00	2068.20	2236.27	2972.23	.....
Hancock	4570.56	8617.41	456.19	11844.16	4388.10	720.24	595.15	335.16	8864.51	.....
Hardin	3943.14	6954.09	493.65	11370.88	2480.90	.....	1328.74	1412.24	5162.09	.....
Harrison ...	9060.29	6831.59	9.37	12901.25	3943.72	164.79	627.11	2208.14	5867.49	.....
Henry	1489.95	2363.94	491.65	4344.94	1522.58	.....	145.62	1220.58	1436.18	.....
Howard	1307.21	2778.21	146.61	4232.23	1066.28	110.29	1690.19	211.44	1154.63	.....
Humboldt ...	2983.64	6829.29	966.01	10308.94	4224.50	273.78	1856.62	890.43	3161.61	.....
Iowa	946.03	12451.31	7114.59	20514.42	15203.46	224.98	536.77	1140.79	3414.43	.....
Jackson	1521.00	2992.46	72.06	3685.63	1092.53	27.60	509.50	246.67	1107.43	.....
Jackson ...	1575.18	7781.00	1091.70	10357.88	1254.14	.....	5065.59	1123.53	2986.65	.....
Jasper	6813.71	8684.26	286.94	16391.01	1977.76	101.62	3768.49	4316.22	4891.71	.....

REPORTS FOR 1884.

FINANCES.

CONTINGENT FUND.

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL

REPORTS FOR 1884.

FINANCE.

CONTINGENT FUND.

DEBIT.			Total debit and credit.	CREDIT.							Total credit.
On hand at last report.	Received from district tax.	Received from other sources.		Paid for rent and repairs of school-houses.	Paid for fuel.	Paid for salaries and teachers.	Paid for records, clerical and apparatus.	Paid for insurance and janitor.	Paid for other.	Paid for other.	
3400.75	7520.80	841.25	10962.80	3000.00	3000.00	710.00	120.25	000.12	520.00	000.00	520.37
5000.27	13004.10	4004.00	22008.37	3000.00	0004.00	1000.07	200.00	1440.00	770.20	7000.07	22008.37
3400.00	11200.07	1007.00	15707.07	3077.00	3000.00	1070.00	420.07	1000.00	1400.00	3000.10	3011.00
3001.10	12010.37	3001.00	18012.47	3004.00	3104.70	1004.00	500.07	1701.70	3400.00	3000.74	3300.00
3000.01	7000.07	1000.00	11000.73	1004.00	3000.00	001.01	000.00	100.00	000.00	3000.10	3000.00
3700.70	10070.00	000.00	34440.07	3070.01	0000.00	1000.70	177.70	3000.00	070.00	0000.00	4000.00
7000.00	37000.07	3100.70	37001.00	0000.00	0000.00	3000.00	000.00	0000.00	3000.70	0000.00	0000.00
3000.00	3000.00	010.00	9100.00	1000.00	1000.07	770.00	00.00	0000.00	071.00	2100.00	3107.00
0000.07	0070.00	000.00	1000.00	1000.01	3000.00	1107.00	000.00	1000.70	000.01	1100.00	0700.00
0000.07	0000.00	1070.00	0000.00	0000.00	1311.70	1010.10	107.10	000.00	010.00	0000.01	0000.01
0001.00	11017.31	55.00	17010.01	3000.10	0700.00	000.70	070.00	1011.00	701.00	3070.00	0700.07
0170.00	13011.00	0000.10	21000.10	0007.07	0000.70	1000.00	000.00	1000.00	000.00	3700.00	0000.00
0000.00	13000.00	010.00	17000.00	0070.07	3000.10	1070.70	007.11	1000.00	070.00	1000.11	0000.00
0000.00	3000.00	0770.00	3000.01	0700.00	0000.01	1000.07	000.00	4000.00	700.11	7000.00	0000.00
0000.70	11001.00	1700.70	10011.07	1007.00	3000.00	1170.00	101.00	000.00	001.11	0010.70	0070.00
0007.00	0007.00	1700.00	14000.00	1007.00	3100.10	707.10	000.00	700.00	070.01	3100.10	0100.00
0070.00	7000.00	000.00	1700.00	1001.00	3100.70	701.00	000.00	701.00	070.71	0400.00	0007.00
1000.00	0000.00	000.77	0000.00	001.00	1000.00	1000.00	000.00	711.00	100.70	1000.10	1000.07
0000.00	10000.00	0000.00	30000.00	3000.00	3000.01	000.00	100.00	1107.70	1010.00	0100.00	0000.00
0000.00	10000.07	007.00	10000.00	0000.00	0100.00	000.00	070.00	0007.00	001.00	1000.00	0770.00
0000.00	7000.07	001.00	1107.00	1000.00	3000.01	1000.01	100.00	000.00	000.01	1000.77	0000.00
0001.70	0100.00	000.00	0700.00	007.00	1000.00	070.00	00.00	010.00	000.00	1001.07	700.00
0001.00	10000.00	1100.70	30004.00	0000.10	3700.00	1000.70	000.10	1000.00	1000.07	0010.00	0700.00
1070.00	0001.01	107.00	7200.00	001.00	1770.01	010.00	101.07	000.00	000.00	1000.00	1070.00
3000.70	11700.00	1000.70	10000.07	1000.70	3000.00	1017.00	000.00	1000.00	1000.00	3707.10	0100.00
1700.10	0100.71	000.07	0000.00	0000.00	1700.07	070.00	100.00	000.00	000.00	2107.00	1000.00
10000.07	0000.07	0000.07	00000.00	10000.00	1000.07	3101.00	010.00	0000.00	0000.00	0000.00	10000.00
10000.00	0000.17	1070.10	00707.10	11000.00	0000.00	0000.01	0070.70	0010.70	3000.00	0000.00	10700.10
0700.00	10000.00	1000.10	31000.00	3007.77	0000.07	1100.01	010.00	1011.00	1100.00	0000.00	0001.00
0070.10	10001.70	701.00	10011.00	0000.00	0010.00	000.07	100.00	070.00	000.00	1000.01	0000.00
0000.00	0070.00	0100.00	10007.00	0000.70	0001.00	700.00	101.00	000.07	000.00	0707.00	0000.00
0001.00	0000.00	1100.00	00000.00	0000.00	7110.00	3077.00	700.00	0101.10	1000.00	0100.07	0000.00
0707.01	10007.00	000.10	21000.00	0770.00	0000.00	1000.10	007.70	1000.70	1001.00	0700.00	0000.00
0007.00	0700.70	1000.01	10000.00	1000.00	3100.10	1000.00	000.10	770.00	000.01	0001.70	0010.01
0000.00	10000.00	000.01	10000.00	0070.00	3000.00	1000.00	000.00	1100.00	1100.00	3000.00	0000.00
0000.00	10707.00	0010.00	20007.00	0070.00	0000.00	1000.00	000.00	0007.00	070.10	0000.70	7000.00
0000.00	10070.10	0100.70	30000.00	0000.00	3100.00	1000.70	100.00	1010.00	1100.00	0000.00	1007.00
0001.07	10100.01	000.00	21000.07	0000.01	3000.00	1000.00	0001.00	0100.70	1100.00	0000.00	0000.00
1000.00	0700.00	1100.70	0007.00	1100.00	1000.70	700.00	00.00	000.00	000.07	1100.00	0000.00
0700.00	17000.00	1000.00	21010.00	0000.00	3100.00	1170.00	100.00	0000.00	710.00	0000.00	0000.00
0700.00	10000.00	1000.70	21010.00	0000.10	3007.00	1010.01	000.00	1000.00	000.00	0000.00	0000.00
0070.00	0100.00	100.00	0000.00	0000.00	1000.00	300.07	00.00	007.10	107.00	000.00	1000.00
0000.00	0000.00	1010.00	10010.00	0700.00	3000.00	1000.07	101.00	001.00	00.00	0000.00	0000.00
0000.00	17110.10	000.00	22000.00	0700.00	0000.00	1010.00	070.00	1700.07	1000.10	0000.00	0000.00
0700.00	0000.00	001.00	0000.00	1000.00	1107.00	000.00	000.07	000.00	000.01	1000.07	1000.00
0170.00	0000.07	007.10	10000.00	1000.00	3700.00	1170.00	170.70	1100.00	000.00	1000.00	0000.00
0000.00	10000.00	0000.07	30000.00	0000.00	0100.00	0007.00	107.10	0000.10	070.00	0000.00	0000.00
0001.01	0010.00	070.00	7100.07	1007.00	1000.10	000.00	000.01	010.00	107.77	1070.00	1077.00
0010.00	10000.00	1000.00	10000.00	1000.00	0001.07	000.00	000.00	000.07	007.70	0017.70	0000.70
0000.07	100000.00	10011.00	101700.00	00000.00	00000.00	00000.00	0000.07	10000.00	0000.00	00000.00	00000.00

ABSTRACT [B]—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1884.

TEACHERS' FUND.

ABSTRACT (B)—CONTINUED.

SCHOOL FINANCES, 1884.

ABSTRACT [C.]

REPORTS OF 1884.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

COUNTY.		Prof's'nal certifi- cates is- sued.		1st grade certifi- cates is- sued.		2d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		3d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		Total num- ber is- sued.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Adair			42	59	22	93	5	24	69	176
2	Adams*										
3	Allamakee	8	1	18	30	2	53	2	65	25	149
4	Appanoose	6	8	51	20	62	89			119	117
5	Audubon			25	19	23	65		8	48	92
6	Benton			29	72	48	106	4	10	81	188
7	Black Hawk	8	3	14	75	36	168		8	53	252
8	Boone	10	9	28	82	23	139	8	1	64	231
9	Bremer	5	2	7	30	5	44	2	43	19	119
10	Buchanan	1	6	19	47	27	177			47	230
11	Buena Vista	2		14	70	90	96			109	86
12	Butler			9	47	24	95	8	44	41	186
13	Calhoun			28	48	16	50	6	31	50	129
14	Carroll			40	39	21	44	18	64	79	138
15	Cass			48	75	25	127	8	50	81	252
16	Cedar			8	52	12	94	7	39	27	268
17	Cerro Gordo			18	46	23	151		14	41	211
18	Cherokee			30	33	16	74	10	72	56	179
19	Chickasaw	3	1	26	37	20	56	7	35	56	129
20	Clarke	2		19	47	6	54	2	12	33	131
21	Clay			23	29	12	36	4	24	39	89
22	Clayton	5	2	20	47	34	168	2		61	217
23	Clinton			20	75	22	177			42	193
24	Crawford			10	16	9	41	3	18	22	75
25	Dallas	7	4	42	62	30	55			79	121
26	Davis			29	39	21	50	18	39	68	128
27	Decatur			8	33	17	78	3	20	28	131
28	Delaware			15	30	45	207	60	237	68	301
29	Des Moines			28	92	23	64		1	51	157
30	Dickinson			4	15	6	19	2	12	12	46
31	Dubuque	13	37	11	67	18	123	1	13	43	240
32	Emmet	2		3	10	1	11		5	6	26
33	Fayette	4		18	36	27	119			49	155
34	Floyd	2		12	50	30	138			44	188
35	Franklin			24	52	8	53	8	28	40	133
36	Fremont			36	114	31	85			71	207
37	Greene	5		49	138	16	103		15	70	256
38	Grundy			23	69	12	70	10	47	45	186
39	Guthrie			50	110	34	110			84	220
40	Hamilton	1		22	70	12	54	5	14	40	138
41	Hancock			10	29	9	34	2	17	21	80
42	Hardin			29	71	15	73	15	85	59	229
43	Harrison			28	75	17	72	8	59	48	206
44	Henry			25	55	20	65			45	120
45	Howard			20	28	16	40	8	34	44	102
46	Humboldt										
47	Ida			18	38	15	33	10	42	53	123
48	Iowa			40	94	45	68			85	162
49	Jackson	1	3	17	44	18	73			36	120
50	Jasper			25	75	67	169	14	25	106	269

*No report.

REPORTS FOR 1884.

OF TEACHERS.

Applicants rejected.		Applicants examined.		Certificates revoked.		Average age of applicants.		No experience in teaching.		Taught less than one year.		Holding State Certificates.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2	6	71	182			26	20	18	51	8	19	1	1
	24	23	175			26	20	2	59	8	22		2
		119	117			24	21	9	15	13	17		3
13	26	61	118			32	22	4	11		12		4
8	20	89	208			22	19	11	28	20	46	1	5
8	14	56	266			25	22	15	75				6
5	10	69	241			28	22	5	26	2	18		7
		25	157										8
2	5	49	235			22	19	14	65	21	50		9
		106	86			22	18		43	1	24		10
6	56	47	242			28	22	8	23	7	15		11
7	19	64	164			23	21	5	8		20	1	12
													13
3	30	84	282			25	21	6	21	6	16		14
5	20	82	248			24	20	7	28				15
1	36	42	247			23	19	11	77	1	43		16
3	11	59	190			26	21	12	42	4	32		17
6	24	62	158			25	18	5	21	8	17		18
	16	48	179			24	20	4	48		19		19
		39	89			27	25	8	21	6	16		20
15	83	76	300										21
7	23	49	216			31	22	4	12	9	22		22
2	6	24	81			24	19	3	18	12	16		23
27	30	106	151			28	21	11	21	9	11		24
1	10	69	138			24	22	20	39	16	24		25
4	47	32	178			28	21						26
8	64	68	301			23	20	13	88	11	29		27
	7	51	164		1	30	24	6	24	11	37		28
2	7	14	48					8	15	1	18		29
2	5	45	245			30	24	2	15	3	18		30
2	1	8	27			23	23		12		2		31
1	10	50	165			24	19	12	27	14	39		32
6	23	50	214			23	22	8	37	12	61		33
6	34	46	167										34
15	80	86	287			26	22	13	30	11	39		35
													36
8	49	78	305			29	20	9	73	10	55		37
4	12	49	193			22	21	7	38	9	25		38
8	41	92	281			26	21	11	37	4	16		39
7	21	47	159			24	20	8	12	6	9		40
	5	21	85			26	19	4	20	2	12		41
20	66	79	295			25	22	8	30	9	40		42
2	19	50	225			21	29	5	51	4	18		43
3	7	48	127			24	22	8	30	10	25		44
10	18	54	120			24	22	10	25	13	24		45
													46
2	20	55	143			26	21	6	22	13	23	1	47
8	24	93	186			24	21	12	41	16	50		48
4	18	40	133			19	22	2	16	10	17		49
													50

ABSTRACT [C]—CONTINUED.

EXAMINATION

COUNTY.	Prof s'nal certifi- cates is- sued.		1st grade certifi- cates is- sued.		2d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		3d grade certifi- cates is- sued.		Total num- ber issued.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
51 Jefferson	1	5	18	7	24	58	10	61	53	181
52 Johnson			15	81	25	162	13	24	53	267
53 Jones	1		23	70	37	121	2	6	63	197
54 Keokuk	9	12	28	45	42	82	33	63	112	202
55 Kossuth			14	46	9	38	6	61	29	145
56 Lee			33	52	15	82		18	48	152
57 Linn			15	65	30	106		35	45	206
58 Louisa			18	60	26	113	7	21	51	194
59 Lucas			24	80	18	54	1	10	43	144
60 Lyon	1		8	13	10	25	8	14	27	52
61 Madison	6	2	24	100	20	104	7	7	57	213
62 Mahaska			18	42	11	106			29	148
63 Marion			55	54	34	56	5	18	94	128
64 Marshall			16	37	14	76	29	142	59	255
65 Mills	2	1	23	51	16	60	4	33	45	145
66 Mitchell			12	16	15	61	25	94	52	171
67 Monona			32	72	25	76	3	27	60	175
68 Monroe	2	21	21	36	15	50	7	61	45	168
69 Montgomery										
70 Muscatine	3	17	27	41	14	74			44	132
71 O'Brien			28	50	6	33	3	6	37	89
72 Osceola			9	27	16	33			25	60
73 Page	3	1	32	67	74	88	4	27	113	183
74 Palo Alto			12	19	6	23	1	33	19	65
75 Plymouth	2	3	21	73	19	74	2	5	44	155
76 Pocahontas			24	35	9	36	9	35	42	108
77 Polk			61	112	31	67	5	24	97	203
78 Pottawattamie	1		31	54	21	348		3	53	385
79 Poweshiek			17	87	27	101	1	2	45	190
80 Ringgold	1	5	17	25	14	86	4	28	36	144
81 Sac	3		15	51	7	70	6	71	81	192
82 Scott	9	3	27	102	43	121			79	226
83 Shelby			55	66	23	87	4	11	87	164
84 Sioux			26	41	23	41	7	51	56	133
85 Story			36	56	42	146			78	202
86 Tama			24	92	13	155			72	249
87 Taylor	1		47	72	43	130		2	91	204
88 Union										
89 Van Buren			22	47	30	112			52	159
90 Wapello			17	48	23	95			40	143
91 Warren			33	46	55	90			88	136
92 Washington	1	15	3	22	19	109	11	63	34	209
93 Wayne			27	48	21	82	14	149	2	14
94 Webster			25	69	19	92	6	59	50	220
95 Winnebago			13	5	5	7	8	20	26	34
96 Winneshiek										
97 Woodbury	3	4	10	34	13	90			31	138
98 Worth			5	8	4	21	7	36	16	65
99 Wright			27	42	21	60	3	26	61	128
Total	124	165	2230	4948	2203	8062	507	2571	4956	15903

ABSTRACT [D]

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1884.

COUNTY.	VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.			APPEALS.	COMPENSATION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		
	Schools visited by county superintendent.	Visits made during year.	Educational meetings held.			Number	Teachers employed.	Pupils attending.
1 Adair	52	64	4		900.00			
2 Adams	76	92	1	1	705.00			
3 Allamakee	146	280	26	5	710.00	2	3	160
4 Appanoose	60	67	5	2	928.00			
5 Audubon	54	70	6		1,104.00			
6 Benton	164	175	5	2	804.00	1	4	150
7 Black Hawk	177	223	3		774.00	1	2	60
8 Boone	81	111	1		587.00			
9 Bremer	110	180			774.00	1	2	29
10 Buchanan	140	201	7	1	936.00	1	3	75
11 Buena Vista	114	169	14		740.00	1	3	24
12 Butler	30	30	3		940.00			
13 Calhoun	105	177	13		866.00			
14 Carroll	92	112	14		856.00	1	3	
15 Cass	122	184	8		1,220.00			
16 Cedar	75	82	8		770.00			
17 Cerro Gordo	129	180	50	1	900.00			
18 Cherokee	91	104	1		744.00			
19 Chickasaw	130	250	7	2	844.00	1	3	110
20 Clarke	90	98	2		548.00			
21 Clay	85	140	3	1	784.00			
22 Clayton	118	167	2	1	1,210.00	6	4	130
23 Clinton	92	110	4	1	908.00	7	24	800
24 Crawford	88	46	10	1	574.00			
25 Dallas	100	309	10	2		2	4	161
26 Davis					924.00			
27 Decatur	52		6		670.00			
28 Delaware	110	125	10		920.00	3	8	230
29 Des Moines	87	173	12		932.00	8	39	1696
30 Dickinson	44	93	6	1	484.00			
31 Dubuque	35	85	8		1,175.00	28	104	3565
32 Emmet	24	11			484.00			
33 Fayette	79	107	4		630.00	3	12	435
34 Floyd	104	108	12	3	518.00			
35 Franklin	90	110			900.00			
36 Fremont	145	225	9		840.00	1	13	247
37 Greene	140	154	2	2	940.00	5	5	188
38 Grundy	125	200			924.00			
39 Guthrie	88	91	8	1	570.00	1	4	139
40 Hamilton	140	150	30	5	1,175.00			
41 Hancock	66	150	3		720.00			
42 Hardin	60	70	1	1	600.00	2	5	165
43 Harrison	92	115	1	3	1,275.00	1	2	85
44 Henry	85	105	8		900.00	1	13	380
45 Howard	51	156	1		948.00			
46 Humboldt	78	172	4		882.00	1	2	53
47 Ida	74	105	2		744.00			
48 Iowa	168	202	1		920.00	1	2	94
49 Jackson	75	75	6	4	912.00	1	1	254
50 Jasper	41	41	21	1	908.00	3	5	165

ABSTRACT [D]—CONTINUED.

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC., 1884.

COUNTY.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of teachers.	No. of cases decided by county superintendent.	APPEALS.	COMPENSATION OF CO. SUPT.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		
							Number.	Teachers employed.	Pupils attending.
51 Jefferson	108	189	1			\$ 768.00	2	13	25
52 Johnson	75	75	4			935.00	8	28	606
53 Jones	65	81	6			700.00			
54 Keokuk	86	96	3	2		912.00			
55 Kosuth	152	166	5			1,144.00			
56 Lee	70	108	4			1,128.00	8	10	210
57 Linn	75	75	12	10		850.00	2	20	677
58 Louisa	45	55	2	2		828.00	8	10	842
59 Lucas	101	178	11	1		890.00			
60 Lyon	50	52	1	2		425.00	1	4	100
61 Madison	164	213	2	1		1,104.00			
62 Mahaska	162	180	12			940.00	2	10	201
63 Marion	75	90				864.00	1	1	68
64 Marshall	64	72		8		1,260.00	2	10	206
65 Mills	99	128	3	1		876.00			
66 Mitchell	117	180	1			825.00	2	7	140
67 Monona	90	100	3	1		476.00			
68 Monroe	85	120	28	2		820.00	1	1	20
69 Montgomery	185	142	6	1		891.00			
70 Muscatine	120	120	4			900.00			
71 O'Brien	111	158	4	2		864.00			
72 Osceola	68	131	7	1		684.00			
73 Page	90	140	4	4		848.00			
74 Palo Alto	28	28		1		368.00			
75 Plymouth	102	188	10			558.00	1		176
76 Pocahontas	75	12	15	1		525.00			
77 Polk	25	50	5			1,252.00	10		
78 Pottawattamie	30	80	1	2		728.00	8	10	875
79 Poweshiek	111	147	3	1		789.00	1	14	301
80 Ringgold	100	125	3			800.00			
81 Sac	88	167	9	1		528.00			
82 Scott	111	129		1		920.00	8	47	1,269
83 Shelby	80	90	3	1		821.00			
84 Sioux	98	154				708.00	3	7	80
85 Story	154	154	18	3		862.00	1		
86 Tama	100	130	11	1		832.00	1	9	250
87 Taylor	140		1			856.00			
88 Union	140	160	4	3		911.00			
89 Van Buren	100	177	2	1		798.00	1	8	30
90 Wapello	100	118	3			938.00	4	17	435
91 Warren	38	38		1		708.00	2	11	270
92 Washington	58	56				648.00	2	6	127
93 Wayne	57	57	4	1		890.00			
94 Webster	100	110		3			4	7	245
95 Winnebago	50	108	3			440.00			
96 Winneshiek	79	123	6	1		880.00	10	17	1,311
97 Woodbury	98	112		2		980.00	4		
98 Worth	75	110	8			728.00			
99 Wright	94	121		3		556.00			
Totals	6726	7,445	629	100	\$	93,484.00	140	545	17,158

*Not reported.

ABSTRACT [E].

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	WHERE HELD.	TIME.		TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.			
			Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	Adair.....	Fontanelle	Mar.	17	3	25	110	135
2	Adams.....	Corning	July	14	3	16	102	118
3	Allamakee... ..	Waukon	July	21	3	12	184	146
4	Appanoose.....	Centerville	Aug.	18	2	56	75	131
5	Audubon	Audubon	Aug.	11	3	17	91	108
6	Benton	Vinton.....	Aug.	4	3	43	149	192
7	Black Hawk.....	Waterloo	July	28	3	15	172	187
8	Boone	Boone	Aug.	11	3	29	163	192
9	Bremer	Waverly	Aug.	11	3	15	121	136
10	Buchanan.....	Independence.....	Aug.	4	*4	28	186	164
11	Buena Vista.....	Storm Lake.....	Mar.	17	2	38	74	112
12	Butler.....	Allison.	Aug.	4	3	28	153	179
13	Calhoun	Lohrville.....	Aug.	4	2	9	64	73
14	Carroll	Carroll	Aug.	18	2	46	86	132
15	Cass	Atlantic	July	14	4	26	168	194
16	Cedar.....	Tipton.....	Aug.	4	3	16	145	161
17	Cerro Gordo.....	Mason City.....	April	24	*4	35	204	239
18	Cherokee	Cherokee	Aug.	4	2	11	92	103
19	Chickasaw.....	New Hampton.. ..	Mar.	31	*5	27	132	159
20	Clarke.....	Osceola	Aug.	11	3	25	129	154
21	Clay	Spencer	Aug.	25	3	20	79	99
22	Clayton.....	Elkader	Aug.	4	3	20	120	140
23	Clinton.....	Clinton.....	Aug.	4	2	...	...	...
24	Crawford.....	Denison	Aug.	25	3	19	120	139
25	Dallas	Adel.....	Aug.	4	4	31	221	252
26	Davis.....	Bloomfield.....	Aug.	11	3	52	104	156
27	Decatur	Leon	Aug.	4	3	23	155	178
28	Delaware	Manchester.....	Aug.	4	2	27	175	202
29	Des Moines.....	Burlington	June	23	3	24	117	141
30	Dickinson	Spirit Lake.....	Aug.	18	3	8	54	62
31	Dubuque	Dubuque	Aug.	11	3	14	156	170
32	Emmet.....	Estherville	Sept.	1	2	8	30	38
33	Fayette.....	West Union.....	Aug.	20	3	23	163	186
34	Floyd.....	Charles City.....	Aug.	18	3	25	155	180
35	Franklin... ..	Hampton	Aug.	18	3	20	111	131
36	Fremont.....	Riverton	July	8	*4	42	146	188
37	Greene	Jefferson	July	21	3	31	187	218
38	Grundy.....	Grundy Center.....	Aug.	18	3	14	119	133
39	Guthrie.....	Guthrie Center.....	Aug.	4	4	28	138	166
40	Hamilton.....	Webster City.....	Aug.	18	2	11	102	113
41	Hancock	Garner	Aug.	11	3	2	62	64
42	Hardin... ..	Eldora.....	Aug.	4	3	27	199	226
43	Harrison	Logan	July	21	3	21	118	136
44	Henry	Mt. Pleasant.....	Aug.	4	3	20	127	147
45	Howard.....	Cresco	Mar.	24	2	22	88	110
46	Humboldt.....	Humboldt.....	Aug.	11	3	8	72	80
47	Ida	Ida Grove.....	July	7	2	25	91	116
48	Iowa	Marengo.....	Aug.	4	3	28	158	186
49	Jackson	Maquoketa	Aug.	18	2	19	111	130
50	Jasper	Newton.....	July	28	3	41	210	251

REPORTS FOR 1884.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.										
RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURES.				
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.	Registration fees.	State appropriation.	Sundries.	Total.	Instruction.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.	Total.	
\$ 132.12	\$ 253.00	\$ 135.00	\$ 50	.....	\$ 570.12	\$ 412.50	\$ 67.50	\$ 90.12	\$ 570.12	1
152.65	100.00	118.00	50	.....	420.65	287.50	82.75	50.40	420.65	2
15.24	198.00	146.00	50	.....	409.24	262.50	70.69	76.05	409.24	3
14.65	238.00	131.00	50	.....	431.65	342.00	89.00	.65	431.65	4
46.20	179.00	108.00	50	.....	383.20	240.00	23.09	80.11	383.20	5
424.60	297.00	192.00	50	.....	963.60	473.25	42.88	447.47	963.60	6
415.98	822.00	187.00	50	.....	974.98	452.00	180.40	392.58	974.98	7
107.02	310.00	192.00	50	.....	659.02	315.00	109.45	234.57	659.02	8
80.35	182.00	136.00	50	.....	398.35	329.40	52.40	68.95	398.35	9
54.50	284.00	164.00	50	3.48	555.98	542.70	18.28	.....	555.98	10
145.54	192.00	112.00	50	.....	449.54	229.50	58.51	161.53	449.54	11
158.62	289.00	179.00	50	.....	676.62	420.00	81.12	175.50	676.62	12
121.52	228.00	73.00	50	.....	472.52	272.00	85.00	165.42	472.52	13
.45	245.00	132.00	50	.....	427.45	340.00	45.00	2.45	427.45	14
81.18	366.00	194.00	50	.....	691.18	352.00	18.75	320.38	691.18	15
105.15	320.00	161.00	50	.....	636.15	450.00	75.75	110.40	636.15	16
1.70	289.00	239.00	50	182.82	762.02	525.00	237.02	.....	776.02	17
200.90	249.00	103.00	50	.....	602.90	217.50	73.50	311.90	602.90	18
120.42	215.00	159.00	50	.....	544.42	448.75	26.75	68.92	544.42	19
80.75	194.90	154.00	50	.....	479.65	360.00	38.15	81.50	479.65	20
162.61	128.00	99.00	50	.....	431.61	220.50	26.00	193.11	431.61	21
180.55	376.00	140.00	50	.....	696.55	480.00	87.80	118.75	696.55	22
690.22	265.00	170.00	50	.....	1,175.22	855.00	168.00	652.22	1,175.22	23
176.90	105.00	139.00	50	.....	470.90	330.00	54.10	86.80	470.90	24
.....	257.00	252.00	50	.....	559.00	463.00	50.00	46.00	559.00	25
.80	207.00	155.00	50	.....	412.30	300.00	56.60	55.70	412.30	26
95.14	188.00	142.00	50	.....	475.14	375.00	15.25	84.89	475.14	27
94.98	368.87	202.00	50	.38	716.23	313.00	137.32	265.91	716.23	28
166.70	215.00	141.00	50	.....	572.71	310.00	89.25	173.45	572.70	29
14.00	62.00	62.00	50	50.00	238.00	219.60	7.50	10.90	238.00	30
118.95	290.00	170.00	50	.....	628.95	390.00	118.35	120.60	628.95	31
33.00	35.00	38.00	50	6.00	187.00	160.00	14.05	12.95	187.00	32
63.34	215.00	186.00	50	.....	514.34	325.00	88.50	100.84	514.34	33
248.96	284.00	180.00	50	.....	742.96	410.00	56.75	276.21	742.96	34
41.95	213.00	131.00	50	.....	435.95	372.83	56.45	6.67	435.95	35
385.05	373.00	188.00	50	.....	996.05	451.93	9.50	534.62	996.05	36
.....	383.00	218.00	50	.....	651.00	617.00	34.00	.....	651.00	37
190.05	247.00	133.00	50	.....	620.05	425.00	25.35	169.70	620.05	38
105.81	353.00	166.00	50	1.50	676.31	465.00	64.70	146.61	676.31	39
.....	206.00	113.00	50	.....	369.00	315.95	10.25	42.80	369.00	40
28.25	106.00	64.00	50	.....	248.45	204.00	12.45	31.80	248.25	41
686.82	374.00	224.00	50	.....	1,286.82	634.65	7.65	644.52	1,286.82	42
612.34	275.00	139.00	50	.....	1,076.34	436.50	91.50	548.34	1,076.34	43
183.88	175.00	147.00	50	.....	522.00	421.00	34.00	63.88	522.00	44
185.45	174.00	110.00	50	.....	519.45	281.50	48.25	189.70	519.45	45
78.00	153.80	80.00	50	45.45	407.25	318.00	24.00	65.25	407.25	46
33.00	193.00	116.00	50	.....	397.00	175.00	24.50	197.50	397.00	47
80.72	279.00	186.00	50	.....	595.72	470.00	75.90	49.82	595.72	48
.....	173.00	130.00	50	42.72	395.72	306.85	88.87	.....	395.72	49
155.10	490.00	251.00	50	5.00	941.10	651.50	136.22	153.88	941.10	50

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	WHERE HELD.	TIME.		TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.		
			Commencing.	Continuing weeks.	Males.	Females.	Total.
51	Jefferson	Fairfield	July 28	4	19	154	173
52	Johnson	Iowa City	August 4	8	17	153	170
53	Jones	Wyoming	August 4	2	13	144	157
54	Keokuk	Sigourney	August 4	4	45	180	225
55	Kossuth	Algona	Sept. 1	8	12	128	138
56	Lee	Fort Madison	August 11	3	4	57	61
57	Linn	Marion	August 18	2	38	163	201
58	Louisa	Wapello	July 21	3	20	112	132
59	Lucas	Chariton	July 21	3	22	145	167
60	Lyon	Rock Rapids	August 18	2	4	57	61
61	Madison	Winterset	August 4	3	34	170	204
62	Mahaska	Oskaloosa	August 4	3	50	254	304
63	Marion	Knoxville	July 28	3	15	66	81
64	Marshall	Marshalltown	August 11	3	28	181	209
65	Mills	Glenwood	August 4	3	22	77	99
66	Mitchell	Osage	August 18	3	23	153	176
67	Monona	Onawa	July 21	2	16	88	104
68	Monroe	Albia	March 17	6	19	121	140
69	Montgomery	Red Oak	August 11	2	43	162	205
70	Muscatine	Muscatine	August 4	3	12	88	100
71	O'Brien	Primghar	Nov. 3	2	36	89	125
72	Osceola	Sibley	March 31	2	6	50	56
73	Page	Shenandoah	July 21	3	32	133	165
74	Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	August 18	3	11	67	78
75	Plymouth	Le Mars	August 18	2	21	90	111
76	Pocahontas	Rolfe	Supt. 15	2	16	69	85
77	Polk	Des Moines	August 9	3	30	219	239
78	Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	July 21	3	18	182	200
79	Poweshiek	Grinnell	August 4	3	31	181	212
80	Ringgold	Mt. Ayr	August 6	3	35	153	188
81	Sac	Odebolt	July 21	3	19	96	115
82	Scott	Davenport	July 21	3	22	110	132
83	Shelby	Harlan	August 18	3	45	146	191
84	Sioux	Pattersonville	August 18	2	23	61	84
85	Story	Nevada	August 25	3	32	155	187
86	Tama	Toledo	August 4	4	38	237	275
87	Taylor	Bedford	July 21	3	30	154	184
88	Union	Afton	August 11	3	23	127	150
89	Van Buren	Keosauqua	August 11	3	35	126	161
90	Wapello	Ottumwa	July ..	3	21	129	150
91	Warren	Indianola	August 4	3	24	150	174
92	Washington	Washington	July 28	3	17	204	221
93	Wayne	Corydon	August 4	4	41	96	137
94	Webster	Fort Dodge	July 28	4	9	118	127
95	Winnebago	Lake Mills	Sept. 1	2	12	29	41
96	Winneshiek	Decorah	March 31	2	51	136	187
97	Woodbury	Sioux City	August 4	3	6	154	162
98	Worth	Northwood	*Aug. 18	4	19	86	105
99	Wright	Clarion	Sept. 8	3	28	60	80
Totals				290	2355	12439	14793

REPORTS FOR 1884.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

INSTITUTE FUND.

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.				
On hand at last report.	Examination fees.		Sundries.	Total.	Instruction.	Incidentals.	Unexpended.	Total.	
\$ 102.81	251.00	178.00	\$ 50	576.81	450.00	55.00	71.81	576.81	51
.....	338.00	170.00	50	618.50	385.00	228.50	.....	613.50	52
10 15	274.00	157.00	50	491.15	440.97	47.90	2 25	491.15	53
12 10	381.00	225.00	50	606.05	524.25	122.70	51.10	606.05	54
199.20	177.00	188.00	50	564.95	388.00	29 45	104.75	564.20	55
7.80	205.00	61.00	50	323.80	270.00	73.50	17.00	323.50	56
18.85	359.10	187.00	50	614.85	535.00	57.00	22.85	614.85	57
47.60	254.00	132.00	50	497.60	318.00	20.50	159.10	497.60	58
127.95	220.00	167.00	50	564.95	418.00	134.15	12.80	564.95	59
.....	84.00	61.00	50	282.50	267.50	25.00	.....	282.50	60
165.23	288.00	204.00	50	707.23	340.00	188.70	280.53	707.23	61
147.05	222.00	304.00	50	723.05	458.00	125.81	139.74	723.05	62
208.52	222.00	81.00	50	711.52	383.00	17.00	128.47	556.52	63
.....	442.00	209.00	50	1145.90	720.80	126.30	.....	846.90	64
62.00	205.00	99.00	50	416.00	290.00	26.15	100.45	416.00	65
64.02	283.00	177.00	50	579.02	396.00	51.50	132.50	579.02	66
82.81	244.00	104.00	50	410.81	227.00	57.50	51.01	410.81	67
16.80	228.00	140.00	50	434.80	104.00	223.25	17.55	434.80	68
562.79	234.00	205.00	50	1061.78	325.00	48.75	678.01	1051.78	69
39.00	192.00	100.00	50	381.00	328.00	47.00	30.00	381.00	70
181.80	180.00	125.00	50	486.80	300.00	46.30	90.00	436.30	71
78.73	85.00	56.00	50	269.73	198.75	50.50	42.18	269.73	72
414.00	355.00	165.00	50	934.00	496.00	95.50	402.50	994.00	73
187.84	108.00	78.00	50	423.84	242.00	7.50	174.34	423.84	74
48.50	214.00	111.00	50	418.50	292.00	60.50	56.00	418.50	75
30	157.00	85.00	50	292.30	240.00	51.90	10.40	292.30	76
284.74	315.00	239.00	50	832.78	609.05	100.00	173.73	882.78	77
529.15	463.00	222.00	50	1242.15	582.50	45.80	618.85	1242.55	78
4.80	252.00	212.00	50	534.80	455.00	61.00	18.80	534.80	79
.....	208.00	188.00	50	441.00	355.00	98.00	.....	441.00	80
466.81	227.00	115.00	50	858.81	297.00	116.27	445.04	858.81	81
25.02	312.00	182.00	50	519.02	375.00	54.00	76.02	519.02	82
110.95	295.00	191.00	50	646.95	400.00	112.45	134.50	646.95	83
257.45	217.00	84.00	50	602.45	280.00	4.65	317.80	602.45	84
445.57	328.00	187.00	50	1009.57	478.75	52.85	478.07	1008.57	85
7.42	436.00	275.00	50	768.42	548.00	170.70	49.72	768.42	86
241.96	310.00	184.00	50	785.96	517.50	21.00	247.46	785.96	87
.....	183.00	150.00	50	393.00	355.00	37.50	.50	393.00	88
.....	227.00	161.00	50	642.65	412.50	180.15	.....	642.65	89
88	198.00	150.00	50	448.88	425.00	23.25	.61	448.88	90
188.95	275.00	174.00	50	632.95	380.00	98.50	166.45	632.95	91
237.00	259.00	221.00	50	767.00	350.00	52.70	.....	767.00	92
67.18	247.00	137.00	50	501.18	484.00	4.85	8.81	501.18	93
7.04	299.00	127.00	50	483.04	367.00	25.00	91.04	483.04	94
.....	64.00	41.00	50	200.38	178.00	22.38	.....	200.38	95
111.20	154.00	187.00	50	752.50	494.50	67.00	191.00	752.50	96
74.22	175.00	162.00	50	461.22	225.00	125.00	111.22	461.22	97
.....	92.00	105.00	50	247.00	209.50	35.97	1.53	247.00	98
184.45	295.00	68.00	50	527.45	295.00	60.50	171.95	527.45	99
7,890.52	23992.57	14913.00	1050	671.75	36999.78	6556.46	14071.00	57866.97	

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
1	Adair	E. Baker.....	E. T. Simons, G. M. Orvis, Alice C. Thompson, Lillie Lloyd, Minnie Burke.....
2	Adams	L. D. Worley.....	W. H. Chamberlin, L. J. Hancock, C. B. Stayt, L. S. Smith, Ella A. G. Karns.....
3	Allamakee.....	L. Eells	A. W. Rich, Mrs. A. W. Rich, J. R. McKim, W. F. Cramer.....
4	Appanoose.....	H. C. Hollingsworth..	C. J. Connor, A. F. Stolebarger, Josie Parsons, Frank Baker.....
5	Audubon.....	C. F. Willcutt.....	G. I. Miller, Olive McHenry, Mary Grassel.....
6	Benton	S. Blackburn	J. McCarty, W. W. Gist, Mrs. Ellen M. Rich, W. S. Lewis.....
7	Black Hawk....	L. E. Churchill.....	R. S. Bingham, J. D. Shearer, Anna E. McGovern, C. N. Marvin.....
8	Boone	B. R. Gass	J. F. Curran, Mrs. A. M. Payne
9	Bremer	W. F. Cramer.....	E. C. Bennett, C. P. Colgrove Jennie Barker
10	Buchanan.....	W. E. Parker	W. H. Robinson, Rae Copley, G. H. Hill, J. S. Stephenson
11	Buena Vista	C. J. Conner.....	J. C. Gilchrist, L. Hunt, G. W. Newton, S. V. Beede, Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch, Minnie Mattocks.....
12	Butler.....	E. Baker.....	N. Messer, E. C. Bellows
13	Calhoun.....	J. Wernli	Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch
14	Carroll	E. H. Eldredge.....	H. E. Hammond, O. L. Branson, Lizzie Matthews.....
15	Cass.....	R. H. Frost.....	C. F. Willcutt, J. J. McConnell, J. S. Crawford, Mrs. J. S. Frost
16	Cedar	L. B. Carlisle.....	J. C. Johnson, H. H. Douglas, Emma Dahlin, Laura Little.....
17	Cerro Gordo.....	L. L. Klinefelter.....	S. N. Fellows, J. H. Quick, A. R. Sale, T. B. Miller, W. A. Burnap, B. F. Stow, J. B. Ford, C. R. McFarlin, A. W. Wier.....
18	Cherokee	G. Beck.....	G. T. Foster.....
19	Chickasaw..	J. A. Lapham.....	A. C. Hart, A. W. Rich, H. F. Kling, Mrs. A. W. Rich, Alma Davies
20	Clarke.....	O. A. Shotts.....	Ida M. Riley, D. B. Gregg, Eliza Mitchell.....
21	Clay.....	M. M. Gilchrist.....	J. A. Barnes, Carrie A. Bassett, Mrs. M. Colby.....
22	Clayton	J. B. Bowman.....	W. H. Mace, J. F. Smith, J. N. Hamilton, G. H. Smart
23	Clinton.....	H. Sabin	H. E. Robbins, Lida Hanna
24	Crawford	M. S. Phillips.....	J. R. McKim, C. H. Drake.....
25	Dallas.....	J. S. Kinnick.....	Ira Doling, C. H. Beaver, Allie Brenton, Mrs. A. E. Thomas
26	Davis	R. W. Anderson	A. H. Conrad, Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch, D. W. Hastings, Alma A. Mussetter, J. Grinstead.....
27	Decatur.....	W. J. Samson.....	A. B. Cornell, S. M. Mowatt.....
28	Delaware	L. T. Weld.....	W. A. Crusinberry, G. H. Sumner, H. G. Millen, Mrs. Alice E. Roe.....
29	Des Moines.....	R. L. Alspach.....	J. B. Peaslee, R. G. Saunderson, A. S. Davis, Hannah P. Best
30	Dickinson.....	J. Breckenridge	L. F. Troutman, Emma M. Bodey.....
31	Dubuque.....	N. W. Boyes	T. M. Irish, C. G. Kretschmer, J. E. Welch, C. B. Van Slyke, J. J. Brownson.....
32	Emmet.....	N. C. Ong	Mrs. H. I. Farnham, A. S. Ballard, Sadie McCulla
33	Fayette	G. W. Fitch.....	J. B. Knopfler, C. P. Colgrove, S. S. Ainsworth, W. H. Butler.....
34	Floyd.....	H. H. Davidson.....	J. Ogden, J. O. Yocum, D. W. Walker, S. S. Gillespie.....
35	Franklin'.....	L. B. Cary.....	A. C. Ross, Anna McGovern.....
36	Fremont	T. J. R. Perry.....	T. McClelland, P. W. Kaufman, F. E. Plummer, W. F. Chevalier
37	Greene.....	P. W. Kauffman	H. E. Hammond, J. M. Mehan, B. F. Osborn, A. G. Riley
38	Grundy	J. D. Haile.....	R. S. Bingham, J. W. Kelsey, Julia B. Hoadley, Idella Chapman.....
39	Guthrie.....	T. J. Mahoney.....	F. C. Wildes, W. G. Ray, W. H. Cathcart.....
40	Hamilton.	G. F. Richardson	S. J. Buck, S. N. Fellows, Annie R. Folsom
41	Hancock	M. T. Miller.....	Julia Scurry, S. Sturgeon.....
42	Hardin.....	L. Hunt.....	W. A. Doron, F. O. Lowden, Julia Scurry.....
43	Harrison	L. B. Cary.....	L. W. Parish, Mrs. S. E. Clappe.....
44	Henry.....	J. B. Traxler.....	Mrs. B. A. Mansfield, C. E. Shelton, S. C. Howe, Mrs. T. D. Headley.....
45	Howard.....	L. T. Weld.....	J. B. Knoepfler, A. M. McIntosh.....
46	Humboldt.....	J. Valentine	W. M. Martin, J. Ogden, Emma F. White, J. McLeod
47	Ida	L. Hunt.....	.....
48	Iowa	J. Jones.....	S. N. Fellows, D. S. Wright, Laura Ensign, L. J. Woodruff, D. W. Evans.....
49	Jackson.....	W. M. Welch	T. H. McBride, Jennie Cleaves, C. C. Dudley, D. D. Priaulx.....
50	Jasper	R. G. Young.....	C. M. Higley, J. R. Chandler, A. M. Woodruff, D. Brown, T. R. Hamlin.....

REPORTS FOR 1884.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

LECTURERS.	
S. P. Leland.....	1
A. S. Welch, J. C. Gilchrist.....	2
.....	3
.....	4
J. W. Akers.....	5
C. M. Ellinwood.....	6
C. W. von Coelln, S. P. Leland	7
A. S. Welsh	8
J. C. Gilchrist, W. F. Cramer.....	9
J. W. Akers, J. C. Gilchrist, C. W. von Coelln, J. Lake.....	10
L. Hunt, J. C. Gilchrist, Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch	11
E. Baker, G. Elliott.....	12
S. P. Leland, C. M. Ellinwood, Mrs. Florence Miller, Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch.....	13
E. E. Eldridge, J. C. Gilchrist, J. W. Akers, L. B. Cake.....	14
J. C. Gilchrist, J. W. Akers	15
C. W. von Coelln, R. G. Young, J. H. Rhea, Aletta Waterbury	16
H. Sabin, J. W. Walker, J. C. Gilchrist, E. B. Warman, J. L. Richard, J. W. Akers, W. A. Burnap	17
G. Beck, S. P. Leland.....	18
J. W. Akers, A. Abernethy.....	19
J. W. Akers, J. C. Gilchrist, C. H. Gurney.....	20
Mrs. M. J. Aldrich, Mrs. Kate Crary.....	21
J. W. Akers, W. H. Mace, Marlon Murdock.....	22
W. T. Currie, H. E. Robbins.....	23
J. W. Akers, R. D. Austin, R. Shaw Van, J. C. Gilchrist, Mrs. M. J. Aldrich.....	24
S. P. Leland, Mrs. Kate Crary, A. E. Simonds, C. W. von Coelln.....	25
C. W. von Coelln, B. F. Snook, Mrs. Minnie T. Hatch.....	26
J. W. Akers, S. M. Mowatt.....	27
J. W. Akers, L. T. Weld, W. A. Crusinberry.....	28
J. B. Peaslee.....	29
C. W. von Coelln.....	30
J. C. Gilchrist, S. P. Leland, H. L. Peet, Anna Elland.....	31
J. W. Akers, Mrs. Kate Crary	32
W. A. Rustan, S. S. Ainsworth, W. H. Butler	33
J. W. Akers, J. L. Pickard, J. C. Gilchrist.....	34
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln.....	35
W. M. Brooks, J. W. Akers, P. W. Kauffman, A. H. Rhodes.....	36
J. W. Akers, S. P. Leland, P. W. Kauffman, Ella A. Hamilton	37
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln, J. C. Gilchrist	38
J. W. Akers, W. N. Ray, A. E. Simons, T. J. Mahoney.....	39
B. J. Buck, S. N. Fellows, J. C. Gilchrist.....	40
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln.....	41
J. W. Akers, F. W. Parker, B. Birdsall, W. F. Barclay, L. Hunt.....	42
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln, Mary B. Cope.....	43
S. P. Leland, Mrs. B. A. Mansfield, C. E. Shelton, G. Walters.....	44
S. P. Leland, A. Abernethy, A. S. McConnell.....	45
J. Ogden, E. C. Moulton, C. W. von Coelln, S. S. Hamill	46
.....	47
S. N. Fellows.....	48
T. H. McBride, J. L. Pickard, A. B. Bowen, W. H. Davies, D. N. Loose, J. H. Carson, G. Johnson, A. B. Holmes, L. Hunt	49
S. P. Leland, J. W. Akers, R. G. Young, L. Hunt.....	50

ABSTRACT [E]—CONTINUED.

TEACHERS'

	COUNTY.	CONDUCTOR.	INSTRUCTORS.
51	Jefferson	Fairfield	O. C. Scott, N. Rosenberger, Mrs. M. A. Peck, Della Knight
52	Johnson.....	C. P. Rogers	W. Emmons, B. Shimek, C. J. Robbins, Maggie Watkins
53	Jones	M. W. Welch.	P. Hill, J. W. Kelsey, Misses Mary Marvin, Mary Calkins, and Alice M. Pattison
54	Keokuk	H. D. Todd	H. Sabin, W. N. Hull, J. J. Pollard, F. P. Harris, Carrie O. Lane, Ada Peebles, Nannie Torrence, Maggie Watkins, W. H. Proctor.
55	Kossuth	E. R. Eldridge.....	A. B. Carroll, Flora Call
56	Lee	N. C. Campbell.	E. N. Kauffman, W. V. Chambers
57	Linn	H. H. Freer.	W. W. Gist, D. N. Mason, W. M. Friesner
58	Louisa	Mrs. L. G. Murdock ..	Jennie Cleaves, A. B. Carroll, J. K. Pickett
59	Lucas	E. M. Cotton.....	H. C. Hollingsworth, Mrs. A. P. Stayt, Mrs. Ida M. Riley
60	Lyon	A. H. Davidson.....	E. Baker, J. F. Saylor, B. H. Perkins
61	Madison.....	O. M. Pinkerton	E. H. Eastman, E. R. Zeller, Susan Horen
62	Mahaska	H. H. Seerley.....	J. B. Monlux, J. A. Beattie, C. E. Tibbitts
63	Marion.....	C. C. Cory.....	I. M. DeLong, S. S. Townsley
64	Marshall	W. W. Speer.....	Helen Jordan, Mamie McCulloch, Lida Hanna, J. M. Corlew
65	Mills	W. M. Moore.....	E. J. H. Beard, E. W. Craven, H. L. Marsh, E. L. Kellogg
66	Mitchell.....	G. Chandler	L. T. Weld, H. A. Simons, J. W. Hardin, R. C. Barrett
67	Monona	L. Hunt.....	L. B. Avery, F. P. Fisher, W. J. Manghlin
68	Monroe	H. J. Bell	H. H. Bell, M. E. Shahan, Anna Phenix, Anna C. Young, D. W. Nevins, S. T. Bell, W. H. Bates... ..
69	Montgomery ..	J. A. McLean.....	P. W. Kauffman, A. B. Hughes, Jennie O. Logne, S. E. Wilson, V. P. Wormwood
70	Muscatine	R. W. Leverich	J. B. Harris, E. B. Huff, Flora Morgan
71	O'Brien	D. Algyer.	W. S. Wilson, Jennie Randolph, Isabella Cowan, Clara Van Horn, S. Harris
72	Osceola	J. Breckenridge	J. C. Trainer, Clara Wakefield
73	Page	S. E. Wilson	L. M. Disney, J. A. Woods, Lizzie K. Mathews, J. A. McLean, V. P. Wormwood
74	Palo Alto.....	R. B. Dugeon	R. A. Kletzing, P. H. Donlon
75	Plymouth	J. Wernli	S. G. Rogers, F. B. Cooper, Jennie Rudolph
76	Pocahontas	J. W. McClellan	Mary L. Chapman, Edna Blake, E. H. Hurd
77	Polk	D. A. Kent	H. Martin, J. Wolfe, — Sheppard, A. S. Welch, — Field, J. L. Addington, Miss Berger
78	Pottawattamie..	J. M. Mathews.....	J. Ogden, J. McNaughton, W. C. Davis
79	Poweshiek	Rose E. Southard.....	S. N. Fellows, M. W. Bartlett, J. Macy, J. B. Hungerford, Miss Lewis
80	Ringgold	T. E. Dubois	R. A. Harkness, J. H. Richardson, S. S. Maxwell, S. G. Rogers, Mrs. Vina A. Sullivan
81	Sac	E. R. Eldridge.....	C. S. Chase, H. T. Martin
82	Scott	J. M. De Armond.....	W. H. Hatch, Ella P. Skiles
83	Shelby	G. W. Cullison	A. B. Warner, S. M. Cart
84	Sioux	G. Beck.....	G. T. Foster, Alda Cassill, Hattie Branson
85	Story	Leigh Hunt	F. E. Plummer, W. F. Chevallier
86	Tama	J. P. Hendricks.....	J. R. Calowell, J. B. Young, W. M. Beardshear, Fannie B. McIlung, Etta M. Musser, W. G. Samson, Gertrude Wheaton,
87	Taylor	C. M. Grumbling.....	C. H. Gurney, R. Turney, Maggie Boyd, Anna Belle Scott
88	Union	G. J. Delmege	C. H. Gurney, I. M. DeLong, J. M. Mehan, Louie R. Delmege, Emily Alden
89	Van Buren.....	Annie E. Packer.....	J. H. Landes, O. W. Weyer, W. N. Hull, Carrie E. Bassett
90	Wapello.....	A. W. Stuart.....	M. E. Phillips, J. Q. Thompson, Ellen J. Bell, Hettie Dana, Lizzie Wagner
91	Warren.	D. Craig.....	E. W. Beard, B. C. Mathews, R. Anna Morris, S. M. Cart
92	Washington	R. G. Saunderson.....	M. H. Lewis, A. E. Buchanan, M. E. Rudd
93	Wayne	I. E. Wilson	G. W. Bryan, C. E. Foster
94	Webster	M. F. Arey	Mary D. Carr, A. A. Weaver
95	Winnebago	G. T. Eldridge	W. Irving, Ella Lyons
96	Winnebush	Dan Snea	C. M. Boutelle, H. L. Coffeen, H. A. Simons, C. H. Valder, F. M. Knight, Mrs. Avery
97	Woodbury	J. S. Shoup	A. Armstrong, C. P. Bowman, B. F. Nelson
98	Worth	H. T. Toye	W. H. Cobb, S. S. Parr, Mrs. M. Z. Paull, Carrie Williams
99	Wright	E. Baker.....	Carrie A. Bassett, B. W. Brintnall

REPORTS FOR 1884.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

LECTURERS.	
J. C. Gilchrist, E. W. Hunt.....	51
J. W. Akers, J. C. Gilchrist, T. Balliett, J. L. Pickard, O. P. Rogers.....	52
J. C. Gilchrist, Cora B. Curtis.....	53
Mrs. R. Burke, J. A. Kerr, H. Sabin.....	54
J. W. Akers, E. R. Eldridge.....	55
C. W. von Coelln, N. C. Campbell.....	56
J. C. Gilchrist, W. F. Barclay.....	57
N. R. Leonard, J. M. De Armond.....	58
J. W. Akers, J. C. Mitchell, H. C. Hollingsworth, Mrs. C. A. Dunham.....	59
E. Baker, E. Hall.....	60
O. H. Newell, M. A. Gault.....	61
S. P. Leland, J. E. Snowden.....	62
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln.....	63
F. W. Parker, J. C. Gilchrist.....	64
J. W. Akers.....	65
L. T. Weld, J. Rohrman.....	66
C. W. von Coelln, A. Rogers, W. M. Brooks, L. Hunt.....	67
Ella A. Hamilton, I. P. Teter, J. Coen, O. L. Haskell, J. Beattie, T. O. Maughlin, Ella Hill.....	68
P. W. Kauffman, Jennie O. Logue.....	69
.....	70
J. W. Akers, S. M. Ladd, F. M. Shankwiler, J. M. Long.....	71
S. P. Leland.....	72
T. J. Kennedy, J. W. Akers.....	73
S. P. Leland.....	74
Mrs. Kate Crary, S. P. Leland.....	75
J. W. Akers, C. W. von Coelln, Mrs. Kate Crary.....	76
Mrs. Annie Chambers Ketchum, Mrs. Kate Crary, C. W. von Coelln, G. T. Carpenter.....	77
J. Ogden.....	78
S. A. Fellows, S. J. Buck, J. C. Gilchrist.....	79
J. W. Akers, J. H. Tedford.....	80
E. R. Eldridge, W. C. Martin, C. W. von Coelln.....	81
J. W. Akers.....	82
W. M. Brooks, A. B. Chilcoat, G. W. Cullison, C. W. von Coelln.....	83
G. Beck, S. P. Leland, Mrs. Kate Crary.....	84
J. W. Akers, A. S. Welch.....	85
J. W. Akers, F. W. Parker, L. Hunt.....	86
C. H. Gurney, C. M. Grumbling, J. T. McFarland.....	87
J. W. Akers, C. H. Gurney, J. M. DeLong, J. C. Gilchrist.....	88
J. C. Gilchrist, C. W. von Coelln, J. W. Akers.....	89
J. L. Pickard, J. Gilchrist, S. P. Leland.....	90
.....	91
.....	92
W. H. Tedford, Mrs. C. A. Dunham.....	93
A. A. Weaver, S. P. Leland, Mrs. Kate Crary, Mrs. Theodore Hawley.....	94
E. R. Eldridge.....	95
.....	96
.....	97
F. Scammon, W. A. Pottle, S. S. Parr.....	98
C. W. von Coelln, Mrs. C. A. Dunham, Mrs. Kate Crary.....	99

ABSTRACT [F].**REPORTS FOR 1884.****GRADED SCHOOLS.**

[illegible]

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

County	W. H. Macos	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538	537	536	535	534	533	532	531	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523	522	521	520	519	518	517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	506	505	504	503	502	501	500	499	498	497	496	495	494	493	492	491	490	489	488	487	486	485	484	483	482	481	480	479	478	477	476	475	474	473	472	471	470	469	468
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ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

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ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	Months' session.	Number of teachers employed and salary, not including superintendent or principal.				PRINCIPAL OR SUPERINTENDENT.		FOREIGN LANGUAGES TAUGHT.
			Males.		Females.		Name.	Salary per annum.	
			Number.	Average salary per month.	Number.	Average salary per month.			
Linn.....	Mt. Vernon.....	9	1	\$ 56.67	4	\$ 40.00	H. Nelsons.....	\$ 510.00	
Linn.....	Springville.....	6	1	77.77	3	35.00	E. K. Dukes.....	700.00	
Linn.....	Center Point.....	6	2	52.30	2	30.00	J. C. Zimbeck.....	600.00	
Linn.....	Walker.....	8	1	50.00	2	30.00	Thos. Davis.....	450.00	
Linn.....	Cedar Rapids.....	9			55	45.00	W. M. Friesner.....	1,800.00	Latin.
Linn.....	Washington.....	9			6	56.00	Mary Robinson.....	1,000.00	
Linn.....	Adams.....	9			10	42.22	Lue E. Chambers.....	630.00	
Linn.....	Jefferson.....	9			6	35.00	Mollie McClenahan.....	540.00	
Linn.....	Madison.....	9			10	40.55	Sarah E. Thompson.....	630.00	
Linn.....	Monroe.....	9			6	45.00	Josephine Sosef.....	540.00	
Linn.....	Jackson.....	9			8	40.71	Irene Garrett.....	630.00	
Linn.....	Van Buren.....	9			6	40.00	Mary Anderson.....	540.00	
Linn.....	Oak Hill.....	9			1	30.00	Hattie A. Chamberlain.....	470.00	
Linn.....	Huff.....	9			1	40.00	Corra H. Ramsdell.....	360.00	
Linn.....	Industrial.....	9			1	50.00	Hattie A. Webb.....	450.00	
Louisa.....	Columbus Junction.....	9			3	36.67	H. K. Morton.....	585.00	
Louisa.....	Columbus City.....	9			3	35.00	J. K. Pickett.....	810.00	
Louisa.....	Lettsville.....	9			1	30.00	H. M. Holler.....	405.00	
Louisa.....	Grand View.....	8			2	34.00	F. M. Littlefield.....	450.00	
Louisa.....	Morning Sun.....	9			6	35.00	A. B. Carroll.....	900.00	
Louisa.....	Wapello.....	8			3	33.33	J. B. Bingham.....	451.00	
Lucas.....	Chariton.....	9			14	38.65	E. M. Cotton.....	1,035.00	
Lucas.....	Lucas.....	7			5	32.00	G. G. Evans.....	280.00	
Lucas.....	East Cleveland.....	9	1	30.00			Lizzie Reed.....	282.00	
Lucas.....	Russell.....	8			1	40.00	A. C. Hancock.....	520.00	
Lyon.....	Rock Rapids.....	9 1/4	1	40.00	3	35.00	B. H. Perkins.....	1,000.00	
Madison.....	Earlham.....	8			2	27.50	H. Thompson.....	260.00	Latin.
Madison.....	Macksburg.....	6			2	28.00	G. W. Patterson.....	300.00	
Madison.....	Patterson.....		1		1	34.00	A. McDaniel.....	362.50	
Madison.....	Peru.....				1	26.12	G. W. Haun.....	165.40	
Madison.....	St. Charles.....				1	30.00	D. D. Minard.....	210.00	
Madison.....	Winterset.....	9	2	47.50	11	50.15	E. H. Eastman.....	1,000.00	Latin.

ABSTRACT [F]—CONTINUED.

	Number of teachers employed, and salary, not including superintendent of schools.				SUPERINTENDENT OR PRINCIPAL.		FOREIGN LANGUAGES TAUGHT.
	Males.		Females.		Name.	Salary per month.	
	Number.	Average salary per month.	Number.	Average salary per month.			
Tama	1	55.00	6	49.00	M. A. Griswold	\$ 300.00	
Tama	1	55.00	7	45.00	M. Booth	1,000.00	
Tama	1	55.00	1	35.00	E. A. Griffin	405.00	
Tama	1	55.00	2	45.00		765.00	
Tama	1	55.00				500.00	
Tama	1	40.00	8	37.50		237.50	
Tama	1	55.00	6	28.50		1,000.00	Latin.
Tama	1	55.00	1	28.50		900.00	Latin.
Tama	1	55.00	2	41.00		219.45	
Tama	1	55.00	3	35.00		557.45	
Tama	1	55.00	7	35.11		720.00	
Tama	1	100.00	7	42.14		540.00	
Tama	1	100.00	5	40.00		1,000.00	Latin.
Taylor	1	55.00	10	45.00	A. K. Lind	900.00	Latin.
Taylor	1	55.00	4	39.50	R. Tuner	800.00	Latin.
Union	1	111.00	8	37.50	C. B. Stayt	1,000.00	Latin.
Union	4	68.50	25	40.00	H. C. Larrabee	1,200.00	Latin.
Union	1	50.00	1	38.50	C. L. Sturges	450.00	
Van Buren	3	55.00	1	24.00	D. L. L.	600.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	3	30.00	O. F. F.	384.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	3	35.00	F. W. W.	675.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	1	25.00	E. E. E.	200.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	4	35.00	J. P. P.	500.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	5	35.00	John	600.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	3	28.75	Q. W. W.	240.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	1	20.00	W. C. Kennedy	300.00	
Van Buren	1	55.00	1	47.91	A. W. Packer	1,000.00	
Wapello	10	50.00	25	30.00	J. Q. Thompson	480.00	
Wapello	1	50.00	5	35.00	L. M. Johnson	300.00	
Wapello	1	100.00	5	35.00			

Wapello	Eden	8	68.00	4	37.00	D. W. Lewis	1,000.00	Latin.
Wapello	Agency	8	30.00	5	30.00	A. B. Werner	800.00	Latin.
Wapello	Blakesburg	8	30.00	1	37.50	C. K. Sturges	800.00	Latin.
Wapello	Chillicothe	8	45.00	1	82.50	G. W. Bryan	650.00	Latin.
Warren	Bethel	8	75.00	3	25.00	C. E. Foster	550.00	
Warren	Carlisle	8	40.00	4	27.14	Wm. Doty	200.00	
Warren	Hardford	8	37.00	3	27.50	J. H. Ware	600.00	
Warren	Indiana	8	100.00	13	28.58	M. F. Arey	1,400.00	Latin.
Warren	Lacona	8	35.00	3	30.00	A. Van Storm	440.00	
Warren	Liberty Center	8	40.00	3	30.00	James Martin	240.00	
Warren	Palmyra	8	45.00	3	35.00	Walter Irwin	750.00	
Warren	Spring Hill	8	40.00	3	30.00	C. B. Tove	400.00	
Washington	Ainsworth	8	.....	2	46.83	H. L. Coffeen	1,200.00	Latin and German.
Washington	Brighton	8	.....	4	35.00	F. M. Knight	525.00	
Washington	Crawfordsville	7	.....	2	35.00	J. C. Murphy	750.00	
Washington	Richmond	8	.....	1	32.80	C. S. Boles	650.00	
Washington	Riverside	8	.....	2	25.00	Belle C. Warren	250.00	
Washington	Washington	8	.....	13	30.00	J. C. Garland	513.00	
Wayne	Allerton	8	40.00	4	30.00	S. B. Sewart	240.00	
Wayne	Corydon	8	60.00	4	25.00	R. Yager	400.00	
Wayne	Bumeston	8	.....	3	43.68	A. Armstrong	1,600.00	Latin and Greek.
Wayne	Lineville	7	40.00	2	27.50	A. W. Knight	500.00	Latin.
Wayne	Promise City	7	40.00	2	35.00	Will W. Dempster	750.00	Latin.
Wayne	Seymour	8	.....	1	30.00	Jas. Swain	440.00	
Webster	Ft. Dodge	8	.....	17	40.00	S. McGarrison	495.00	
Webster	Dayton	8	.....	2	35.00	H. Verth	630.00	
Webster	Lehigh	8	.....	2	35.00	W. H. Cobb	685.00	
Winnebago	Forest City	10	75.00	4	35.00	J. C. Grundy	750.00	Latin.
Winnebago	Lake Mills	10	40.00	1	35.00	B. W. Brintnall	600.00	
Winnebago	Decorah	9%	80.00	11	35.00	T. N. Hazen	320.00	
Winnebago	West Des Moines	9%	56.32	1	.....		
Winnebago	Osceola	10	75.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Calmar	10	55.00	2	.....		
Winnebago	Burr Oak	7	.....	1	.....		
Winnebago	Ft. Atkinson	9	57.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Hesper	8	37.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Freepoint	8	30.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Ridgeway	9	45.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	St. Louis	10	110.00	20	.....		
Winnebago	St. Paul	10	70.00	2	.....		
Winnebago	Smithland	8	75.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Labon	10	55.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Uto	8	50.00	1	.....		
Winnebago	Sloan	9	70.00	2	.....		
Winnebago	Correctionville	9	60.00	2	.....		
Winnebago	Sargeant Bluff	9	.....	2	.....		
Winnebago	Northwood	9%	.....	2	.....		
Winnebago	Belmond	9	.....	2	.....		
Winnebago	Glendon	8	.....	2	.....		
Winnebago	Goldfield	8	.....	1	.....		

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

TERM OF OFFICE—JANUARY 1, 1884, TO JANUARY 1, 1886.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	POST-OFFICE.
Adair	M. W. Haver	Greenfield.
Adams	L. D. Worley	Corning.
Allamakee*	L. Eels	Waukon.
Appanoose*	C. J. Brower	Centerville.
Audubon	C. F. Wilcutt	Audubon.
Benton*	Miss S. Blackburn	Vinton.
Black Hawk*	L. E. Churchill	Waterloo.
Boone	G. W. Ashton	Boonsboro.
Bremer	G. P. Linn	Waverly.
Buchanan*	W. E. Parker	Independence.
Buena Vista	C. J. Conner	Storm Lake.
Butler*	J. D. Anderson	Allison.
Calhoun*	Mrs. C. E. Trimble	Rockwell City.
Carroll*	C. C. Colclo	Carroll.
Cass*	R. H. Frost	Atlantic.
Cedar	Mrs. A. N. Filson	Tipton.
Cerro Gordo*	L. L. Klinefelter	Mason City.
Cherokee	H. B. Streever	Cherokee.
Chickasaw*	J. A. Lapham	New Hampton.
Clarke*	Miss M. A. Osmond	Osceola.
Clay*	M. M. Gilchrist	Spencer.
Clayton	G. H. Smart	Elkader.
Clinton	M. Leeper	Lyons.
Crawford*	E. Ainsworth	Denison.
Dallas*	Mrs. J. E. Kinnick	Adel.
Davis	R. W. Anderson	Bloomfield.
Decatur	Miss Lou. Armel	Leon.
Delaware*	H. G. Millen	Greeley.
Des Moines*	R. L. Alspach	Burlington.
Dickinson*	R. A. Smith	Spirit Lake.
Dubuque*	N. W. Boyes	Dubuque.
Emmet	E. H. Ballard	Estherville.
Fayette*	G. W. Fitch	West Union.
Floyd*	H. H. Davidson	Marble Rock.
Franklin	T. H. Hacker	Hampton.
Fremont	T. J. R. Perry	Riverton.
Greene*	H. A. Turrill	Jefferson.
Grundy*	J. D. Halle	Grundy Center.
Guthrie	W. L. Miller	Guthrie Center.
Hamilton*	G. F. Richardson	Webster City.
Hancock*	S. Sturgeon	Garner.
Hardin*	H. G. Fuller	Eldora.
Harrison*	A. J. Miller	Logan.
Henry*	J. B. Traxler	Mt. Pleasant.
Howard	J. C. Kellow	Cresco.
Humboldt*	J. McLeod	Humboldt.
Ida*	Mrs. A. H. Smith	Ida Grove.
Iowa*	J. Jones, Jr	Marengo.
Jackson	W. M. Welch	Maquoketa.
Jasper	D. Miller	Newton.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—CONTINUED.

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

COUNTY.	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE.
Jefferson	S. N. Hopkins	Fairfield.
Johnson	J. J. Tierney	Iowa City.
Jones*	L. Foster	Monticello.
Keokuk	H. D. Todd	Sigourney.
Kossuth*	J. J. Wilkinson	Algona.
Lee*	J. S. Stewart	Donnellson.
Linn*	J. S. Willard	Marion.
Louisa	Mrs. L. G. Murdock	Columbus Junct'n
Lucas*	J. M. Hanlin	Chariton.
Lyon*	A. H. Davidson	Rock Rapids.
Madison*	J. W. Mann	Winterset.
Mahaaka*	P. L. Kindig	Oakalosa.
Marion*	A. Yetter	Knoxville.
Marshall	J. C. Hisey	Marshalltown.
Mills	W. M. Moore	Malvern.
Mitchell	G. Chandler	Osage.
Monona	C. N. Lyman	Onawa.
Monroe	H. J. Bell	Albia.
Montgomery*	J. A. McLean	Red Oak.
Muscatine*	B. W. Leverich	Muscatine.
O'Brien	David Algyer	Primghar.
Osceola*	J. R. Elliott	Sibley.
Page*	S. E. Wilson	Clarinda.
Palo Alto	E. W. Bachman	West Bend.
Plymouth*	J. Wernli	Le Mars.
Pocahontas*	J. F. Robinson	Fonda.
Polk*	D. A. Kent	Des Moines.
Pottawattamie	J. M. Mathews	Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek	Miss R. E. Southard	Brooklyn.
Ringgold	T. E. DuBois	Mt. Ayr.
Sac*	H. T. Martin	Odebolt.
Scott	C. E. Birchard	Davenport.
Shelby	W. K. Colborn	Harlan.
Sioux	D. W. Aupperle	Pattersonville.
Story*	O. O. Roe	Nevada.
Tama	J. P. Hendricks	Toledo.
Taylor	W. P. Bishop	Bedford.
Union	G.	Creston.
Van Buren	H.	Keosauqua.
Wapello*	V.	Ottumwa.
Warren*	I.	Indianola.
Washington	b.	Washington.
Wayne	J.	Corydon.
Webster*	J.	Fort Dodge.
Winnebago*	A.	Forest City.
Winnebiek	I.	Decorah.
Woodbury	J.	Danbury.
Worth	E.	Northwood.
Wright*	I.	Eagle Grove.

*Re-elected.

STATE INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

1884.

TITLE OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Re-established.	Permanent en- dowment fund, including en- dowed chairs.	Value of build- ings and grounds.	Value of appa- ratus.	Volumes in li- brary.	STUDENTS.		GRADU- ATES SINCE 1876.	
									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Iowa State University.....	Iowa City	Johnson.....	J. L. Pickard.....	1847	\$216,423.88	\$300,000	20,000	19,000	194	33	1349	160
Iowa State Agricultural College.....	Ames.....	Story.....	L. Hunt.....	1869	641,566.16	350,000	60,000	5,473	207	45	183	55
Iowa State	Vinton.....	Benton.....	T. F. McCune.....	1852	.....	500	500	1,300	76	20	4	13
Iowa State	Dumb.....	Pottawattamie	H. Hammond.....	1853	.....	350,000	.....	.....	153	113	44	49
Iowa State	Elkora.....	Hardin.....	B. J. Miles.....	1858	.....	150,000	500	500	265	.....	.....	.....
Iowa State	Mitchellville.	Polk.....	L. D. Lewelling.....	1873	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
Iowa State	Davenport.....	Scott.....	S. W. Pierce.....	1864	.....	100,000	.....	500	152	123	.....	.....
Iowa State	Cedar Falls.....	Black Hawk.....	J. C. Glehrst.....	1876	None.	100,000	700	2,000	74	219	59	161
Iowa State Asylum for Feeble Minded.....	Glenwood.....	Mills.....	F. M. Powell.....	1876	.....	125,000	.....	100	161	160	.....	.....

*State appropriation 1884 \$250,000. Grand total number of graduates, 2,205.
 †State term
 ‡Ten years for

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

* Six collegiate courses, six music, one normal.
 † Twenty-nine law, sixteen medical.
 ‡ 1883.
 § Fall course.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

TITLE OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Established.	Permanent en- dowment fund, including en- dowed chair.	Value of build- ings and grounds.	Value of ap- paratus.	Volumes in li- brary.	STUDENTS.		GRADU- ATES SINCE 1875.	
									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Birmingham Academy.....	Birmingham..	Van Buren....	J. W. Wolf.....	1871	\$.....	\$ 3,000	\$.....	100	16	25	2	4
Cedar Valley Seminary.....	Osage.....	Mitchell	A. Abernethy.....	1862	10,000.00	12,000	300.00	700	131	71	.....	.....
Denmark Academy.....	Denmark.....	Lee.....	W. S. Pearson.....	1843	10,000.00	40,000	1,700.00	1,200	110	50	30	25
Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth.....	Dubuque.....	G. W. Jones.....	1870	.....	15,000	200.00	1,000	115	120	25	*13
Humboldt Academy.....	Humboldt....	Humboldt	W. M. Martin.....	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15	.....	.....
Iowa City Academy.....	Iowa City....	Johnson	G. A. Graves.....	1869	.....	.....	200.00	500	215	183	.....	.....
Morning Sun Academy.....	Morning Sun..	Louisa	H. T. Matchett.....	1880	.....	.....	150.00	.....	35	40	.....	.....
North Western Classical Academy.....	Orange City..	Sioux	J. A. De Spelder.....	1882	.....	4,500	.....	.....	24	4	.....	.....
Pattersonville Educational Institute.....	Pattersonville	Sioux.....	A. W. Underwood.....	1884	20,000.00	.....	725.00	.....	23	25	.....	.....
Pleasant Plain Academy.....	Pleasant Plain	Jefferson.....	I. M. Cox.....	1876	.....	2,500	200.50	250	39	47	1	1
Troy Academy.....	Troy.....	Davis.....	J. F. Snowden.....	1853	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	24	.....	.....
Washington Academy.....	Washington ..	Washington ..	S. E. McKee.....	1873	.....	15,000	.....	.....	60	50	30	25
Norton Academy.....	Wilton.....	Muscatine	F. L. Kern.....	1884	.....	25,000	.....	1,250	68	89	.....	.....
Jefferson Academy.....	Jefferson.....	Greene.....	J. S. Dunning.....	1875	.....	4,800	100.00	.....	63	74	.....	.....
Waukon Seminary.....	Waukon.....	Allamakee.....	J. W. Hinchon.....	1876	.....	1,000	25.00	40	20	24	.....	.....
Tillford Collegiate Academy.....	Vinton.....	Benton.....	T. F. Tobin.....	1871	.....	20,000	500.00	300	200	150	27	14

* First class graduated since 1882.

NORMAL SCHOOLS, COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

TITLE OF SCHOOL.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Established.	Permanent en- dowment fund, including en- dowed child.	Value of build- ing and grounds.	Value of ap- paratus.	Volumes in li- brary.	STUDENTS.		GRADU- ATES SINCE 1875.	
									Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Normal Schools.												
Eastern Iowa Normal School.....	Columbus J'n	Louisa	E. R. Eldridge.....	1874	\$.....	\$ 30,000	600	600	147	135	33	23
Southern Iowa Normal School.....	Bloomfield....	Davis	A. H. Conrad, S. H. Strite.....	1878	.....	10,000	500	500	60	70	29	31
*Ottumwa Normal School	Ottumwa....	Wapello	Mrs M. A. Peck....	1872	.....	.....	150	150	12	20	.....	.....
.....	Shenandoah .	Page	L. M. Disney.....	1882	.....	52,500	1,200	1,200	531	315	59	12
.....	Panora	Guthrie	W. G. Ray	1875	.....	13,000	425	425	90	83	13	11
.....	Le Mars.....	Plymouth	H. J. Mels.....	1877	.....	.....	50	.....	108	77	.....	.....
St. John's Primary School	Burlington ..	Des Moines....	N. Greisch	1885	.....	6,000	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
St. Mary's School.....	Cascade	Dubuque	F. H. Feuerstein..	1875	.....	2,000	.....	90	45	43	3	4
Norwegian Luth. Parochial School...	Calmar	Winnebago ..	L. O. Lillegaard...	1880	400	1,000	.....	.....	44	54	.....	.....
St. Ansgar High School.	St. Ansgar....	Mitchell.....	H. S. Hong.....	1883	.....	4,000	50	150	23	15	.....	.....

* School not chartered.

† Provided by State law.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
TREASURER OF STATE
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

**For the Fiscal Term Commencing July 1, 1883,
and Ending June 30, 1885.**

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
GEO. E. ROBERTS, STATE PRINTER,
1885.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF STATE.

STATE OF IOWA.
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, }
DES MOINES, July 1, 1885.

To His Excellency, BUREN R. SHERMAN, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—In conformity with section 2, chapter 175, laws of the Nineteenth General Assembly, I have the honor respectfully to present you herewith a biennial report of the financial transactions of this office, showing a full and complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of this department for the fiscal term commencing July 1, 1883, and ending June 30, 1885.

Coupon Fund.—Under this head I desire to call your attention to the unused balance of \$151.35 belonging to this fund, and would respectfully suggest that your Honor recommend to the next General Assembly that authority be given to cover the same into the general revenue, provision being made to redeem any coupons hereafter presented, out of the general revenue, thus closing an account that will probably never be closed in any other way.

State Depositories.—By virtue of chapter 57, laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly, the Des Moines National Bank, Iowa National Bank, Valley National Bank, Polk County Savings Bank, American Savings Bank, and Capital City Bank, of the city of Des Moines, were designated by me as State Depositories for the purposes provided in this chapter. The appointments, together with their bonds, having been approved by the Executive Council, they entered upon their duties as such, transacting all business entrusted to them in a prompt and and satisfactory manner, and without cost to the State.

Very respectfully,

V. P. TWOMBLY,
Treasurer of State.

STATEMENT

Of sources from which general revenue is derived, and how disbursed, inclusive.

Balance from last report.....		\$ 71,559.52
General revenue received from counties—		
State tax levy	\$ 1,871,633.16	
Interest from delinquent taxes.....	44,263.63	
Insane, support of.....	249,227.07	
Feeble-minded, support of	7,764.25	
Deaf and dumb, support of	1,707.47	
Blind, support of.....	1,597.65	
Orphans, support of.....	25,441.96	
		2,201,635.19
Temporary school fund.....		83,248.77
Telegraph taxes, from Western Union Telegraph Company		16,811.06
Insurance taxes, from companies doing business in the State.....		125,471.71
Railroad Commissioners, tax from railroads...		29,098.77
Peddlers' licenses from counties		819.91
Sale of laws by counties.....		768.15
Fees—Secretary of State	\$ 5,070.70	
Auditor of State	50,882.74	
Clerk of Supreme Court.....	5,123.03	
Superintendent of Public Instruction..	42.00	
		61,068.47
E. C. McMillan, Warden Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	\$ 7,809.13	
G. W. Crosley, Warden Penitentiary at Fort Madison.....	10,670 01	
		18,479.14
From Attorney-General, State of Iowa vs. Watson, insane.....	\$ 125.00	
From Attorney-General, Dyer defalcation, from W. H. Shaw	500.00	
From Attorney-General, Orwig defalcation, account Millinger & F. notes.....	4,500.00	
		5,125.00

From H. A. Gilman, Superintendent Hospital for Insane, Mt. Pleasant.....	\$	1,660.57
From S. H. Watson, Treasurer Blind Asylum, unexpended balance of appropriation.....		411.00
From A. J. Ennis, guardian of insane patient,		33.70
From J. L. Brown, Auditor of State, sale of blanks.....		7.40
From S. F. Stewart, for stamps used.....		70.00
From G. W. Bemis, account State of Iowa vs. F. R. West, bankrupt.....		297.77
From J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State, sale of laws, etc.....	\$	39.50
From J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State, sale of old furniture, ashes, etc.....		64.15
From J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State, sale of stationery and supplies.....		68.46
		<hr/> 170.11
	\$	<hr/> 2,586,725.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

State Auditor's warrants redeemed.....	\$	2,390,739.76
Interest on Auditor's warrants redeemed.....		28,833.54
Cash, balance in treasury.....		147,151.94
		<hr/>
Total.....	\$	2,586,725.24

**E. H. CONGER, Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa from July 2, 1883,
to January 3, 1885, inclusive.**

GENERAL REVENUE FUND.

DR.

1883.			
July	2	To balance	\$ 71,559.52
Oct.	1	To amount received from July 2 to date.....	102,889.71
1884.			
Jan.	7	To amount received from October 1 to date	136,337.52
April	7	To amount received from January 7 to date.....	809,516.92
July	7	To amount received from April 7 to date....	317,609.86
Oct.	6	To amount received from July 7 to date.....	140,151.69
1885.			
Jan.	3	To amount received from October 6 to date.....	128,168.95
Total			\$ 1,705,729.17

CR.

1883.			
Oct.	1	By State warrants redeemed.....	\$ 139,203 20
		By interest paid on same... ..	859.07
1884.			
Jan.	7	By State warrants redeemed	141,104.42
		By interest paid on same.....	238.01
April	7	By State warrants redeemed	354,061.02
		By interest paid on same.....	1,952.85
July	7	By State warrants redeemed	672,256.86
		By interest paid on same.....	8,829.52
Oct.	6	By State warrants redeemed	218,969.15
		By interest paid on same.....	576.67
1885.			
Jan.	3	By State warrants redeemed	165,814.81
		By interest paid on same.....	228.78
Total disbursement.....			\$ 1,703,593.81
Leaving balance in treasury of.....			2,135.36
Total.....			\$ 1,705,729.17

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer in account with the State of Iowa, from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

GENERAL BEVENUE FUND.

DR.

1885.

Jan.	5.	To cash of E. H. Conger, treasurer.....	\$	2,185.86
April	4.	To cash received from January 5 to date.....		827,836.63
June	30.	To cash received from April 4 to date.....		533,659.44
Total.....				\$ 863,131.43

CR.

1885.

April	4.	By State warrants redeemed.....	\$	162,794.87
April	4.	By interest paid on same.....		259.57
June	30.	By State warrants redeemed.....		533,635.93
June	30.	By interest paid on same.....		16,889.12
Total disbursements.....				\$ 715,979.49
By cash balance in treasury.....				147,151.94
Total.....				\$ 863,131.43
Amount of warrants outstanding, June 30, 1885.....				\$ 765,524.53

All of which but a very few thousand are drawing interest.

A call for outstanding warrants, expiring July 17, 1885, will reduce the amount of those drawing interest about \$100,000.00, and the cash balance as shown above, the same. At least one half of the large amount of warrants now outstanding is the result of the new semi-annual tax law, under which one-half of the taxes do not become available until fall, while the appropriations for 1885 became available early in the year.

E. H. CONGER, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa, from July 2, 1883,
to January 3, 1885, inclusive.*

COUPON FUND.**DR.****1883.**

July 2. To balance\$ 151.35

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa from January 5,
1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

COUPON FUND.**DR.****1885.**

Jan. 5. To cash of E. H. Conger, treasurer...\$ 151.35

E. H. CONGER, *Treasurer, in account with State of Iowa, from July 2, 1883, to January 3, 1885, inclusive.*

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

1883.		
July	2.	To balance.....\$ 3,789.66
Sept.	13.	To W. S. Bennett—Eads' loan..... 608.83
Sept.	18.	To Abbie M. Greene—Eads' loan..... 1,000.00
Dec.	1.	To S. McI'herson, Attorney-General ... 228.00
Dec.	31.	To Charles Ofe—Eads' loan..... 100.00
1884.		
March	5.	To S. M. Moore--Eads' loan..... 50.00
April	14.	To Frank Alley—Keokuk lots..... 900.00
May	2.	To B. A. Dolan—Keokuk lots 225.25
May	13.	To M. Carrell--Keokuk lots 75.00
May	19.	To Charles P. Birge—Keokuk lots..... 390.50
May	19.	To Charles P. Birge, trustee--Keokuk lots..... 175.00
Dec.	'19.	To Charles Ofe—Eads' loan 400.00
Total ...		\$ 7,841.74

CR.

1883.		
Sept.	20.	By Auditor's transfer\$ 5,297.99
1884.		
May	28.	By Auditor's transfer 2,143.75
		Balance on hand 400.00
Total		\$ 7,841.74

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa, from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

1885.		
Jan.	5.	To cash of E. H. Conger, Treasurer..... 400.00

E. H. CONGER, *Treasurer, in account with State of Iowa from July 2, 1883, to January 3, 1885, inclusive.*

TEMPORARY SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

1883.				
July	8.	To balance	\$	120.01
Sept.	13.	To Auditor's apportionment order.....		4,072.14
Sept.	13.	To W. S. Bennett—Eads' loan, interest.....		78.54
Sept.	13.	To Abbie M. Greene—Eads' loan, interest.....		34.76
Dec.	31.	To Charles Ofe—Eads' loan, interest.....		40.00
1884.				
March	5.	To S. M. Moore—Eads' loan, interest....		8.50
March	10.	To Auditor's apportionment order.....		11,738.11
Sept.	12.	To Auditor's apportionment order.....		6,234.27
Sept.	23.	To L. E. Ayres—Eads' loan, interest.....		48.00
Dec.	19.	To Charles Ofe—Eads' loan, interest.....		31.00
Total			\$	22,400.38

CR.

1883.				
Sept.	13.	By transfer to general revenue	\$	4,192.15
1884.				
March	15.	By transfer to general revenue		11,891.41
Sept.	12.	By transfer to general revenue].		6,237.77
Balance on hand				79.00
Total			\$	22,400.38

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

TEMPORARY SCHOOL FUND.

DR.

1885.				
Jan'y	5.	To cash of E. H. Conger, Treasurer.....	\$	79.00
March	24.	To Auditor of State's apportionment order		10,848.44
Total.....			\$	10,927.44

CR.

1885.				
March	24.	By transfer to "General Revenue"....	\$	10,927.44

E. H. CONGER, Treasurer, in account with State of Iowa, from July 2, 1883, to January 3, 1885, inclusive.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Dr.

1883.			
July	2.	To balance.....	\$ 95,884.36
July	7.	To I. D. Maquoketa—bonds paid.....	800.00
July	23.	To cash W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	2,000.00
July	25.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	8,065.00
Aug.	17.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	1,700.00
Aug.	18.	To cash, I. D. Woodlawn—bond paid.....	100.00
Sept.	5.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	1,143.00
Oct.	2.	To cash, I. D. Newton—bond paid.....	1,000.00
Nov.	9.	To cash, endorsed warrants redeemed.....	8,665.00
Nov.	21.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, treasurer.....	5,728.66
1884.			
Jan'y	14.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	4,830.60
Febr'y	22.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	1,196.28
April	10.	To cash, Geo. W. Bassett, agent.....	1,368.00
April	21.	To cash, W. M. Greeley, Treasurer.....	1,112.00
May	5.	To cash, endorsed warrants redeemed.....	5,016.87
May	9.	To cash, I. D. Woodlawn—bond paid.....	100.00
May	12.	To cash, E. W. Stanton, Secretary.....	5,727.60
June	2.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	1,904.00
June	18.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	1,457.01
June	25.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	784.00
July	8.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	5,721.50
July	12.	To cash, H. Knapp, Deputy Treasurer.....	72.50
Aug.	1.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	8,106.21
Sept.	5.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	8,247.60
Oct.	7.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	5,695.81
Oct.	11.	To cash, H. Knapp, Deputy Treasurer.....	44.00
Nov.	5.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	6,071.92
Nov.	15.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	860.00
Nov.	21.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	957.53
Dec.	8.	To cash, G. W. Bassett, agent.....	2,805.78
Total.....			\$ 176,860.18

CR.

1883.

July	2.	By bonds on hand.....	\$	95,500.00
July	24.	By bonds Independent District of Stuart.....		2,000.00
July	24.	By State warrants—endorsed.....		1,050.00
July	25.	By State warrants—endorsed		1,065.00
July	25.	By bonds Independent District of Des Moines, East side.....		7,000.00
July	26.	By State warrants—endorsed... ..		100.00
Aug.	17.	By State warrants—endorsed.....		1,700.00
Sept.	10.	By bonds Independent District of Afton.....		500.00
Oct.	30.	By bonds Independent District of Afton.....		500.00
Nov.	8.	By bonds Independent District of Prairie.....		2,400.00
Nov.	8.	By bonds Independent District of Afton.....		500.00
Nov.	9.	By bonds Stuart city.....		2,000.00
Dec.	8.	By State warrants—endorsed....		4,766.87
Dec.	6.	By bonds Independent District of Des Moines, East side.		1,000.00

1884.

Jan.	29.	By bonds Independent District of Afton.....		100.00
Feb.	14.	By bonds Independent District of Afton.....		800.00
Nov.	15.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, agent....		25,000.00
Dec.	30.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, agent.....		12,000.00
Dec.	30.	By cash, balance on hand....		19,878.81
Total				\$ 176,860.18

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Dr.

1885.				
Jan.	5.	To balance of E. H. Conger, treasurer, bonds.....	\$ 109,800.00	
Jan.	5.	To balance of E. H. Conger, treasurer, cash.....	19,878.31	
				\$ 129,178.31
Jan.	14.	Mortgage bonds from secretary of College.....		12,200.00
Jan.	14.	W. C. and L. C. Wightman.....	1,000.00	
Jan.	14.	Francis M. Thompson.....	800.00	
Jan.	14.	Albert G. Spencer.....	800.00	
Jan.	14.	Eliza A. and Benj. Walker.....	1,000.00	
Jan.	14.	Leonard P. Hilton and wife....	1,600.00	
Jan.	14.	Hosea Wilson.....	1,000.00	
Jan.	14.	Jas. F. McQueen.....	500.00	
Jan.	14.	Daniel Shull and wife.....	2,500.00	
Jan.	14.	John E. Parish.....	1,600.00	
Jan.	14.	Edgar H. Smith.....	1,400.00	
Jan.	14.	To cash of G. W. Bassett, agent Agricultural College.....		4,464.00
Jan.	20.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary of College....		14,525.00
Jan.	20.	Ben F. Graham.....	800.00	
Jan.	20.	E. J. Farlow.....	2,000.00	
Jan.	20.	Richard Heaton....	1,500.00	
Jan.	20.	Wm. H. Means.....	1,000.00	
Jan.	20.	Lemuel P. Allen.....	800.00	
Jan.	20.	Geo. W. Hall.....	600.00	
Jan.	20.	Mary Ann Allen and Flora White.....	600.00	
Jan.	20.	Albert J. Cobb.....	525.00	
Jan.	20.	James Garrett.....	1,200.00	
Jan.	20.	William Mertens.....	1,500.00	
Jan.	20.	Benj. Widner.....	2,500.00	
Jan.	20.	John Severance.....	500.00	
Jan.	20.	John B. Welplow.....	1,000.00	
Feb.	10.	To cash of G. W. Bassett, agent, Agricultural College.....		4,054.00

Feb.	12.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary of College.....		\$	17,450.00
Feb.	12.	Mary L. and H. P. Brown.....	\$	1,000.00	
Feb.	12.	Daniel R. Long.....		2,500.00	
Feb.	12.	F. D. Babcock.....		700.00	
Feb.	12.	Jacob and Geo. Ackerman.....		1,800.00	
Feb.	12.	Fritz Reimfeldt.....		600.00	
Feb.	12.	Jane Ewing and husband.....		8,000.00	
Feb.	12.	Fritz Velter.....		800.00	
Feb.	12.	Philip Miller.....		2,250.00	
Feb.	12.	Frederick Walter.....		800.00	
Feb.	12.	John F. and Martin B. Mahany...		1,800.00	
Feb.	12.	J. M. Mershon.....		1,200.00	
Feb.	12.	Matt J. Lynch.....		1,000.00	
Feb.	14.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary of College... ..			5,000.00
Feb.	14.	John H. Auglum.....	\$	1,000.00	
Feb.	14.	C. J. McLaughlin.....		4,000.00	
Feb.	23.	To cash Independent District of Woodlawn, bond redeemed....			100.00
Mar.	7.	To cash of G. W. Bassett, agent, Agricultural College.....			2,160.00
Mar.	11.	To cash, bonds sold.....			48,500.00
Mar.	11.	Independent District of East Des Moines.....		7,000.00	
Mar.	11.	Independent District of East Des Moines.....		8,500.00	
Mar.	11.	Independent District of Newton, Jasper county.....		7,000.00	
Mar.	11.	Independent District of Sioux City		10,000.00	
Mar.	11.	city of Muscatine.....		6,000.00	
Mar.	11.	city of Davenport.....		10,000.00	
April	4.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary of College.....			11,100.00
April	4.	John H. Landers	\$	2,000.00	
April	4.	Penuelia Owen.....		1,400.00	
April	4.	William Lisle.....		600.00	
April	4.	S. W. Dayton and wife		2,000.00	
April	4.	T. M. Cline.....		3,000.00	
April	4.	Frank Lawrence and others		500.00	
April	4.	S. W. Cooper and wife.....		1,000.00	
April	4.	Jane Wheeler and husband		600.00	

1885.

April	9.	To cash of G. W. Bassett, Agent Agricultural College.....	\$	5,079.55
April	10.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary Agricultural College.....		8,800.00
April	10.	John P. Heaney	\$	800.00
April	10.	J. D. Martin		900.00
April	10.	Adda B. Grimes.....		500.00
April	10.	Benjamin Dockstrader		600.00
April	10.	To Andrew Epler		1,400.00
April	10.	Thomas J. Lynch ...		2,200.00
April	10.	Carl Peters ...		2,400.00
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May	8.	To cash of G. W. Bassett, Agent Agricultural College.....		3,640.00
May	9.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary Agricultural College.....		12,400.00
May	9.	John Edwards.....	\$	2,000.00
May	9.	John Wylie		1,200.00
May	6.	Eugene Fitzgerald		800.00
May	9.	Silas J. Roe		5,000.00
May	9.	John C. Graham		1,600.00
May	9.	To William H. Fox.....		500.00
May	9.	Ira P. Colver		1,600.00
May	9.	J. B. Brigham		700.00
<hr/>				
June	1.	To mortgage bonds from Secretary Agricultural College.....	\$	11,650.00
June	1.	George S. Crandall	\$	750.00
June	1.	Loren B. and Deliah Fox.....		1,000.00
June	1.	William Kelley		800.00
June	1.	O. L. Blackman		1,200.00
June	1.	Lewis Porter		1,000.00
June	1.	John Lyons.....		1,000.00
June	1.	James A. Bone		900.00
June	1.	Mordicai Burdett.....		1,100.00
June	1.	Irwing W. Gleason		1,600.00
June	1.	Geo. W. Perrin ...		2,800.00
<hr/>				
June	4.	To cash of G. W. Bassett, Agent Agricultural College.....	\$	3,676.06
Total				<hr/> \$ 294,978.92

CR.

1885.

Jan.	5.	By bonds from E. H. Conger, Treasurer	\$ 109,800.00
Jan.	16.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	14,500.00
Jan.	30.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	6,000.00
Feb.	13.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	7,398.31
March	10.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	2,280.00
April	11.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	25,000.00
May	6.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	15,000.00
May	20.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	6,800.00
June	23.	By cash paid D. S. Sigler, Agent Agricultural College	11,600.00
June	30.	By mortgage bonds on hand this date.....	94,125.00
June	30.	By cash balance now in the treasury	2,495.61
Total.....			\$ 294,978.92

E. H. CONGER, *Treasurer, in account with State of Iowa from July 2, 1883, to January 3, 1885, inclusive.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE INTEREST FUND.

DR.

1883.			
July	2.	To balance	\$ 391.20
July	2.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Harlan	285.00
July	7.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Maquoketa.....	12.67
July	9.	To cash interest coupons Winnebago county....	168.00
July	16.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Sioux City.....	300.00
July	27.	To cash interest coupons Athens Tp. No. 1.....	51.00
August	18.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Woodlawn	1.50
Sept.	7.	To cash interest coupons Davenport City.....	300.00
Oct.	2.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Newton.....	30.00
Oct.	3.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Newton... ..	210.00
Oct.	3.	To cash interest coupons Muscatine City.....	180.00
Oct.	11.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Lotts Creek Tp..	24.00
Nov.	9.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Des Moines, East Side.....	312.50
Nov.	9.	To cash interest on endorsed State warrants....	60.74
Dec.	3.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Woodlawn	14.00
Dec.	3.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Ames.....	250.00
Dec.	6.	To cash premium on I. D. Des Moines, East Side	60.00
Dec.	17.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Stuart	120.00
Dec.	29.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Afton.....	240.00
1884.			
Jan.	2.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Afton.....	45.00
Jan.	2.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Harlan.....	285.00
Jan.	2.	To cash interest coupons Security L. & T. Co...	165.00
Jan.	7.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Sioux City.....	300.00
Jan.	8.	To cash interest coupons Winnebago county ...	168.00
Feb.	26.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Guthrie Center ..	60.00
March	1.	To cash interest coupons Davenport City	300.00
March	6.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Des Moines East Side	210.00
March	31.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Newton	210.00
March	31.	To cash interest coupons Muscatine City.....	180.00
April	5.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Maquoketa	30.00
May	3.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Prairie.....	72.00
May	3.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Des Moines, East Side.....	337.50
May	5.	To cash interest on endorsed State warrants	111.78

May	5.	To cash interest coupons Stuart City.	\$ 60.00
May	9.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Woodlawn....	8.07
June	8.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Athens Tp. No. 1	51.00
June	8.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Poe Tp.....	36.00
June	21.	To cash interest coupons Security Loan & Trust Co	165.00
July	7.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Afton	240.00
July	9.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Harlan.....	285.00
July	9.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Ames	250.00
July	9.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Afton	57.00
July	9.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Woodlawn	10.50
July	10.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Stuart.....	120.00
July	12.	To cash interest coupons Winnebago county....	168.00
July	21.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Sioux City.....	800.00
Aug.	4.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Des Moines, East Side	210.00
Aug.	4.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Guthrie Center..	60.00
Aug.	15.	To cash interest coupons Davenport City.....	300.00
Oct.	7.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Lotts Creek Tp..	24.00
Oct.	7.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Newton ...	210.00
Oct.	21.	To cash interest coupons Muscatine City	180.00
Nov.	6.	To cash interest coupons Stuart City.....	60.00
Nov.	6.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Des Moines, East Side	387.50
Nov.	6.	To cash interest coupons Prairie.....	72.00
Nov.	24.	To cash interest coupons I. D. Athens Tp. No. 1	51.00
Dec.	6.	To cash interest coupons Stuart.....	120.00
Dec.	6.	To cash interest coupons Ames	250.00
Dec.	6.	To cash interest coupons Woodlawn	10.50
Dec.	27.	To cash interest coupons Afton.....	240.00
Dec.	29.	To cash interest coupons Harlan ...	285.00
Dec.	29.	To cash interest coupons Athens Tp	51.00
Dec.	29.	To cash interest coupons Security L. & T. Co...	165.00
Dec.	30.	To cash interest coupons Afton.....	57.00
1885.			
Jan.	2.	To cash interest coupons Sioux City.....	800.00
Total			\$ 10,212.46

CR.

1883.

July	9.	By cash paid exchange.....	\$	.25
July	19.	By cash paid College Treasurer		1,156.62
July	27.	By cash paid exchange.....		.50
Sept.	10.	By[cash paid accrued interest Afton bond		5.58
Oct.	11.	By cash]paid exchange .....		.25
Oct.	16.	By cash paid College Treasurer....		790.17
Oct.	30.	By cash paid accrued interest Afton bond.....		9.94
Nov.	8.	By cash paid accrued interest Afton bond.....		10.60
Dec.	3.	By[cash paid College Treasurer.....		616.70

1884.

Jan.	8.	By,cash paid exchange .....		.25
Jan.	14.	By cash paid College Treasurer.....		1,382.75
Jan.	29.	By cash paid accrued interest Afton bond .....		.48
Feb.	14.	By cash paid accrued interest Afton bond		2.22
April	5.	By cash paid exchange.....		.10
May	17.	By cash paid College Treasurer		1,568.48
June	3.	By cash paid exchange .....		.75
Aug.	30.	By cash paid College Treasurer ...		2,254.82
Nov.	7.	By cash paid College Treasurer		414.00
Dec.	4.	By[cash paid College Treasurer.....		520.50

1885.

Jan.	3.	By cash paid College Treasurer		1,478.50
Total.....			\$	10,213.46

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

1885.				
Jan.	8.	To cash interest coupons Winnebago Co ..	\$	168.00
Jan.	13.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond N. C. and L. C. Wrightman	\$	7.78
Jan.	13.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond Leonard Hilton		12.48
Jan.	13.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond John E. Parrish		5.83
Jan.	13.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds Edgar H. Smith	4.67—	80.21
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond F. M. Thompson		6.23
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond A. G. Spencer		6.23
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond A. E. Walker		8.55
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond J. McQueen		3.83
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond B. F. Graham		6.23
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond E. J. Farlow		8.00
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond R. Heaton		3.00
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond W. H. Means		1.78
Jan.	20.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bond G. W. Hall	4.67—	48.02
Jan.	27.	To cash interest coupons Independent Dis- trict Guthrie Center		60.00
Feb.	23.	To cash interest coupons Independent Dis- trict Woodlawn		1.61
March	17.	To cash interest coupons Independent Dis- trict East Des Moines	210.00	
March	17.	To cash interest coupons City of Daven- port	300.00—	510.00

April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds Hosea Wilson	7.11	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds Daniel Shull	16.67	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds L. P. Allen	1.45	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds M. A. and F. White .....	.91	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds John Severance	1.17	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds D. R. Long	8.44	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds J. H. Auglum	1.51	
April	1.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds C. J. McLaughlin	11.43—	48.69
April	4.	To cash interest coupons mortgage bonds William Lisle	1.40	
April	4.	To cash interest coupons Independent Dis- trict Maquoketa	30.00—	81.40
April	11.	To cash interest on bonds City of Daven- port, accrued March 1, 1885	50.00	
April	11.	To cash interest on bonds City of Musca- tine, accrued March 1, 1885	150.00	
April	11.	To cash interest on bonds Independent District Sioux City, accrued March 1, 1885	100.00	
April	11.	To cash interest on bonds Independent District East Des Moines, accrued March 1, 1885	176.67	
April	11.	To cash interest on bonds Independent District Newton, accrued March 1, 1885	175.00—	651.67
April	29.	To cash interest coupons Independent District Prairie, Dallas county		72.99
May	7.	To cash interest coupons City of Stuart...	60.00	
May	7.	To cash interest coupons Independent District Poe twp., Ringgold county...	36 00	
May	7.	To cash interest coupons Independent District East Des Moines	125.00—	221.00
June	8.	To cash interest coupons Independent District Stuart	120.00	
June	8.	To cash interest coupons Independent District Ames	250.00	
June	8.	To cash interest coupons Independent District Woodlawn	7.00—	877.00
Total				<u>\$ 2,219.00</u>

CR. .

1885.			
Jan.	8.	By cash paid exchange.....	\$.25
Feb.	4.	By cash paid J. L. Geddes, Treasurer Agricultural College.....	305.98
Mar.	6.	By cash paid J. L. Geddes, Treasurer Agricultural College....	1.61
April	8.	By cash paid J. L. Geddes, Treasurer Agricultural College.....	510.00
May	4.	By cash paid J. L. Geddes, Treasurer Agricultural College.....	808.76
June	8.	By cash paid J. L. Geddes, Treasurer Agricultural College	221.00
June	30.	By cash on hand to balance	877.00
Total.....			\$ 2,219.60

V. P. TWOMBLY, *Treasurer, in account with the State of Iowa, from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive.*

SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY FUND.

DR.

1885.

April 18.	To cash from the United States, account of Humboldt county	\$	2,088.86
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CR.

1885.

June 2.	By cash paid Humboldt county treasurer, on order board of supervisors	\$	2,088.86
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RECAPITULATION.

	n hand 1888.	from 1888, to 1889.	from 1888, to 1889.	from 1888, to 1889.	n hand 1889.
*At the close of this biennial period, June 30, 1885, the Agricultural College endowment fund consisted of the following items:					
School, city and county bonds.....					\$ 61,200.00
Mortgage bonds					94,125.00
Cash.....					2,495.61
Total.					<u>\$157,820.61</u>

STATE TREASURER'S CONTINGENT FUND.

Disbursed by E. H. CONGER, Treasurer of State.

Paid N. M. Smith for services in Treasurer's office from July 2, 1883, to February 1, 1884	\$	583.82
Paid N. M. Smith and W. C. Huntington, from February 1, 1884, to October 31, 1884		572.00
Paid N. M. Smith, from October 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885....		250.00
Paid D. W. Smith, extra services		94.00
Total	\$	1,500.00

Disbursed by V. P. TWOMBLY, Treasurer of State.

Paid H. G. Miller for services in Treasurer's office, from January 5, 1885, to June 30, 1885, inclusive	\$	499.93
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SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

Funds deposited for benefit of McGregor & Sioux City Railway Company, by virtue of section 7, chapter 53, Laws of the Twelfth General Assembly, by Theo. Hawley, agent for occupants of the following described lands.

DATE.	DESCRIPTION.	section.	wp.	range.	acres.	AMOUNT.
1870.						
March 31	w $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec $\frac{1}{2}$					7.00
March 31	nw $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	sw $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	ne $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$, sec $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	ne $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	ne $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	nw $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	sec $\frac{1}{2}$					14.00
March 31	sw $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	ne $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
March 31	nw $\frac{1}{4}$					14.00
						<u>161.00</u>

Or.

1885.

Jan. 3. By cash balance in Treasury.....\$ 161.00

